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# AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



That which our time tramples on, posterity will pick  
up, and that which is now called boldness will  
be honored then by the name of truth.

Chydenius c. 1765

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## FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Review.....	1
Sherman, Caroline B. U. S. National recovery administration Consumers' advisory board. A survey of terms used in designating qualities of goods	
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts.....	1-20
Richards, H. I. Cotton under the Agricultural adjustment act.....	1
Italy. Ministero della agricoltura e delle foreste. Les pro- grès de l'agriculture italienne en régime fasciste.....	4
American institute of cooperation, Madison, Wis., 1934. Ameri- can cooperation, 1934.....	6
Deane, A. L. The Deane plan.....	7
Commission of inquiry into national policy in international economic relations. International economic relations. Report.....	8
Italy. Ministero dell' agricoltura e delle foreste. La legge sulla bonifica integrale nel 2d-4th anno di applicazione.....	10
Alsberg, C. L. Land utilization.....	11
Beard, S. N. The Beard plan.....	12
U. S. Federal emergency administration of public works. Nation- al planning board. Final report - 1933-34.....	15
U. S. National resources board. A report on national planning and public works in relation to natural resources and includ- ing land use and water resources . . . Dec. 1, 1934.....	15
Taylor, A. E. The trend of wheat consumption.....	18
Bibliographies.....	20
New Periodical.....	21
Selected List of Recent Reviews.....	21-22
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character.....	23-25
State Publications.....	26-29
Periodical Articles.....	30-54
Notes.....	54-56





Prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



INDEX  
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE  
Vol. 7, Jan.-Dec. 1933

This index was released recently but was not sent to the mailing list. It will be sent to those who request it.

SIGNED REVIEW

U. S. National recovery administration. Consumers' advisory board. A survey of the terms used in designating qualities of goods. 59pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C. 1934] 173.2 N21S  
Bibliography, pp. 57-59.

This preliminary review of terms now in use is accompanied by a recommendation for an immediate thorough-going study of the whole subject. The question of super-grades receives special attention. The report is of particular significance to standardization workers in that it brings together under one cover facts that obviously should be more closely related in the future than they have been in the past and is particularly timely in view of the awakened interest in consumer standards. - Caroline B. Sherman, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Economic Information.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Adjustment Administration - Cotton

Richards, H. I. Cotton under the Agricultural adjustment act; developments up to July 1934. 129pp. Washington, The Brookings institution. 1934. (Brookings institution. Pamphlet series no. 15) 280.9 B79 no. 15

The author's summary statement follows:

"The immediate or short time objectives of the 1933 cotton reduction program have apparently been attained. All the available evidence indicates that farmers actually destroyed a potential cotton crop of over 4 million bales on little more than 10 million acres in 1933. This reduction probably increased slightly the total value of the cotton produced in 1933. In addition cotton producers have received cash rental or benefit payments of around 112 million dollars, a net profit (above the cost of 6 cents per pound) of around 11 million dollars on approximately 457,000 bales of cotton options sold, an advance of about 39 million dollars (4 cents per pound) on approximately 1,950,000 bales of option cotton entered in the Cotton Producers' Pool, or a total of around 162 million dollars. This is equal to about 25 percent of the value



of the cotton produced. Producers also have an equity at present market prices of around 30 million dollars in the nearly 2 million bales of option cotton held in the Cotton Producers' Pool. Furthermore, the 10-cent loan and 1934-35 cotton reduction programs have tended to increase the income of farmers materially from their 1933 cotton crop.

"The attainment of these objectives, however, does not mean that this program has been a success from the standpoint of national welfare. While the income and purchasing power of cotton farmers have unquestionably been increased by this program, its effect on the purchasing power of other groups has not been determined. Such questions are beyond the scope of this preliminary report. It should be noted, however, that the capacity of the South to produce cotton and other farm products has not been reduced. Supplies of cotton have been reduced substantially below what they otherwise would have been, but any maladjustments between the capacity of southern farmers to produce cotton with their existing plant and equipment, and the productive capacity of other groups, that may have existed prior to the adoption of this program, still exists. It may in fact have been increased.

"Neither does the attainment of these objectives furnish conclusive evidence that the production of cotton can be effectively controlled by voluntary measures. When the 1933 program was announced the time for planting cotton in most parts of the Cotton Belt had passed. Non-cooperating farmers did not have an opportunity to increase their plantings of cotton in anticipation of higher prices that might result from reductions in production by other farmers. Neither was there much opportunity to increase yields of cotton by using more fertilizer, better preparation of the seed bed, closer planting of cotton rows, and so forth. Furthermore, although the 1933 program on the whole was carried out in an efficient and effective manner, considering the newness of the program and the shortness of the time available for formulating plans, other factors, such as the weather and the tendency of some farmers to over-estimate their acreage of cotton contributed heavily to the actual fulfillment of the cotton contracts by farmers as a whole. There is in fact considerable evidence that farmers did not intend to plow up all of the cotton they offered to the Secretary."

### Agricultural Machinery

International institute of agriculture. Commerce international de machines agricoles. International trade in agricultural machinery. 200pp. Rome [Imprimerie de la Chambre des députés] 1934. 58 In83

Supplement to fourth edition of its Les Institutions de Génie Rural dans le Monde. International Directory of Agricultural Engineering Institutions. (225 In88 Ed.4)

"[Prepared by] Mr. Hans Joachim Hopfen, ing. agr., redactor for agricultural engineering to the Bureau of agricultural science... under the direction of Prof. Georges Ray, chief of the bureau." - cf. prelim. leaf 3 of Les Institutions de Génie Rural dans le Monde. Ed. 4.



## Agricultural Statistics - Brazil

Ferreira Barboza, Mario. *Paginas economicas.* 54 pp. Bahia, Imprensa official do estado, 1934. 280.163 F41

This is a report of the Director of Statistics of the State of Bahia on the economic status of Bahia and Brazil. It contains statistical tables of production or export of cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, and cotton, and deals briefly with banking, mortgages, means of transportation, agricultural credit, etc.

## Agriculture - England and Wales

Keldorfer, Heinrich. *Die landwirtschaft von England und Wales; versuch einer geographischen darstellung ihrer landschaftlichen verschiedenheiten.* 196 pp. Freiburg im Breisgau, Selbstverlag der Geographischen institute der Universitäten Freiburg i. Br. und Heidelberg; auslieferung: J. Waibel'sche verlagsbuchhandlung, 1933. (Badische geographische abhandlungen, hrsg. von Johann Sölch und Hans Mortensen. 11.hft.) 281.171 K27

Bibliography, pp.182-186.

A study of the agriculture of England and Wales according to geographical regions. This is followed by a discussion of the influence of the human factor in agriculture and deals with marketing, transportation, agricultural industries, population, land settlement, and farm management.

## Agriculture - Germany

Borsig, Ernst von. *Reagrarisierung Deutschlands? Eine untersuchung über ihre möglichkeiten und grenzen.* 94pp. Jena, G. Fischer. 1934. (Münchener volkswirtschaftliche studien... n.f., hrsg. von Walther Lotz [und anderen] hft. 21) 281.175 B64

Bibliography, pp. 91-94.

The author discusses the prospects of a revival of German agriculture at the expense of industry by increasing production and the number of agricultural enterprises. He points out that Germany's soil and climate are unfavorable for agricultural production especially in those regions of the East where land settlement schemes have been most in favor. He argues that the division of large estates into smaller entities can only provide means of subsistence for a limited number, and that the expense of the cultivation of waste land is prohibitive. He believes that Germany can be made independent of the import of agricultural products within a reasonable time, and hence increase in the number of agricultural enterprises will only be economically possible if the present demand for agricultural products is considerably increased. And that in turn depends on an increase in the income of the population. The purchasing power of the dwellers in the cities is of vital importance and so to stimulate agriculture at the expense of industry would be suicidal.



Italy. Ministero della agricoltura e delle foreste. Les progrès de l'agriculture italienne en régime fasciste. Notes d'illustration présentées au XVIème Congrès international d'agriculture de Budapest. 1934. 406pp. [Roma, Sindacato italiano arti grafiche. 1934] 281.176 It1

At head of title: Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Forêts.

This volume consists of a compilation of the "Illustrative Notes" presented by the government of Italy at the 16th International Congress of Agriculture held at Budapest June 13-20, 1934. These deal specifically with conditions in Italian agriculture, whereas the papers and reports actually presented to the Congress by the official Italian delegation dealt with other subjects of the agenda. The "Notes" form 21 articles covering various subjects in the field of Italian agriculture. The titles of the articles and translations of titles follow:

Les points de base de la politique agraire fasciste (Basic points in the fascist agrarian policy) by Giacomo Acerbo, pp. 5-15.

This article by the Italian Secretary of Agriculture is used as the introduction to the volume.

Quelques données statistiques sur l'agriculture italienne (Some statistical facts on Italian agriculture) by Nallo Mazzocchi-Alemanni, pp. 17-52.

Propriété foncière et classes rurales (Landed property and rural classes) by Arrigo Serpieri, pp. 53-74.

Gives a comprehensive account of the land reclamation and improvement of the Fascist government.

La bonification intégrale (Comprehensive land reclamation and improvement) by Eliseo Jandolo, pp. 75-89.

Le crédit agricole en régime fasciste (Agriculture credit under the fascist regime) by Giovanni Nicotra, pp. 91-107.

L'organisation syndicale des classes rurales (Syndical organization of rural classes) by Franco Angelini and Mario Muzzarini, pp. 109-125.

L'expérimentation agricole italienne (Agricultural experiment stations in Italy) by Giuseppe Tommasi, pp. 127-149.

L'istruzione et la propagande agricole (Agricultural education and information) by Mario Mariani, pp. 151-167.

Les services phytopathologiques (Plant pathology service) by Lionello Petri, pp. 169-183.

La bataille du blé (The battle of wheat) by Emanuele de Cillis, pp. 185-199.

Le problème zootechnique (The livestock situation) by Nello Fotticchia, pp. 201-218.

Le problème de la montagne (The mountain and forest problem) by Augusto Agostini, pp. 219-234.

Les plantes industrielles (Industrial plants) by Vittorio Peglion, pp. 235-260.

La viticulture et l'oenologie (Viticulture and wine-making) by Arturo Marescalchi, pp. 261-275.

La culture de l'olivier et l'huilerie (Olive production and oil manufacture) by Mario Marinucci, pp. 277-289.

Horticulture, culture fruitière et floriculture (Horticulture and floriculture) by Gaetano Briganti, pp. 291-306.

La législation sur la chasse (Hunting legislation) by Giunio Salvi, pp. 307-314.

La pêche (Fishing) by Gustavo Brunelli, pp. 315-322.



Les consortium de défense des cultures( Consortiums (corporate bodies) for crop protection) by Achille Mango, pp. 323-348.

La coopération agricole en Italie (Agricultural cooperation in Italy) by Carlo Pareschi, pp. 349-361.

L'organisation commerciale pour l'exportation des produits horticoles, fruitiers, et des agrumes (Commercial organization for the exportation of horticultural products) by Manlio Masi, pp. 363-372.

These articles are followed by a list of laws and decrees pertaining to agriculture for the decade 1923-1933 entitled "Lois et Decrets Interessant l'Agriculture (1923-1933)". This is a valuable condensation for reference purposes of the legislative and executive orders affecting agriculture since the advent of Fascism. These are grouped according to the various subjects covered and each law is followed by a short explanatory statement which adds greatly to the usefulness of the list.

### Agriculture and The Depression

Pagés, Pedro T. Crisis agricola. Conferencia dada en el aula de la Facultad de agronomia y veterinaria de Buenos Aires. 101pp. Buenos Aires, Talleres gráficos "Gadola", 1934. 286.359 P14

A study of world conditions and the depression as they affect wheat, maize, oats, and flax.

### Charts and Graphs in Farm Management

Haug, Eduard. Untersuchungen über die verwendbarkeit des schaubildes als hilfsmittel der betriebsführung in der landwirtschaft. 73pp. Berlin 1932. 281 H29

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, pp. 72-73.

The author stresses the advantages of charts and graphs to the farmer in management of his farm.

### Coffee

International institute of agriculture. Coffee in 1931 and 1932; economic and technical aspects. 231pp. Rome [Printing office of the Chamber of the deputies] 1934. 281.368 In8C

Prepared by Dr. W. Bally.

Issued also in French, 1933: Le Cafe en 1931 et 1932.

"Sequel to the Review of the most important publications on coffee, by C. J. J. Hall, which appeared at an earlier date in the Monthly bulletin of agricultural science and practice." - cf. prelim. leaf 2.

Bibliography, at end of most sections.

### Cooperation - China

Fong, Hsien Ding. The cooperative movement in China. 30 pp. Tientsin, China, Printed by the Chihli press. 1934. 280.2 F73

At head of title: Nankai institute of economics, Nankai university,



Tientsin, China.

Bibliographical foot-notes.

"The cooperative movement, which was officially introduced into Japan under the 1899 Cooperative Act and into India under the 1904 Cooperative Credit Societies Act, was not recognized in Chinese national legislation until the passing of the Cooperative Act by the Legislative Yuan in February of the present year. Despite the failure of legal recognition, the movement has, however, taken root in the country for already fifteen years, during which period two stages may be distinguished. During the first stage from 1919 to 1927 the movement was mainly confined to the province of Hopei in North China, under the auspices of the China International Famine Relief Commission, while during the second beginning with the establishment of the National government in Nanking in 1928, a leading part was taken by the various provincial governments in the South under the Nationalist flag." - Introduction.

Cooperation - U. S.

American institute of cooperation, Madison, Wis., 1934. American cooperation, 1934; a collection of papers and discussions comprising the tenth summer session of the American institute of cooperation at the University of Wisconsin, July 9-14, 1934. 553pp. Washington, D. C. [1934]  
280.29 Am3A 10th, 1934.

Partial contents: An editor views cooperation, by Dan A. Wallace; Why cooperatives succeed; why they fail, by Theodore Macklin; Democracy at the cross-roads, by Glenn Frank; The place of the cooperatives in the agricultural adjustment program, by H. R. Tolley; The farmer, the cooperative, and the government, by E. G. Nourse; The cooperative approach to production control, by Mordecai Ezekiel; Agriculture's need for organization, by C. C. Teague; A plan for surplus control, by John Brandt; The advantages of preserving individual initiative among farmers, by B. H. Hibbard; Cooperation and recovery, by L. J. Taber; The place of the foreign market in the agricultural economy of the United States, by Asher Hobson; The reopening of foreign markets for our agricultural products, by Henry A. Wallace; The principles underlying the operations of the federal banks for cooperatives, by Francis W. Peck; The financial structure of cooperatives, by E. A. Stokdyk; Financing and budgeting operating capital requirements of cooperative marketing associations, by J. E. Wells, Jr.; Short-time credit needs of the farmer, by E. C. Johnson; Services rendered by the production credit corporation, by William F. Renk; Production credit services of private banks, by John D. Jones; A comparison of agricultural and industrial cooperative practices, by O. B. Jesness; Industrial cooperation under codes, by J. H. Van Deventer; Operating a tobacco cooperative under the New Deal, by Emerson Ela; What future for tobacco cooperatives? by H. B. Price; Factors affecting market demand for cigar leaf tobacco, by George D. Whitefield; Membership relations and their influence upon cooperatives, by Lars Landsness; Status of cooperative livestock marketing, by J. D. Harper; Thoughts of a livestock cooperator, by O. Z. Remsberg; How can a terminal livestock cooperative serve local association selling direct to packers? by D. L. Swanson; Selling livestock direct to packers through concentration points, by C. G. Randell; Problems of local and regional wool cooperatives, by R. A. Ward; Sales policies of the National



Wool Marketing Corporation, by H. B. Embach; The need of strong cooperatives in the control of output, by Paul S. Armstrong; Cooperative marketing of cranberries, by Vernon Goldsworthy; City milk marketing experiences under the adjustment act, by D. N. Geyer; Milk price plans as a part of federal milk licenses, by R. K. Froker; Dairy marketing agreements and licenses, by Jerome N. Frank; Dairy marketing agreements, by Reuben Hall; Joint selling arrangements for merchandizing dairy products, by A. H. Lauterbach; Problems of cooperatives operating under State control boards, by L. A. Chapin; The cooperative and the State milk control board, by H. B. Steele; The relation of State milk control activities to cooperative marketing, by Leland Spencer; Organization of milk sheds in Wisconsin, by R. M. Orchard; Organization of milk sheds and the probable effect of public utility regulations on cooperative bargaining association practices, by Harvey E. Wood; Milk as a public utility in Winnipeg, by F. K. Schneider; "Aging" and "ripening" of Land O'Lakes Creameries, by H. F. Meyer; Farmers large-scale buying enterprises under the New Deal, by Quentin Reynolds; Economics of cooperative buying, by I. H. Hull; Cooperative oil associations in the United States, by Joseph Gilbert; Management problems of mutual fire insurance companies, by V. N. Valgren; and Consumer attitudes, by Frederic C. Howe.

#### Deane Plan

Deane, A. L. The Deane plan. Mutual security - guaranteed jobs for the worker, a guaranteed market for industry. A proposal for automatically eliminating unemployment and sustaining purchasing power. 31pp. New York [1934] 283 D34

"The Proposal here presented, which has become known as the Deane Mutual Security Plan, is designed to accomplish just what its name implies - security for the worker through the permanent elimination of unemployment and a sustained buying power, and security for the employer through a sustained market for the goods or services he sells...

"But the even flow of purchasing power is as necessary to industry and trade as it is to the individual, and the feat of economic engineering required to control this flow is no less important than the civil engineering skill which maintains the flow of water in streams that serve industry's purpose...

"Except for hoarding and the export of capital without a corresponding import of goods or services, the entire national income is expended for either producers' goods or consumers' goods. By 'producers' goods' is meant goods and services the value of which depends upon their earning power. They include factories, machines, office buildings, transportation equipment, etc. By 'consumers' goods' is meant all those goods and services intended for personal satisfaction and enjoyment. They include food, clothing, private dwellings, private motor cars, etc.

"The demand for consumers' goods is the motive force behind all our economic activity. This demand gives value not only to the consumers' goods themselves, but to producers goods as well. A factory is obviously of no value unless there is a demand for its product.

"The demand for all consumers' goods cannot exceed the total purchasing



power in the hands of those who want the goods. And the primary purchasing power of the nation lies in the hands of the mass of the people. To sustain consumer demand it is necessary to sustain the incomes of the wage earner and those receiving salaries.

"What is here proposed is not a theory but an engineering technique - a permanent mechanism which would: first, permanently eliminate involuntary unemployment; second, supplement, out of a revolving reserve fund, the basic purchasing power of all workers whenever such an addition is required to maintain the normal flow of trade."

#### Economic Policy - U. S.

Commission of inquiry into national policy in international economic relations. International economic relations. Report of the Commission of inquiry into national policy in international economic relations. 397 pp. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota press. 1934. 280 C733In

The recommendations of the Commission include the following:

"In order to advance the recovery of the world, the United States must promote the interchange of goods and services among nations. We believe that this policy is indispensable to the recovery and development of the United States...

"To achieve a more wholesome balance in the international accounts of the United States we recommend that our government take the following measures: 1. The Tariff. a. The removal of tariffs in all cases in which no serious addition to unemployment would result... b. If these measures do not prove adequate to increase imports to the necessary degree, rates on other commodities should be lowered, with the proviso that the increases in the volume of goods admitted be subject to control in order to minimize the danger of unemployment... c. We recommend that the government consider the payment, under proper safeguards, of a dismissal wage to labor thrown out of employment as a direct consequence of sudden changes in the tariff. d. We favor the speedy negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements pending downward revision of the tariff...

"The Commission recognizes the present necessity for fundamental readjustments in American agriculture, and feels that the policies now being applied by the Department of Agriculture should be continued long enough to determine their practical value. a. We recommend the continuation of subsidies such as those provided under the present domestic allotment program as supplements to agricultural tariffs, which are likely to be ineffective. The Commission suggests subsidies only in this restricted sense and only to compensate agriculture for the effects of existing industrial tariffs. b. Since any attempt to raise American agricultural prices, without differentiation between domestic and world prices, will stimulate foreign production to the detriment of the farmer's export market, all price-raising measures of this character should be discontinued at the earliest possible moment. c. We recommend further that all other measures tending to restrict exports, such as the cotton loan policy, be abandoned at the earliest possible moment. Such policies not only tend to restrict exports by maintaining an artificially high



price for American cotton, but may also make necessary severe reductions in cotton production in this country in order to protect the loan extended by the government."

- Hubbard, J. B., ed. Current economic policies; selected discussions. 700pp. New York, H. Holt and company [1934] 280.12 H86  
Selected bibliography at end of each chapter.  
Chapter IV. Agriculture. Editor: John D. Black: pp. [170]-247. Chapter V. Mortgage relief. Editor: Robert L. Masson: pp. [248]-294. Chapter XII. Economic planning. Editor: Edward S. Mason. pp. [638]-690.

### Employment Exchanges

- Chegwidden, T. S., and Myrddin-Evans, G. The employment exchange service of Great Britain; an outline of the administration of placing and unemployment insurance. 310 pp With foreword by the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill. London, Macmillan and Co, limited 1934 283 C413  
"With this volume, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc, begins a series of studies on the administrative aspect of public employment services and unemployment insurance in several countries."  
Contains a chapter on Population and Labor Supply and one on Recent changes in Agriculture and Industry.

### Farm Credit

- American bankers association. Agricultural commission. Factors affecting farm credit. [Assembled, edited and published by the Agricultural commission, American bankers association. 32pp. Madison, Wis. 1934] 284.2 Am33F  
U. S. Farm credit administration. Mortgage loans through farm credit administration, by Albert S. Goss. 16pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off. 1934]  
An address before the American Tilemen's Association, Miami, Fla., October 1934.

### Farm Management - Germany

- Blässer, Hans. Die landwirtschaftlichen betriebsverhältnisse in den kreisen Alzey und Worms mit besonderer berücksichtigung der kapitalverteilung. 131 pp., mimeogr. Giessen. 1930. 281.175 B61  
Bibliography, pp. 130-131.  
A study of farm management in two small districts in Rhenish Hesse. The subjects discussed include climatic and soil conditions, transportation and marketing, labor and wages, arable land cultivation, viticulture, livestock raising and the distribution of capital which includes the value of the component parts of the enterprise (land, buildings, livestock, machinery, etc.) and its total value.



## Fruit Storage - Denmark

Esbjerg, Niels Kristian Nielsen. Orienterende oplysninger om frugtopbevaring, samlet af Faellesudvalget for frugtavløkonomi 40 pp. Oplag 5000. Odense, Andelsbogtrykkeriet, 1934. 280.393 Es1  
An account of fruit storage in Denmark.

## International Institute of Agriculture

Cottini-Agostinelli, Giacinto. L'Institut international d'agriculture Le développement intégral de son activité 80 pp [Terni, Stabilimenti poligrafici Alterocca] 1933. 28 C82

A graphic and pictorial account of the work of the International Institute of Agriculture since its establishment in 1905.

## International Wool Conference

International wool conference. 10th, Rome, 1934. [Proceedings. v.p. [n.p.] 1934] 286.3459 In8

Mimeographed papers in portfolio.

On cover: Xa Conferenza laniera internazionale. Xème Conférence lainière internationale. X. Internationale wollkonferenz. X. International wool conference. In Roma 18-20 giugno 1934-XII.

Have also Programma ed elence dei delegati.

## Land Reclamation and Improvement - Italy

Italy. Ministero dell' agricoltura e delle foreste. La legge sulla bonifica integrale nel 2d - 4th anno di applicazione. 3 nos. Roma, 1932-34. 282.9 It1

These reports of the Italian Undersecretary of State in charge of land reclamation and improvement cover the three years from 1932 to 1934. They contain the same type of material; a section covering the operations carried on during the year, the pertinent legislation, the financial, administrative, and technical problems, and the activities of the National Association of Consortia for Land Improvement and Irrigation and of the National Secretariat of Mountainous Regions. The appendices contain speeches by the Minister of Agriculture and the Under-Secretary of State for land reclamation and improvement, laws, decrees and circulars issued by the Minister of Agriculture and the above-mentioned national organizations. Land settlement is discussed in the reports for 1932, pp.201-219, and 1933, pp.223-234, and the reports for 1933 and 1934, respectively, contain the speeches of Mussolini at the inauguration of the new community of Littoria and at its first anniversary.

## Land Settlement - Germany

Biesalski, Ernst. Ergebnisse und ausblicke im 1. wirtschaftsjahr einer mecklenburgischen siedlung dargestellt an 6 siedlerbetrieben der gemeinde Diestelow. 77pp. Plieningen-Stuttgart. 1933. 282.2 B47  
Inaug.diss. - Würt. landw. hochschule, Hohenheim.  
Bibliography, p. 76.



A study of economic conditions on six typical settlers' holdings in the commune of Diestelow in Mecklenburg during their first year of operation. Suggestions for assistance to the settlers are given.

Deutsche bau- und bodenbank, aktiengesellschaft. Denkschrift über die vorstädtische kleinsiedlung, ihre bisherigen ergebnisse und entwicklungstendenzen. 28pp. Berlin [1934] 282.2 D48

A report of the activities of suburban land settlement in Germany during the three years since its initiation and a discussion of its trend. It is shown that the aim of this form of land settlement has been to enable the jobless or the part-time worker or later the man with a full-time job to provide from the land the major part of his family's subsistence. The Government in November 1931 appropriated 193 million Rm. for the establishment of 4 schemes of suburban settlements. The administration of these settlement schemes, the allocation of the funds and of the land, the selection of settlers, the interest payments on the Government loans and the ultimate cost to the settler are discussed. It is pointed out that the full significance of this movement can only be realized after the passage of a reasonable length of time.

Hasemann, Wilhelm. Die siedlungen im kirchspiel Bramsche und die wirtschaftlichen verhältnisse der höfe bis zum 19. jahrhundert. 147 pp. Bramsche, 1933. 282.2 H27

Inaug.-diss. - Leipzig.

Bibliography, pp. 145-147.

An account of prehistorical and early settlement in the parish of Bramsche in the district of Osnabrück in Hannover and of economic conditions on the farms from the twelfth to the nineteenth century. An appendix contains a livestock register for 1490, numbers of livestock on several farms in 1550 and 1928, and a table giving prices of wheat, rye, barley, and oats at intervals from 1624 to 1780.

Reichsverband deutscher heimstätten. Denkschrift über arbeitsbeschaffung durch nebenberufliche landsiedlung. 28pp. [Berlin? 1934?] 282.2 R27

The general topic of this small volume is land settlement as a subsidiary means of livelihood and the different articles deal with various phases of this type of land settlement.

#### Land Utilization and National Policy

Alsberg, C. L. Land utilization; investigations and their bearing on international relations. 29pp.. Honolulu, Institute of Pacific relations 1933.

"Prepared for the fifth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held at Banff, Canada, August 14-28, 1933."

According to the foreword this essay may be regarded as an introduction to the task of coordinating land utilization studies in the Pacific area, entrusted to Dr. Carl L. Alsberg by the International Research Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The coordinating project has been postponed until the more separate investigations have been completed. In the meantime this paper has been prepared "in order to indicate the importance and relation of land utilization of the discussion of



international economic relations."

The subject is considered under the following subtopics: Land studies and national policy; special needs for land studies in new countries; land studies in old countries; invention and land utilization; land utilization and social change; South Africa - an illustration; land utilization and foreign policy; land utilization and population pressure; land uses in tropical dependencies; land utilization and world peace; the case of Japan; the need for organized research; the uses of land utilization studies.

### Livestock

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Cattle industry (emergency) provisions. Memorandum on financial resolution... Presented to Parliament by the minister of agriculture and fisheries, the secretary of state for Scotland and the secretary of state for the Home department... July, 1934. [2]pp. London, H. M. Stationery off. 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4655) 286.343 G79C

Peter, Ferdinand. Die genossenschaftliche viehverwertung in Pommern. 95pp. Greifswald, 1931. 280.240 P44

Inaug.-diss. - Greifswald.

Bibliography, pp. [7]-8.

The marketing of livestock by cooperative societies in Pomerania.

Scotland. Fat stock marketing reorganisation commission. Report of the Scottish fat stock marketing reorganisation commission. 66pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off. 1934. 280.340 Sco32

At head of title: Department of Agriculture for Scotland.

### Marketing - Fruits and Vegetables

[Beard, S. N] The Beard plan. 3lpp. [Salinas, Calif. 1934] 280.391 B38.

"This plan was in the making for almost three years before it was submitted to the lettuce shippers of Salinas-Watsonville for their approval.

"It started to function on April 2nd, 1934, in Salinas, California, under the personal supervision of S. N. Beard, who has had many years experience in the produce industry, and especially in the lettuce business.

"The Beard Plan had been operating for four months (April, May, June and July 1934 when this booklet was written in August.) The Salinas-Watsonville shipping season extends from April to December. So far this plan has demonstrated that eliminating "price arrival sales" plus control of unsold rollers, plus some kind of a shipment control in conjunction with the natural laws of supply and demand will stabilize and prolong a satisfactory market for both Buyer and Seller. The true barometer of the F.O.B. market should always be at producing or shipping point and not at the destination markets. Buyers cannot be treated alike if the goods are sold after their arrival on the tracks in destination markets; because the broker may sell one man for less money in the afternoon than he sold the other fellow in the morning of the same day on the same commodity."



## Marketing and Distribution

Boston conference on distribution. Boston conference on distribution, 1934. A national forum for problems of distribution, sponsored by the Retail trade board, Boston chamber of commerce, in co-operation with Harvard university, Graduate school of business administration, Boston university, College of business administration, Massachusetts institute of technology, and others. 94pp. [Boston, 1934] 286.29 B65 6th, 1934.

Partial contents: The retailer in the new era of distribution, by Edwin R. Dibrell; Distribution at the crossroads, by Paul W. West; Economic security in the twentieth century, by Hon Frances Perkins; NRA codes - a critical appraisal, by Irving C. Fox; Price fixing, by Robert Amory; Price rigidities and business policy, by H. S. Persons; Some illustrations of the practical working of price fixing agreements, by W. H. Leffingwell; Shortcomings of price regulations under the codes, by Dr. Bruno Burn; Code administration by code authorities, by John Swope; Discriminatory taxes and distribution, by E. C. Sams; Recent developments and their effects on retail trade, by Dr. Paul H. Nystrom; Radio - distribution's newest aid, by Edgar Kobak; Advertising's new place in distribution, by Albert D. Lasker; Standards for consumer's goods, by Ruth O'Brien; and Store door delivery by railroads, by H. H. Young.

## Mexico - Six-Year Plan

Partido nacional revolucionario, Mexico. Plan sexenal de gobierno del Partido nacional revolucionario, 1934-1939. 46pp. [Mexico, D. F. 1934?] 280.14 P25

Contains the outline of Mexico's six-year plan. The agrarian problem and its proposed solution are sketched under the headings of subdivision of latifundia, redistribution of rural population, land settlement, reorganization and promotion of agriculture, irrigation, and forest conservation.

## Migration Policy - United Kingdom

Gt. Brit. Inter-departmental committee on migration policy. Report to the Secretary of state for dominion affairs of the Inter-departmental committee on migration policy. 93pp. London, H. M. Stationery off. 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4689) 282.2 G79

A few of the recommendations of the Committee, taken from the summary, follow:

"The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs should continue to be the Minister responsible for all matters relating to oversea settlement....

"The United Kingdom Government should only assist migration when conditions are favourable to satisfactory settlement... and when the Oversea Governments are prepared to receive new migrants and to join in the arrangements necessary to give them a real prospect of success...

"The financial burden of any assistance should be equitably shared between the United Kingdom and the Dominions...

"The Empire Settlement Act, 1922, should be amended so as to allow the United Kingdom Government to provide up to 75 percent of the necessary cost of the migration work of approved voluntary organisations...



"The Oversea Settlement Committee as at present constituted should be replaced by two advisory bodies, (i) The Oversea Settlement Board, to advise the Secretary of State on specific migration proposals... (ii) The Central Committee on Oversea Settlement, to co-ordinate the administration of migration policy particularly in connection with the work of the Voluntary Organisations... including the local Migration Committees...

"The formation of local migration committees should be encouraged...

"Subject to the exceptions in the following paragraph the United Kingdom Government should discontinue the policy of providing capital for land settlement whether by direct advances to migrants... or by a guarantee of capital and interest... and no special assistance should be given by the United Kingdom to schemes for group settlement...

"Where however land settlement prospects are favourable but migrants are unable to obtain capital on economic terms, the United Kingdom Government should be prepared to consider the possibility of the loan to a suitable institution, preferably a Government Agricultural Bank or a Co-operative Bank, of additional capital for this purpose on a £ for £ basis with the local Governments... In the exceptional circumstances mentioned in para. 93 the grant of special assistance for land settlement should be considered on its merits...

"Experiments in connection with cottage schemes should be continued on a small scale when conditions are favourable."

#### Planning - National

Cassel, Gustav. From protectionism through planned economy to dictatorship. 26pp. London, Cobden-Sanderson. 1934. 280 C27Fr

Third impression, August 1934.

At head of title: The sixth Richard Cobden lecture.

Given under the auspices of the Dunford House (Cobden Memorial) Association in London, on 10th May, 1934.

"Contains thoughtful criticisms that recent converts to a 'planned economy' might do well to ponder. Professor Cassel begins by pointing out that the idea of a Planned Economy and the cumulative growth of protectionism throughout the world are closely linked with each other. But this means that a 'most important and' far-reaching result of centuries of 'economic thought and practice' is being 'lightly thrown away as valueless.' For the central point of economic liberalism, as he sees it, was the idea that Authoritative Planning, which the mercantilists had considered an unquestionable necessity, could be dispensed with and replaced by the automatic functioning of free competition.

"When prices are determined by the natural play of supply and demand, free from arbitrary interferences, all factors of production, economic liberalism maintains, are forced to cooperate, conflicting aims are automatically adjusted and brought to equilibrium, and every commodity has to find its own natural price and thereby its own subordinate place in the whole economic process. The present protectionist movement, however, according to Cassel, has led to so much interference in the process of free price formation that this process can no longer fulfill its equilibrating function. Yet the problem of establishing such an equilibrium must be solved."

Published also in International Conciliation, No. 303, October 1934



U. S. Federal emergency administration of public works. National planning board. Final report - 1933-34. 119 pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off. 1934. 173.2 P96N

Section I of this Report consists of a record of the work of the National Planning Board July 20, 1933 - June 30, 1934. On the latter date the President issued an Executive order establishing the National Resources Board to supersede the National Planning Board and to carry on its work.

Section II, is entitled "Plan for Planning." It contains a statement on the historical development of planning in the U.S., Present types of planning, What is involved in planning, The good of planning, and Organization and functions of a planning board.

Section III discusses Science in planning and Section IV is a Digest of National planning both in the United States and foreign countries. This Section was written by Lewis L. Lorwin and A. F. Hinrich.

Chapter 6 of this Section is devoted to Planning for agriculture and goes into some detail in describing and analyzing the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Chapter 8 is devoted to the Central Statistical Board.

U. S. National resources board. A report on national planning and public works in relation to natural resources and including land use and water resources with findings and recommendations. December 1, 1934. Submitted to the President in accordance with executive order no. 6777, June 30, 1934. 88pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off. 1934. 183.2 N214

Press copy.

"This report of the President's National Resources Board brings together, for the first time in our history, exhaustive studies by highly competent inquirers of land use, water use, minerals, and related public works in their relation to each other and to national planning. The report lays the basis of a comprehensive long-range national policy for the conservation and development of our fabulous natural resources. If the recommendations contained herein are put into effect, it is believed that they will end the untold waste of our national domain now, and will measurably enrich and enlarge these national treasures as time goes on.

"An examination of the reports upon land, water, minerals, and public works, respectively, shows the importance of considering these special factors in their relations to one another, and to economic and governmental problems as well. Water policies and land policies cannot be planned except as taken together, and evidently minerals cannot be considered apart from land in a planning program. Erosion is a problem of land and water; afforestation is likewise a problem of land and water; flood control is related to navigation and also to land cultivation systems. Water pollution is closely related to industrial development, as well as to sanitation, urban and rural. Reclamation policies are inseparable from the agricultural policy of the Nation, while the recreation policies discussed in relation to land and water are appropriate to any comprehensive plan for social welfare.

"It is the special purpose of the National Resources Board to bring



together these and other social interests, sets of data, and principles of action, and to consider them from the over-all position of national policy...

"Finally, human resources and human values are more significant than the land, water, and minerals on which men are dependent. The application of engineering and technological knowledge to the reorganization of the natural resources of the Nation is not an end in itself, but is to be conceived as a means of progressively decreasing the burdens imposed upon labor, raising the standard of living, and enhancing the well-being of the masses of the people. It follows that the social directives back of such technical programs should be developed by persons competent by training and point of view to appraise the human values involved.

"A continuous national planning agency was recommended by the National Planning Board of the Public Works Administration in its report last June. By Executive order, on June 30, 1934, the President established the National Resources Board as successor to the National Planning Board and the Committee on National Land Problems, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of Federal Emergency Relief. Thus the new Board represented a consolidation of previously existing agencies and a continuation of earlier activities."

A sixteen page press release dated December 17, 1934, gives an excellent summary of the report.

### Social Sciences

Encyclopaedia of the social sciences. Editor-in-chief, Edwin R.A. Seligman. Associate editor, Alvin Johnson. v. 14... Ser-Tra. 676pp. New York, The Macmillan company. 1934. 280 En1

Among the articles of interest to economists are the following: Social insurance, by I. M. Rubinow; Social organization, by Robert H. Lowie; Social process, by Max Lerner; Social psychology, by L. L. Bernard; Social surveys, by Niles Carpenter; Stabilization, economic, by George Soule; Standardization, by George Soule; Standards of living, by Carl Brinkmann; History [of statistics] by Walter F. Wilcox; Statistical practice, by Robert M. Woodbury; Statistical method, by Oskar N. Anderson; Subsidies, by Otto Nathan; Tariff, by Jacob Viner; Taxation, by Robert Murray Haig; Thrift, by Talcott Parsons; and Trade agreements, by Selig Perlman.

### Sugar

Graaff, Andries de. Het internationale suikervraagstuk en de Java-suikerindustrie. 318pp. Purmerend. 1931. 281.365 G75

Proefschrift - Nederlandsche handelshoogeschool, Rotterdam.

Bibliography, 1 leaf at end.

A discussion of the international sugar situation and its development, in connection with beet sugar, cane sugar, consumption, price, government regulations, followed by an account of the sugar problem in Java and the influence of the Union of Sugar Producers on the sugar industry and trade.

Lamborn & company, inc. Lamborn's beet sugar compendium. 16pp. New York [etc.] Lamborn & company, inc. [1934] 281.366 L17



## Tariff - Germany

Walter, A., and Engel, H. Die landwirtschaftlichen zölle. 154pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1934. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft, Berichte über Landwirtschaft. n.f. 102. Sonderheft)

Excerpts are given from important tariff legislation from 1902 to 1934, and tariff rates are listed on agricultural products.

## Taxation

Illinois. Tax commission. Constitutional tax rate limitation for Illinois. To Henry Horner, governor. 152pp. [Springfield, Ill.] 1934. (Special report no. 2) 284.59 I16 no. 2

Wisconsin taxpayers alliance. Wisconsin taxes; where they come from and where they go. 72pp. Madison, Wis., The Wisconsin taxpayers alliance. 1934. 284.5 W752W

## U. S. S. R.

Peredoviki sotsialisticheskogo zemledeliia. 78pp. illus. [Moskva] 1934. 281.179 P41

Vanguard of socialistic agriculture [which illustrates the achievements of collective farming]

At head of title: K XVII Partiinomu s'ezdu.

## U. S. S. R. - Large and Small Scale Farming and Land Settlement

Oppenheimer, Ludwig. Gross- und kleinbetrieb in der siedlung. 378pp. Jena, G. Fischer, 1934.

Bibliography, pp. [373]-378.

As the title of the book suggests, the author addresses himself to the question of land settlement or colonization (Siedlung), as related to large- and small-scale farming. Two points seem to be particularly important in revealing the philosophy of the author. In the first place, he believes that the crisis of large-scale capitalistic farming is due not to large-scale methods of production, but to the excessive development of its capitalistic structure attained through the reduction of the East German peasant farmers to the state of a landless proletariat. From an economic point of view, it is primarily a crisis of the labor system, (which as a rule precludes cooperation of responsible high-grade workers) and of the increasingly commercialized farm organization, (pp. 330-331).

In the second place, the author, who acknowledges the influence of such thinkers as Lorenz von Stein, Proudhon, and his father, Professor Franz Oppenheimer, believes in the possibility of a cooperative organization of peasant farming which would differ both from economic individualism and collectivism. Furthermore, he thinks that large-scale operations in branches of agricultural production capable of mechanization are in no wise incompatible with the preservation of peasant farming which would differ both from economic individualism and collectivism.



Furthermore, he thinks that large-scale operations in branches of agricultural production capable of mechanization are in no wise incompatible with the preservation of peasant farming (p.VII).

As a result the author recognizes and discusses two types of land settlement: (1) The "peasant colonization " or "colonization in the narrow sense of the word" involving subdivision of large estates. In considering this type of land settlement the author pays special attention to what he terms "group settlement," particularly of agricultural laborers, which he distinguishes from "gradual" ("allmählich") colonization. (2) "Settlement on large properties" ("Seidlung in Gross-Betrieb"), which involves a combined system of small peasant holdings and large farms operated on a cooperative basis. Attention is given to the question of the proper relation between the two types of land settlement. In discussing the principal problems of cooperative land settlement and agricultural organization the author draws on the experience of Germany, Russia and Palestine." - L. Volin.

### Wheat

Gt. Brit. Exchequer and audit dept. Wheat fund accounts 1932/33. 8pp. London 1934. 281.3599 G79

Account of the Wheat fund... showing the revenue and expenditure... together with the Report of the Comptroller and auditor general thereon. 1932/33 covers period from the commencement of the act, May 12, 1932, to July 31, 1933.

### Wheat - Consumption

Taylor, A. E. The trend of wheat consumption... Address before Millers' national federation, St. Louis, Missouri, November 14, 1934. 11pp. Chicago, Millers' national federation [1934] Pam. Coll.

"It seems to me that is, in many respects, our most immediate problem in this country in the domain of socialization... If you are going to attempt to place wheat back where it was only a few years ago, where you believe it ought to be, you will have to take the consumer into your confidence, you will have to work close to the consumer, you will have to exercise an influence on him, directly. That is what the producer of fruit and vegetables has done; you will have to do the same thing, to some extent.

"It is not as simple, I admit, to boom bread as it is to boom orange juice, but it can be done in some way in the one case if not as easily as in the other case. It is part of the same general question, but you cannot promote trade only from the production end, you have to promote it by an influence on the consumer. You cannot regiment trade, in the final analysis, only from the producer end; you have to take the consumer into account...

"The great difficulty in estimating the price of wheat is of course the lack of a common measuring rod. Depreciated currency furnishes no basis of measurement. The best basis is gold price, and even that is defective. Possibly, the best basis would be a direct comparison of purchasing power of wheat versus sensitive commodities, which no one has developed but in



any event there is as yet little evidence in the world that the crop shortages, the declines in carry-overs, and the various measures to regiment producers have had a sensible or significant effect on the gold price of wheat or on its exchange value, outside of certain countries.

"There are some old-fashioned men in the world who believe, with some very new-fashioned men in the world, that no value of any commodity in international trade can be defined in the absence of active free trade... To put it in another way, I do not believe that you or I or anyone can make a prediction on the future price of wheat until it becomes possible to make payments between countries as easily as one makes payments within countries.

"If you can imagine barriers between every one of our states, with an exchange regulation on this, that, or the other, you would find that the Chicago future did not mean what it means now. That is the position in the outside world, today. Risk has replaced certainty; currency confusion has replaced computability; every transaction is an experiment in trial or error; and that normal influence, whereby movements of goods reflect upon costs and prices in the trading countries, is lacking. We had before the world [war] something which we do not appreciate though we have lost it, an extra-ordinary world-wide system of equilibrium which was not rigid but, like the tides, rose and fell just a little, and goods and services flowed back and forth, and almost no gold moved, because, as the goods and services flowed back and forth, they influenced costs and prices in all trading countries.

"That is lost, today, and it will be lost until there is some common monetary mechanism by which trade between countries can be equated in the sense that, before the War, it was brilliantly equated within very narrow ranges, and with the entrainment necessary of costs and prices. In other words, the trouble of the trade of the world is exactly the trouble in your individual business: Your costs and prices are not in equation, and they are not in the world.

"When wheat is \$1.75 in Paris and 40 cents in Buenos Aires, there is no use talking about equating costs and prices. In other words, in the essential determination of prices of international commodities, it is not going to be possible to expect them to be restored without the restoration of a mechanism between countries into which costs and prices in one country find an influence on costs and prices in other countries, as they did before the War.

"It is not a question of saying what system is to be restored. It is a question, first of getting not merely producers for export but producers for domestic use in all countries to recognize that the domestic price structure hangs, to a definite and significant extent, upon a flexible equilibrium of prices between countries. Until we get that restored, all of our treaty negotiations are uphill and encounter continuous difficulties. All of our export hopes and export returns, all of our relationship of domestic prices, in so far as they are all influenced by foreign prices, will not return to a plane of computability into which risk is restored to its proper minor position, without there being some form of international replacement for the system which passed away, really, with the World War - it never returned. We provided a substitute by foreign lending, but the



system of equilibrium never returned.

"This is the great problem of the trading world, today, and what we have got to learn is that it is also the problem within each country in every industry, agriculture, manufacturing, and distributing, which is engaged in a particular commodity which has directly or indirectly a foreign influence."

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"This list is a revision and enlargement of the first section of a bibliography on Price Analysis; Selected References on Supply and Demand Curves and Related Subjects issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture in September, 1933, as Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 48."

A descriptive bibliography of American standards of living. 33pp., mimeogr. [Washington?] American home economics association. Family section [1934] 241.3 Am352

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A revision of the mimeographed publication with the title, References on the materials for American agricultural history, dated January 1932; and of article entitled "An Annotated Bibliography on the Materials, the Scope, and the Significance of American Agricultural History" in *Agricultural History* 6:38-43. January 1932

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Supplement to Foreign competition with American cotton; selected list of recent references (1932-1934) in English, comp. by Emily L. Day... Bureau of agricultural economics. 3pp., typewritten. [Washington, D. C.] Dec. 17, 1934.

May be borrowed for copying from Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



## NEW PERIODICAL

U. S. Federal emergency relief administration. Division of rural rehabilitation and stranded populations. Rural rehabilitation, v. 1, no. 1, Nov. 15, 1934. Washington, D. C., 1934. Mimeogr.

Edited under the direction of Paul V. Maris by John H. Caufield.

May be obtained from Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Washington, D. C.

The following statement is taken from a press release describing the scope of this new periodical:

"The first issue of 'Rural Rehabilitation' published by the Division of Rural Rehabilitation and Stranded Populations" of the FERA contains a photographic story of construction at Red House, one of the first rural-industrial communities.

"It also reports late developments in rural work centers, summarizes drought relief and rural rehabilitation from a national point of view, and states the general policy of Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, with regard to this work. It also includes policy statements by Col. Lawrence Westbrook, Assistant Administrator, and others.

The publication will be issued at intervals of about 60 days. It will be distributed to those connected with the rural rehabilitation program, including State and county relief administrators, and also county agents, home demonstration agents, and other representatives of the extension service and vocational agriculture."

## SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

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Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

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\* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

\*\* May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

\*\*\*These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.



Before the Interstate commerce commission. Ex parte 115. Exhibit no. ---  
 Illustrative comparisons between freight rates on and retail prices of  
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Before the Interstate commerce commission. Ex parte 115. Exhibit no. 467.  
 Illustrative comparisons between freight rates on and farm prices of  
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Car-lot shipments of fruits and vegetables by commodities, states and months  
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U. S. standards for strawberries (effective November 19, 1934) 3pp. [Issued  
 Nov. 12, 1934]



- Administrative rulings relating to crop control section of the southern rice milling industry marketing agreement. 6pp. Issued Feb. 1934. (Form Rice - 13)
- Administrative rulings with respect to the organization and operation of sugar beet production control associations. 4pp. Issued Nov. 1934. (Form Sugar 9)
- Administrative rulings with respect to the organization and operation of sugarcane production control associations. 4pp. (Form Sugar 109)
- America's cotton-production problem for 1935. 3pp. Issued Oct. 25, 1934. (Commodity information series. Cotton leaflet no. 4)
- (Continental United States beet sugar order no. 3) Relating to adjustments and revisions of and the granting of additional marketing allotments to processors of the quota for the Continental United States beet-sugar-producing area. 2pp. Issued Nov. 1934. (C.U.S.B.S.O. no. 3)
- Foreign cotton production and the American markets abroad. 8pp. Issued Oct. 25, 1934. (Commodity information series. Cotton leaflet no. 3)
- Maintaining corn-hog adjustment in 1935. This material has been prepared for reference use by corn-hog committeemen and extension workers in conducting educational meetings in connection with the referendum on adjustment plans for 1935. 5pp. (G-25)
- Purposes and operation of the Kerr-Smith tobacco act. 2pp. Issued Nov. 1934. (Commodity information series. Tobacco leaflet no. 1)
- Referendum on Bankhead act. 7pp. Issued Nov. 15, 1934. (Form no. B.A. 31)
- Relation of farm purchasing power, general recovery, and northeastern agriculture. Issued Nov. 1934. 15pp.
- Shall the Bankhead act be continued through 1935? 7pp. Issued Nov. 10, 1934. (Commodity information series. Cotton leaflet no. 5)
- Tentatively approved marketing agreement for citrus fruits grown in the state of Florida including a national stabilization plan. 27pp. 1934. (Docket no. 229 L-8)
- To State extension directors, county agents, allotment committees, and compliance supervisors. 7pp. Nov. 9, 1934. (Form C. H.-62)
- Instructions for use of compliance forms 58, 59 and 60.

Addresses (Mimeographed)\*\*

- Address of Mordecai Ezekiel... before National association of marketing officials, New York city, Nov. 15, 1934. 16pp.
- The author tries "to sketch the results of AAA activities to date; indicate the major problems of adjustment which now confront farmers; and suggest some of the broad problems whose solution will still remain for the future."
- The interest of agriculture in reciprocal trade agreements; abstract of a talk by Mordecai Ezekiel before Land grant colleges association, Nov. 21, 1934. 3pp.
- Marketing agreements and licenses: their role in agricultural recovery. Address of H. R. Tolley... before the American farm bureau federation, at Nashville, Tenn., at 2:30 p.m., central standard time, December 11, 1934. 18pp.
- Meeting the farmers' problem, by Chester C. Davis... Address delivered before American farm bureau, at Nashville, Tenn. ... Dec. 11, 1934. 18pp.

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\*Requests for publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

\*\*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.



## STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

### Arkansas

Brannen, C. O. Tax delinquent rural lands in Arkansas. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 311, 63pp. Fayetteville, 1934.

"Most of the statistical information in this study was obtained as a part of a national C. W. A. project providing for the collection of data on tax delinquency and land values."

### California

Stover, H. J., and Rush, D. R. Monthly index numbers of farm prices, California, 1910-1934. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Foundation of Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 37, 17pp. Berkeley. 1934.

A supplementary report to Experiment Station Bulletin 569.

### Colorado

Pepper, H. C. County government in Colorado. Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 413, 183 pp. Fort Collins. 1934.

### Delaware

Bausman, R. O. Economic readjustment in the dairy industry in Delaware. Del. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 190, 111pp. Newark. 1934.

Gabriel, H. S. A study of the Wilmington curb market. Del. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 191, 50pp. Newark. 1934.

Source material was obtained from vendors on the Wilmington curb markets, from farmers who have stood on the Lancaster curb market and in the market house, and from homemakers in Wilmington who patronize the curb market.

### Idaho

Johnson, N. W., and Vogel, H. A. Types of farming in Idaho. Part II. The type of farming areas. Idaho Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 208, 75pp. Moscow. 1934.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"This bulletin sets up a basis for classification of farms by types and determines the relative importance of various types throughout the state."

### Illinois

Freeman, R. C. Living expenditures of a group of Illinois farm families 1930, 1931, 1932. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 406, pp. 365-406. Urbana. 1934.

### Iowa

Hurd, E. B., and Thomas, H. L. Place of pasture in Iowa farming. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 323, pp. 217-248. Ames. 1934.



Iowa. Dept. of agriculture. Thirty-fourth annual Iowa year book of agriculture... 1933. 284pp. Des Moines. 1934.

Includes a discussion of corn sealing under the unbonded warehouse law and reports of the Division of Dairy and Food, state agricultural associations, and the Weather and Crop Bureau.

Robotka, Frank. Membership problems and relationships in Iowa farmers' elevators. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 321, pp. 107-195. Ames. 1934.

Part 1. Statistical data regarding membership; Part 2. Consequences of failure to maintain producer membership; Part 3, Factors contributing to membership situation; Part 4, How cooperative are Iowa farmers' elevators? Part 5, Factors affecting cooperative character.

Whelpton, P. K. Iowa's population prospect. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 177, pp. 113-168. Ames. 1934.

### Massachusetts

Massachusetts. State college. Extension service. The Massachusetts farm outlook for 1935. Farm Econ. Facts, v. 7, no. 11, 4pp. mimeographed. Amherst. Dec. 1934.

### Michigan

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station. 1933 dairy costs and returns on 74 Michigan farms. 17pp., mimeogr. East Lansing. 1934.

The State Farm Management Department and Dairy Department cooperated in this report.

### Minnesota

Cavert, W. L., and Pond, G. A. Suggestions to purchasers of farms. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 309, 16pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

Waite, W. C., and Cox, R. W. A study of the consumption of dairy products in Minneapolis, 1934. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 311, 28pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934.

"This bulletin first describes the variations found in the rates of consumption of the different dairy products included. Next it outlines the sections of the city having similar rates of consumption and considers some phases of competition as related to these areas. It then presents an analysis of the factors influencing rates of per capita consumption in the various families and considers certain phases of competition between products."

### Nebraska

Hininan, E. H. History of farm land prices in eleven Nebraska counties, 1873-1933. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 72. 60pp. Lincoln 1934.

The counties from which data were obtained are grouped in four principal type-of-farming areas.



The study was begun by J. O. Rankin in 1922 under a co-operative agreement with the Divisions of Agricultural Finance and Land Economics of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

#### Nevada

Howard, M. R. Relation of prices to farm incomes. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. News Bull. v. 8, no. 10-11, 4pp+4, mimeogr. Reno, Oct.-Nov. 1934.

#### New York

Sanderson, Dwight. Rural social and economic areas in Central New York. N.Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 614, 100pp. Ithaca. 1934.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A summary of the findings of a series of studies of the social and economic areas in seven counties of central New York which have already been published.

Underwood, F. O. Vegetable-crop production in Suffolk and Nassau counties. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 611, 64pp. Ithaca. 1934.

Includes description of types of commercial vegetable farming on Long Island and list of varieties of the truck crops grown there.

#### Ohio

Ohio. State University. Agricultural college. Extension service. The agricultural outlook for 1934-35. Ohio State Univ. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Economic Information for Ohio Farmers, no. 83, 20pp. Columbus, Nov. 1934.

#### Oklahoma

Ballinger, R. A. Financial operations of a group of Oklahoma farmers' elevators 1930-1932. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 221, 15pp. Stillwater. 1934.

Ellis, L. S., Dickson, A. M., and McWhorter, C. C. The sale of cotton in the seed in Oklahoma. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 219, 64pp. Stillwater. 1934.

"An analysis of the prices paid to farmers in eastern Oklahoma for cotton in the seed and in the lint was made."

#### South Carolina

Fraysor, M.E. A study of expenditures for family living by 46 South Carolina rural families. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 299. 32pp. Clemson College. 1934.

The families studied were residents of the six agricultural counties of Anderson, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clarendon, Fairfield and Lexington.



## Texas

Paulson, W. E. The mixed carload in distribution of vegetables from the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Texas Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 497, 40pp. College Station. 1934.

"The chief sources of data and information used in this study were as follows: 1. Data secured from records on vegetable shipments of local shippers. 2 Records on carload shipments from the Lower Rio Grande Valley and data on unloads in sixty-six cities, compiled by the Market News Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. 3. Records on carload shipments compiled by the two railroad companies serving the lower Rio Grande Valley. 4. Personal interviews with local shippers and growers. 5. The files of such local newspapers as the San Benito Light, the Mercedes Tribune, the Mercedes News, the Brownsville Herald, and the Edinburg Valley Review."

## Washington

Washington. Agricultural experiment station. Division of farm management and agricultural economics. Part-time farming survey. State of Washington (Statistical summary). [77p.]+97 tables. mimeogr. Pullman. 1934.

In cooperation with Division of Subsistence Homesteads, U. S. Dept. of Interior and Federal Civil Works Administration.

## Wisconsin

Kirkpatrick, E. L., and Boynton, A. M. Is there an American youth movement? A canvass of possibilities with special reference to collegiate rural life clubs. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 271, 47 pp. Madison. 1934.

Kirkpatrick, E. L., Tough, Rosalind, and Cowles, M. L. The life cycle of the farm family in relation to its standards of living and ability to provide. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 121, 38pp. Madison. 1934.

This study was conducted under a cooperative arrangement between the Departments of Rural Sociology and Home Economics and the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

McNall, P. E., Mortensen, W. P., and Davidson, R. D. Development of Wisconsin agriculture. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Econ. Information for Wis. farmers v. 5, no. 6, Suppl., [6pp] Madison. 1934.

Includes tables showing Wisconsin cash income from agricultural sources each year, 1849-1932.

Wisconsin. Agricultural experiment station. Our changing agriculture served by science. Annual report... 1932-1933. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 428. 128pp. Madison. 1934.

Economic and social studies pp.110-124.



## PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

### Agrarian Code - Mexico

Suro, G. A. The Mexican agrarian code. Pan American Union. Bull. 68 (8): 599-611. Aug. 1934. (Published at 17th Street and Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

The Mexican agrarian code, published in the Diario Oficial of April 12, 1934, "not only coordinates the agrarian legislation in force but simplifies and expedites the distribution of land, extending the right to land to a larger number of individuals.

"Outstanding among the reforms... are: The unification of the action of local and Federal authorities in agrarian proceedings through the establishment of mixed commissions, the shortening of the period of time which the various authorities had to make their decisions, the complete elimination of the political status requirement on the part of communities, the extension of the right to land to laborers residing on plantations, the establishment of new agricultural centers as a subsidiary method of providing land to the villages, the denial of the right of landowners affected by grants of land to seek redress in the courts, leaving as their only recourse the right to petition for agrarian bonds, the establishment of drastic penalties for violations of the code by the agrarian authorities especially in regard to the inalienability of small properties under cultivation, a better definition of the small properties exempt from expropriation through a simpler classification of the various kinds of land and the respective areas of the property, and the safeguarding of the landholder from his creditors by providing that all encumbrances on his property will be diminished proportionately to the amount of property expropriated by the Government."

### Agricultural Credit - United States

Myers, W. I. The debtor's right to pay. Banking 27 (6): 11-14. Dec. 1934. (Published at 22 East 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

The Governor of the Farm Credit Administration discusses the agricultural credit situation and describes the "job" of the Farm Credit Administration. He says in part; "In dealing with the heavily indebted farmer, the Farm Credit Administration is consistently applying a new yet fundamentally sound measuring stick in determining the maximum amount of credit to be extended. This measure is 'ability to pay.' The use of this concept as a basis for appraising farms has been criticized during the past several months in many areas where the sales or speculative values of farms have been out of line with their earning power as measured by their normal productive income. Experience, however, teaches us that the making of loans on the basis of the farmer's ability to pay, in terms of average efficiency, average production, and normal prices, represents the only sound lending policy."



## Agricultural Economics - Germany

Ritter, Kurt. Deutschland. Allgemeiner agrarpolitischer bericht. Berichte über Landwirtschaft . (n.F.) 19 (1): 56-109. 1934. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

Reprint in Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library.

The author discusses the basic outlines of the national socialist agrarian policy, the basic concept and the development of the Food Corporation, the national inheritance law which recognized the importance of family ties and established the German peasant firmly on the land, land settlement along national socialist lines, measures for the relief of indebtedness, the new market policy, and sanitary measures.

## Agricultural Economics - Hungary

Ihrig, Karl. Ungarn. Landw. umschau 1933. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 19 (1): 124-142. 1934. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

A review of agricultural economic conditions in Hungary in 1933, including production, profit and loss, trade policy, debt conversion and labor.

## Agricultural Policy - United States

America's crop control experiment. Congressional Digest 13 (12): 289-315, 320. Dec. 1934. (Published at 2131 LeRoy Place, Washington, D. C.)

Contains "fact material" and pro and con discussion on the question, "Is the crop control experiment proving a success?" Fact material is as follows: Analysis of the problem with study outline; What Congress has done about farm relief since 1921; Conditions precipitating America's crop control experiment; The "A.A.A." and its work; Monies paid out by the "A.A.A." to date; Glossary of terms used in A.A.A. discussions; An analysis of the farm outlook for 1935; Pro and con discussion is by H. A. Wallace, Glenn Frank, Marvin Jones, Neil Carothers, C. C. Davis, Gustav Cassel, Mordecai Ezekiel, and Mrs. G. B. Simmons.

Ezekiel, Mordecai. The AAA: 1935 model. Today 3 (5): 16-17. Nov. 24, 1934. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

"The AAA, acting as a mechanism through which farmers can work, has performed its first service in restoring stability to a badly top-heavy agriculture. From now on, it will act 'to maintain such balance between production and consumption' as will help sustain prosperity for all our citizens."

In discussing this subject the writer gives a brief outline of Secretary Wallace's "ever-normal granary" plan and discusses the question of future demand for farm products.

Mumford, H. W. Lessons of 1934. Ill. Agr. Assoc. Rec. 12 (12): 5, 6, 7. Dec. 1934. (Published at 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)



"Perhaps the finest thing we can say about 1934 is that it may have been a hard enough teacher so that we shall look back some day in thankful appreciation for the lessons it has taught... Not the least of the lessons of the year has been that 'farm relief,' so glibly talked about by too many people, does not come easy... If the AAA does nothing more than sober farmers and their leaders and sympathizers into realizing that 'farm relief' takes something more than talk, it will have gone a long way toward repaying some of the money and effort that has been put into it. Having brought this lesson, 1934 will not go down as a total loss, in spite of all its other disappointments and even though it yielded no other lessons."

Pinci, A. R. Farming under the New Deal. Barron's 14 (48): 3, 14. Nov. 26, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

To get the story that is told here the writer made "a personal survey on the spot. For that reason I traversed by automobile 12,000 miles of wide-open spaces, often along roads far from the polished tracks of extra-fare or limited trains, talking to farmers without pre-arrangement or even introduction."

According to this article the American farmer has voted to continue the New Deal, but his skepticism remains "deep-rooted." He is accustomed to having the sun and wind and rain fail him, and "is fully aware that these official funds must also sooner or later fail him."

Sohn, Friedrich, and Drescher, Leo. Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika. I. Die amerikanische agrarpolitik seit dem amtsantritt Roosevelts. II. Landwirtschaftliche Planung. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 19 (2): 310-329. 1934. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

A discussion of the agricultural policy of the United States under the Roosevelt administration and of America's economic planning. The Agricultural Adjustment Act is discussed.

#### Agriculture - Denmark

Busch, W. Dänemark. Neue entwicklungslinien in der dänischen landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n. F.) 19 (2): 329-340. 1934. (Issued by Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

Denmark's tendency is shown to be in the direction of limitation and improvement of cattle raising, and increased use of domestic green fodder instead of imported concentrated fodder.

#### Agriculture - Great Britain

Scott Watson, J. A. Some impressions of British farming. VI. - Concluding impressions. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 41 (5): 464-469. Aug. 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

This concludes the author's series of articles on British farming. "It must be insisted that the chief result of agricultural progress has always been, and must always be, to set free an increasing propor-



tion of the population for work other than farming... Of course the question of the desirable ratio of land workers to industrialists and traders is one of broad national policy and involves other than purely economic considerations. It can be said generally, however, that a result of all such measures has been to place agriculturists at a disadvantage, over against the industrial and trading classes, in the sharing of the national income. Any future schemes of land settlement, etc. must be closely examined with this point in mind."

#### Agriculture - U.S.S.R.

Schiller, Otto. Russland. Die landwirtschaftliche erzeugung der Sowjetunion. Gegenwärtiger stand und zweiter fünfjahrplan. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 19 (2): 283-310. 1934. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

An account of Russia's agricultural and livestock production and the Second Five-Year plan.

#### Agriculture, Intensive - Profitability

Justesen, S. H. De beoordeeling der rentabiliteit van landbouwkundige maatregelen op grond van vakkenproeven. Landbouw. Landbouwkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie. 9 (12): 582-590. June 1934. (Published by Vereeniging van Landbouwconsulenten in Nederlandsch-Indie, Buitenzorg, Java)

A study of the evaluation of the profitability of intensive agricultural production on the basis of scientific experiments.

#### Agriculture and Industry - China

Maluste, D. N. Agriculture and industry in China. Indian Jour. Econ. 15 (2): 167-186. Oct. 1934. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

Briefly reviews the situation in China as regards small holdings, methods of cultivation, earnings of agriculturists, subsidiary occupations of agriculturists, agricultural crops (the most important of which are rice, soya bean, tea, cotton, and silk), industries (factory industries, the mineral industry, coal industry, iron ore, iron and steel industry, cotton textile industry.)

#### Beef-Export Bounty - Union of South Africa

Export bounty on beef. Encouraging production of high grade stock. African World 129 (1671): 186. Nov. 17, 1934. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C. 2, Eng.)

"The Livestock and Meat Industry Control Board in South Africa has decided upon the payment of a bounty on the export of high grade beef from the Union... The bounty, according to information received, will be between 1d. and 1 1/2d. per lb."



## Bread Consumption - Europe

Bread consumption in Europe. Foreign Crops and Markets 29 (23): 585-594. Dec. 3, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

In four main sections: Principal types of bread consumed in the Scandinavian countries, Baltic countries, Central Europe, the Danube Basin, Turkey, Greece, and Albania, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium and the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal, and the British Isles; Wheat bread characteristics; General baking and marketing practices; Bread prices. A table is given which shows prices of wheat, flour, and common bread, and price spreads between common bread and wheat and common bread and flour prevailing in a number of European countries on specified dates.

## Business Cycles and Sun Spots

Garcia-Mata, Carlos, and Shaffner, F. I. Solar and economic relationships: a preliminary report. Quart. Jour. Econ. 49 (1): 1-51. Nov. 1934. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

The following is quoted from the authors' introductory paragraphs: "This paper is an outgrowth of an attempt to establish a factual basis for the orthodox viewpoint on Jevons' hypothesis concerning business cycles and sunspots. As the investigation progressed, it was found necessary to widen scope; and the results, while in one way they confirm the orthodox viewpoint, indicate that the last word on the general subject has not been said. The present article is to be considered as a provisional report, only, now published to suggest possibilities of further research and as a means of inviting criticism and suggestions. It is in no sense offered as final or conclusive.

A footnote on p. 1 states that this article "represents a preliminary examination of certain phases of the subject which, along with other aspects of the question, will be treated in greater detail in a forthcoming book by the present authors."

## Butter and Cheese - Marketing - Australia

Australia: Developments in the marketing of butter and cheese. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr., Jour. 41 (5): 492-493. Aug. 1934 (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

The Dairy Produce Act, 1933, "has for its object the maintenance of domestic prices of butter and cheese at such a level as will compensate dairymen for the depressed prices received for export in the world market, and ensures that the producer will take his fair share of the less remunerative export market instead of glutting the home market. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the determination and enforcement of an export quota, while the States administer the interstate and internal quotas."



## Cattle Industry - Great Britain

The emergency provisions for assisting the cattle industry. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 41 (6): 535-550. Sept. 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

The provisions of the Cattle Industry (Emergency Provisions) Act of July 31, 1934 are given, also Particulars of Arrangements for the Purposes of Section 2 of the Act, and the terms of the orders and regulations under the Act.

## Census, Agricultural - Germany

Rauterberg, Martin. Die landwirtschaftliche betriebszählung 1933 im dienste des aufbaus der deutschen landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n. F.) 19 (1): 13-52. 1934. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

An interpretation of the results of the agricultural census of June 16, 1933 with accompanying tables.

## Census, Occupational-Gloucestershire, England

Tawney, A. J., and Tawney, R. H. An occupational census of the seventeenth century. Econ. Hist. Rev. 5 (1): 25-64, map. Oct. 1934. (Published for the Economic History Society by A. & C. Black, Ltd., 4, 5, & 6, Soho Square, London, W. 1, Eng.)

The data given in this article "relate to the occupation of men between 20 and 60 years of age in the county of Gloucestershire in the year 1608." The source from which the material is taken consists of a reprint, published in 1902, of a manuscript - Men and Armour for Gloucestershire in 1608, compiled by John Smith. Statistics of agricultural workers are given.

## Chain Stores

Snider, P. O. The independent grocers' alliance of America. Natl. Assoc. Marketing Teachers. Bull., no. 3, pp. 1-26. Nov. 1934. (Hugh E. Agnew, Secty-Treasurer, 100 Washington Square, East, New York, N. Y.)

"Mr. Snider analyzes the development, organization and activities of the most important single factor in the voluntary or co-operative chain movements which in recent years has taken its place along side that of the regular chains as an outstanding marketing mechanism in the food field." - Editor's note.

## Coffee Stabilization Institute - Cuba

Cuba - Coffee Stabilization Institute established. Foreign Leg. News, no. 28, Nov. 3, 1934. (Issued by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S. Dept. of Commerce)

"The Government has established by decree law No. 486 (published in the Official Gazette of September 15, 1934), the Cuban Coffee Stabilization Institute. The purpose will be the study of all matters relative to coffee, its planting, cultivation, harvesting, classification, storage, sale, financing, etc."



## Control of Industry - France

Usher, A. P. Colbert and governmental control of industry in seventeenth century France. Rev. Econ. Statis. 16 (11): 237-240. Nov. 15, 1934. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

The following is quoted from p. 240 of this article.

"In Poitou the regulation of the cloth manufacture was extended to include the production of wool. When the flocks were diminished in number, the intendants prohibited the killing of sheep or lambs before the wool was mature. On another occasion, the slaughter of black sheep was prohibited. Orders were issued providing that all shearing be done during May and June. Marketing of wool was rigidly regulated. The mixing of wool was prohibited. The process of manufacture was minutely determined from carding to the finished product. The code defined the number of rows of teeth in each card and the size of wire from which the teeth were made. The code of 1698 prescribed the precise number of threads of warp and weft for every type of woollen fabric that might legally be made. The quantity of wool to be used was defined by the code, and likewise the weight of the finished piece. These prescriptions were continued by the codes of 1736 and 1739. This passion for minute regulation appeared in every part of France and in every section of the industrial field."

## Control of Raw Materials

The control of raw products. Economist 119 (4760): 912, 913. Nov. 17, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., E. C. 4, London, Eng.)

"The years since the war have witnessed far-reaching developments in the technical production of primary products. As a result of biological research and mechanisation, the cost of producing crude foodstuffs and industrial raw materials of agricultural origin has been substantially reduced. Wheat, sugar, cotton and rubber are well-known examples."

The falling demand for crude foodstuffs and raw materials during the world depression greatly added to the difficulties of the producers and caused a further decline in prices. Examples of restrictive measures adopted by producers are cited. In conclusion the author writes that "It is to be hoped... that the policy of restriction designed to maintain prices at artificial levels will be abandoned, for in the long run such policies are detrimental to consumers and producers alike."

## Cooperation - Spain

Ribas, A. Fabra. The co-operative movement in Spain. Rev. Internatl Coop. 27 (10): 345-350. Oct. 1934. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

## Cooperation, Consumers'

Parker, F. E. Operation of local consumers' cooperative societies in 1933. Monthly Labor Rev. 39 (5): 1041-1066. Nov. 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)



"The 1933 study is the fourth such study made by the Bureau, the 3 others covering the years 1920, 1925, and 1929. The results of those surveys were published in Bulletin Nos. 313, 437, and 531."

#### Corn (Sweet) Industry - Maine

Carlson, A. S., and Weston, John. The sweet corn industry of Maine. Econ. Geogr. 10 (4): 382-394. Oct. 1934. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

#### Cotton

Expansion of foreign cotton growing. Natl. City Bank of New York [Monthly Letter on] Econ. Conditions, Governmental Finance, U. S. Securities. Oct. 1934. pp. 150-153. (Published at New York, N. Y.)

Discussion of present cotton production in foreign countries and the need for a policy for the United States.

#### Cotton - Classification - Minas-Geraes, Brazil

Classificacao do algodao em Minas. Boletim de Agricultura, Zootechnica e Veterinaria 7 (5): 261-266. May 1934. (Published by Secretaria da Agricultura, Minas-Geraes, Brazil)

Classification of cotton in Minas-Geraes.

#### Cotton - U.S.S.R.

Development of cotton cultivation. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 9 (10): 200-202. Oct. 1934. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

A table gives area and production of unginned cotton and cotton fiber in 1913 and from 1928 to 1933. "Among the factors contributing to the expansion of cotton cultivation are collectivization of cotton-raising areas, extensive irrigation projects both on old and new cotton land, mechanization, increased application of mineral fertilizers, and improvement of quality of the seed." Although imports of cotton have decreased in recent years it is expected that by the end of the second Five-Year Plan the market may be able to absorb "both the increasing supply of domestic cotton and a considerable volume of imports."

#### Cotton Policy - United States

Burton, C. S. The trend of commodity prices. Cotton may work higher but long term implications are menacing. Mag. Wall St. 55 (3): 142-143. Nov. 24, 1934. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Following in the footsteps of the late and unlamented Farm Board in its wheat operations, the present administration bids fair to accumulate 7,000,000 bales of cotton in its efforts to uphold the price. Meanwhile the position of the greatest export commodity is steadily being impaired in world markets."



Cartwright, H. Y. The new deal and the South. Cotton Digest 7 (3): 5-6. Oct. 27, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg. Houston, Tex.)  
The Government's present cotton policy is criticized.

Cox, A. B. Significance of federal political control of the cotton industry. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 6 (1): 3, 15-16. Oct. 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

This is the first of a series of articles.

#### Cottonseed and Cottonseed Products

Harmon, S. M. Twenty-three years comparative statistics. Comprehensive analysis of Government reports concerning cottonseed and cottonseed products, production, and values. Cotton Oil Press 18 (6): 18-20, tables. Oct. 1934. (Published by National Cottonseed Products Assoc., Memphis, Tenn.)

The rise and decline of cottonseed milling. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 45 (2): 3-4. Oct. 1934. (Published at 161 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.)

#### Drought - United States

Case, W. W. Western drought situation basically unrelieved; 1935 prospects uncertain. Annalist 44 (1142): 781-782. Dec. 7, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Accompanied by two tables which show rainfall by states, Oct. 1933 to Sept. 1934, and July 1934 to Oct. 1934 and rainfall since 1930 in leading Western States. The writer thinks that if the drought again revisits the Western states and the A.A.A. pursues its crop reduction program, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration cannot escape the responsibility for its acts.

Wallace, H. A. This year's drought; the cost of the absence of rain to man and beast and field. World Today (sup. to Encyclopaedia Britannica) 2 (2): 1-3. Dec. 1934. (May be obtained from Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 3301 Arlington St., Chicago, Ill.)

#### Economic Conditions - Australia

Australia today. Economist 119 (4761): 972, 973. Nov. 24, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., E. C. 4, London, Eng.)

Figures are quoted to illustrate Australia's swift expansion since the country was settled, and attention is drawn to the volume of her leading agricultural products.

"Being so largely dependent upon exports of raw produce, Australia naturally felt the impact of the depression sharply and soon." Her methods to aid recovery are briefly described as are three great problems which are still to be faced. The problems include "a permanent uneasiness in the financial, and thus in the constitutional, relations between the States and the Commonwealth ... The second serious problem cast up by the



now receding tide of depression is that of monetary policy and organisation... The third great problem... is that of the tariff."

#### Economic Conditions - Industrial Districts - Scotland and Wales

The depressed areas. Economist 119 (4760): 910, 911. Nov. 17, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., E. C. 4, London, Eng.)

"The publication by the Government of the reports of the four Commissioners on the depressed areas and the debate in the House of Commons once again raise the important question whether the Government really can do anything to solve the problem which these areas present, except by continuing to pay out a 'dole.' The authors of the four reports have evidently made a sincere attempt to envisage the problem in its true perspective without any particular political bias; but with the exception of Captain Euan Wallace their reports, though valuable as diagnosis, do not contain very much in the way of imaginative proposals."

One of the recommendations made to increase employment is land settlement, "not on small holdings, but on a large scale, for the cultivation of soft fruit and vegetables."

Unrelieved depression. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 8 (195); 708, 709. Nov. 17, 1934. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

A brief review of the report and recommendations of the Government's four Special Commissioners regarding conditions in industrial districts in Scotland and Wales. According to the writer, the Commissioners do not offer much in the way of a remedy. "Manifestly, they believe that the expanding period of British industrialism is over, that the best that can be hoped for in the world market is the regaining of a part of what has been recently lost, that expansion in the home market may bring more prosperity to London and the South, but can never avail to restore the fallen fortunes of the older industrial districts, and that the best the 'surplus population' of these depressed areas can do is to go back to the land, there to grow as far as possible produce for its own consumption... What the Reports do recommend, beyond land settlement, comes to very little... What is needed is more total production - a higher standard of living for us all, and as much employment, reasonably shared, as is necessary to secure that higher standard of living."

#### Economic Democracy

Wallace, H. A. We are more than economic men. Scribner's Mag. 96 (6): 321-326. Dec. 1934. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

Human beings are more than economic men "freely competing with each other under the remorseless law of the survival of the fittest."

"Today we suffer from economic pressures and conflicts much more intense and complex than any the thirteen original states knew. We are not in need of a new constitution, a new form of government, in the sense that the men of 1787 were, but we are in very real need of an economic democracy. We are groping for a way to extend the traditional



democratic process to our economic life. The New Deal, as I see it, is a phase in this new American voyage of discovery." As a substitute for the idea of the "economic man" we need "the more realistic concept of a man abundant in life and in spirit, a man as quick to express his need for co-operation and the abundant life as his predecessor in the nineteenth century was quick to express his belief in competition and the survival of the fittest."

#### Economic Reconstruction - Kwangsi, China

King, K. P. The economic reconstruction of Kwangsi. Chinese Econ. Jour. 15 (3): 275-308. Sept. 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Shanghai, China)

"The economic reconstruction of Kwangsi must be centered upon agriculture, along the lines of improving farming methods, facilitating farm credit, developing forestry and irrigation, exterminating pests, and preventing droughts and floods." The author also recommends improved means of communication, new factories, the formation of a Transportation and Sales Corporation, and the establishment of cooperative organizations.

#### Farm Accounts

Deslarzes, J. Some considerations on the tables contained in Farm accountancy Statistics for 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ.] 25 (9): 349-422. Sept. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

This commentary on the Farm Accountancy Statistics for four different years, published by the International Institute of Agriculture, is in five parts: I. Representative character of farms; II. Study of farm accountancy results; III. The structure of farms in the countries supplying accountancy results; IV. The success or want of success of the farming enterprise from the economic standpoint; V. The success or otherwise of the enterprise from the standpoint of the operator.

#### Flour - China

Flour-milling industry in Shantung. Chinese Econ. Jour. 15 (3): 328-337. Sept. 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Shanghai, China)

#### Grain - Harvests and Import - China

Otto, Friedrich. Correlation of harvests with importation of cereals in China. Chinese Econ. Jour. 15 (4) 388-414. Oct., 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Shanghai, China)

A study of rice, wheat, and wheat flour since 1918, with illustrative tables, convinces the author that there is no correlation between the quality and quantity of grain crops in China and their importation. "If a long term view is taken, there appears to be closer correlation between the growth of the city population and importations than between harvests and importations, and further, analysis will show that other factors enter which overshadow direct relation between harvests and importation of cereals."



## Grain Price Policy - France

Engelhard, Gerda. Frankreich. Die getreidepreisbeeinflussung unter besonderer berücksichtigung des erntejahres 1932/33. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n. F.) 19 (1): 110-117. 1934. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin).

A sketch of France's grain policy and its influence on prices since the law of December 1, 1929.

## Hokkaido, Japan

Davis, D. H. Agricultural occupation of Hokkaido. Econ. Geogr. 10 (4): 348-367. Oct. 1934. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Topics covered are: Rail construction and agricultural occupation; a planned agricultural economy and the foreign influence; topography and soils; climatic conditions; agricultural patterns and practices; crops and crop systems; individual crops; orchard crops; sericulture; animal industries; the future of agriculture in Hokkaido. Illustrated by maps and charts.

Davis, D. H. Present status of settlement in Hokkaido. Geogr. Rev. 24 (3): 386-399. July 1934. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

Contents: Railroads and the spread of population; the agricultural basis for occupation; the cultural landscape; the towns; the prospects; the Ainu (original inhabitants of Hokkaido) Accompanied by a map showing agricultural regions; dot maps showing population, 1910, 1920, and 1930, production of rice, 1909, 1919, and 1929; and by graphs showing the acreage of the principal crops and the number of livestock in Hokkaido by shichos.

## Index Numbers - China

Kann, E. Views on Chinese currency problems. People's Trib. (n.s.) 7 (9): 427-435. Nov. 1, 1934. (Published at 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China)

"Reproduced by arrangement from Finance and Commerce, Oct. 10."

At the conclusion of this article index numbers are given. They include: Index numbers of export prices in Shanghai; index numbers of the cost of living in Shanghai; and index numbers of wholesale prices in Shanghai. The base year is 1926.

## Inheritance Law - Germany

Johae, Werner. Das reichserbhofgesetz. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 19 (2): 193-219. 1934. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

The author points out that the outstanding aim of the National Socialist régime in Germany is permanent security of land tenure for the so-called peasant so that he may have a chance to strengthen his threatened vitality and again become a strong economic force in the country. The most important law hitherto passed with this end in view is the National



Inheritance Law of September 29, 1933. The author discusses the legally established requisites for such land ownership, the necessary qualifications of the farmer as to citizenship, descent, character, and capability as a farmer, the right of succession and provision for the other heirs established by the law, and the advantages and responsibilities that accompany such inheritance.

### Japanese Empire

Hall, R. B. Agricultural regions of Asia; Part VII, The Japanese Empire. Econ. Geogr. 10 (4): 323-347. Oct. 1934. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Accompanied by ten maps.

### Labor - Slaughtering and Packing Industries - United States

Labor turn-over in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1932 and 1933. Monthly Labor Rev. 39 (5): 1164-1167. Nov. 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

"This is the seventh of a series of articles on labor turn-over in manufacturing industries. Previous articles dealt, respectively, with the automotive industry (Monthly Labor Review, June, 1933, p. 1316), boot and shoe industry (October 1933, p. 893), cotton manufacturing industry (November 1933, p. 1152), foundries and machine shops (February 1934, p. 347), iron and steel industry (June, 1934, p. 1393), and furniture (August 1934, p. 400).

### Land - Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands

Roosevelt, Theodore. Land problems in Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Geogr. Rev. 24 (2): 182-204, illus., maps. Apr. 1934. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer believes that the most satisfactory condition for an agricultural community is to have its land divided into reasonably small farms owned by individual farmers, although he recognizes that this method does not make for the greatest efficiency or bring the greatest wealth to the nation. To this end governmental policies in Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands were shaped.

In this article he describes the land problems of these two islands and tells of the policies instituted during his administration as governor-general of both of the islands.

Governmental policies inaugurated in Puerto Rico consisted in the Home-stead Commission's (Comisión de Hogares Seguros) buying some 15,000 acres of land, dividing it into small holdings (with provision for its ultimate ownership by the tenant) for men with families and with farming experience; the developing of an agricultural extension service; the founding of a Bureau of Commerce and Industry which "had as an important part of its function the development of overseas markets for the agricultural produce, the establishment of local markets in the towns, and the arrangement of facilities for the shipment of produce so that it might reach its



ultimate destination cheaply, expeditiously, and in good condition"; and legislation providing for "methods of accounting between tenants and landlords when payment was in kind and providing also that tenants could not be turned off property until after the harvest, even if no written agreement existed."

In the Philippine Islands the following measures were adopted: "Further to facilitate homesteading, the entire problem of public lands was placed under a special under-secretary in the Department of Agriculture. A special division was created for homesteads. The mission of this section was, in the first instance, to aid and defend the homesteaders; in the second, to survey all the public lands to determine the precise amount available that was suitable for the purpose," the school term in the agricultural schools was changed from 4 to 2 years, the pupils being transferred at the end of that time to homesteads which would eventually become their own; attempts were made to check usury; agricultural co-operative credit societies were founded; legislation permitting the establishing of special rural banks was passed; a law providing for reforms in tenant-landlord relationships was passed; annual provisional agricultural fairs were provided for; community assemblies were started; a law was passed permitting the construction of municipal warehouses; regulations for the development and coordination of local markets were undertaken; and a tariff law protecting Philippine crops was passed.

#### Land Improvement - Wales

Stapledon, R. G. The Cahn Hill - improvement scheme. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr., Jour. 41 (6): 542-550. Sept. 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

This article contains an account of the aims and scope of the above undertaking the genesis of which was described in the Journal of Ministry of Agriculture for June, 1933. The plan is "to show that hill districts can be made altogether more self-contained than they are at present... The whole thing is a large-scale economic experiment." It is being financed by private means.

#### Land Settlement - Foreign Countries

Schnurr, Mae A. Land settlement abroad. What foreign countries have done toward permanent land policy. Little Flower 9 (3): 6, 8. autumn, 1934. (Published by The League of the Little Flower, 515 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.)

Short resume of land settlement policies of Victoria (Australia), New South Wales, Argentina, Hungary, Ceylon, Denmark, Dominican Republic, England, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, U.S.S.R., Switzerland, Estonia, and Finland.

#### Land Settlement - North Carolina

Bishop, W. H. Colonization in North Carolina. Little Flower 9 (3): 7, 8. autumn, 1934. (Published by the League of The Little Flower, 515 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.)



Describes briefly the colonies founded by Hugh MacRae, in North Carolina-St. Helena, Van Eeden, Marathon, New Berlin, and Castle Haynes. A sixth colony, Fenderlea, is being financed and developed by the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the U. S. Department of the Interior according to Mr. MacRae's plans.

#### Land Settlement - Tripolitania & Cyrenaica

Pigli, Mario. La colonisation démographique italienne en Libye. *Revue Économique Internationale* 26. année, 4 (1) 133-163. Oct., 1934. (Published at Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium)

A discussion of the principles of Italian colonization under the Fascist régime and of their application in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica since June, 1928. The organization and administration of the settlements, the choice of settlers, the provisions for their accomodation, and assistance and the cultivation of the land are sketched.

#### Land Tenure - Devon, England

MacGregor, J. J. Recent land tenure changes in mid-Devon. *Economica* (n.s.) no. 4, pp. 459-472. Nov. 1934. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, Eng.)

The library has also a reprint of this.

This is an account of some of the results of a survey of the changes which have taken place in the conditions of land tenure in twenty parishes in Devon during the last twenty years, primarily. Information was collected on the following subjects: Size and nature of occupation, origin of farming community, age of farmers managing farms of various sizes, present age and nature of occupations, changes in management of farms, change from tenancy to ownership, length of occupation of present farms, number of farms held by farmers in their career, movement from one size of farm to another, influence of ownership on movement, reasons why farmers move from their farms, and reasons why previous occupier left.

#### Land Utilization - Korea

Coulter, J. W., and Kim, Beatrice Bong Hee. Land utilization maps of Korea. *Geogr. Rev.* 24 (3): 418-422. July, 1934. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

The following is the first paragraph of this article:

"Eighty percent of the population of Korea are engaged in cultivation of the soil. The accompanying maps, Figures 1 to 8, show in a broad way certain relationships between the distribution of the population and the use of the land. The areas of heavy crop production are also the areas of dense population. By far the larger part of the arable land is devoted to the raising of grain. Rice, most important of the cereals produced, occupies one-third of the acreage and is the food staple. Barley, wheat, and millet have a prominent place among other grains. Soy beans are in high esteem, and radishes also. A considerable area is given over to mulberry trees for sericulture."

The maps referred to are dot maps showing distribution of population and the acreage of rice, mulberry trees, soy beans, radishes, millet, barley and wheat.



## Land Utilization - Minnesota

Anderson, William. The economy of proper land utilization. Minn. Municipalities 19 (9): 323-329. Sept. 1934. (Published by the League of Minnesota Municipalities, Minneapolis, Minn.)

Address given before the annual convention, League of Minnesota Municipalities, June 7, 1934, at Rochester, Minn., in which the work and recommendations of the Committee on Land Utilization appointed by the Governor of Minnesota are summarized. The final report of the Committee, which was published by the University of Minnesota Press, is in the library.

## Livestock - Great Britain

Live stock improvement scheme: report for the year ended March 31, 1934. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr., Jour. 41 (5): 443-463. Aug. 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng. )

## Market, Farm - Columbia, South Carolina

Derieux, J. C. Carolina bazar. Today 3 (7): 18-19. Dec. 8, 1934. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Contains a description of the "great Columbia farm market". The writer states that "there has never been any real effort to advertise the market. In the beginning, nearly all those who sold at the market were from two counties; now, there are farmers from every one of the forty-six counties in South Carolina and from several other states."

What this market has done to maintain retail business is also pointed out in the article.

## Mortgage Banking - Europe

Palyi, Melchior. Principles of mortgage banking regulation in Europe. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 7 (4, pt. 2): 1-38. Oct. 1934. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

Chapter titles and sub-topics are as follows:

Chapter I, Legal Foundations of Mortgage Credit (creditor-debtor relation, the mortgage as a legal institution, compulsory registration vs. title searching); Chapter II, Systems of Mortgage-bond Institutions (the co-operative pattern, the "capitalistic" mortgage bank, the failure of the Landschaft, non-co-operative public institutions, mortgage credit as basis of mortgage bonds); Chapter III, Regulation of Mortgage-bond Issue (Separation of bond issue from commercial banking, its influence on credit policies and on bank concentration, equality of bond-issue and mortgage-volume, liquidity of mortgage banks, amortization and callability of loans); Chapter IV, Regulation of Mortgage Bank Credit: Policies and management (minimum "guarantee capital" requirements, credit limits, problems of farm-property appraisal, valuation of urban land, eligibility rules, type of management as a factor in policy, control of internal administration, mortgage bonds as trustee securities); Chapter V, Concentration of



Mortgage Banking (the meaning of governmental regulation, the concentration process, the causes; trend and limits of concentration); Chapter VI, Some Conclusions with Respect to Stability of European Mortgage Banking.

## Nebraska

Nebraska Farmer, v. 76, no. 25, 50pp. Dec. 8, 1934. (Published in Lincoln, Nebr.)

This is the 75th Anniversary number of the Nebraska Farmer. Among the articles dealing with Nebraska history during that period are: Our 75th birthday, by Dan V. Stephens (gives a history of the founding and establishment of The Nebraska Farmer) pp. 5, 28; Pioneers who broke the sod so men to come might live, pp. 6, 7, 21, 50; An empire built from grass. New machines and crops described from first-hand experience, by Addison E. Sheldon, pp. 8, 40; The pioneer woman, by Ada Gray Demis, pp. 11, 25, 29; Furnas, foremost Nebraskan, by Addison E. Sheldon, p. 13; Our early industries. Some Nebraska manufacturers past and present, by J. T. Link and Walter Kollmorgen, pp. 14, 22, 23, 41, 42; Peeks into the past; An adventure through old volumes of the Nebraska farmer, pp. 15, 34, 36, 37; The next 75 years. A glimpse of the changes they may bring, by Chancellor E. A. Burnett, pp. 17, 29; A home to call our own; Homesteading had its failures and its fun, by Mrs. Mark Leonard, pp. 26, 31; Machines transform farming. Modern farm tools made during life of The Nebraska Farmer, by Harry G. Davis, pp. 30, 47.

## Planning, Economic

Lee, Alva. Economic planning in theory and how it has worked out in practice. Annalist 44 (1141): 747-748. Nov. 30, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

How economic planning works out in practice is illustrated by examples. Examples cited from agriculture are the Bankhead Cotton Act and Tobacco Control Act. According to the writer, how economic planning "works out in practice is nowhere better illustrated than by the example in connection with American railroads...

"It is not difficult to see why economic planning failed in controlling the railroads." Some of the reasons are briefly stated after which the writer concludes that "Although government ownership and operation of railroads is more imminent, it is not more certain than government ownership and operation of all industry, provided economic planning is continued as a national policy. It is the inevitable result of such interference with economic law."

## Planning for Country Life

Frame, N. T. American country life planning. Rural Amer. 12 (8): 3-8. Nov. 1934. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 E. 22d St., New York, N. Y.)

This is the presidential address delivered to the 1934 meeting of the American Country Life Association.

In three parts: I. Country life philosophy and prophecy; II, A country life platform [three planks are presented: Community education on an adult level should be permanently added to our educational system; rural-urban



area planning and program making should be promptly and aggressively tackled in strategic areas; our land use programs, as now developing should be vigorously continued and systematically expanded; What is ahead in country life?

Taylor, C. C. Reconstructing our national rural policy. Rural Amer. 12 (8): 11-12. Nov. 1934. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 E. 22d St., New York, N. Y.)

Radio address delivered by Dr. Taylor, as vice-president of the American Country Life Association, on the National Farm and Home Hour, November 19, 1934.

"The standard of our living is predicated upon but not determined by the solution of our land problems; is predicated upon but not determined by adjustment of farm price levels; is predicated upon but not determined by a correct urban-rural balance of wealth and income. The standard of our rural civilization, as the standards of all civilization, is predicated upon all these so called material things but is determined by the love of a home that belongs to those who live in it, by art, literature, music, leisure and righteous pride. These things will not be attained in American rural life unless we purpose them, plan them, and promote them, and to do this must be the heart and soul of our reconstructed rural policy."

#### Population - New England

Wilson, H. F. Population trends in northwestern New England, 1790-1930. Geogr. Rev. 24 (2): 272-277. Apr. 1934. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

Maps on pp. 274-275 show population trends by townships in New Hampshire and Vermont, 1790-1930 by ten-year periods.

#### Poultry Industry - England

Plimpton, A. A. Some present day troubles of the poultry industry. Jour. Farmers' Club, pt. 6, pp. 103-111. Nov. 1934. Discussion, pp. 111-122. (Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Among the subjects discussed are mismanagement, scientific research, faulty breeding methods, producers vs. breeders, over-crowding and over-housing, dead capital, disease, reduced returns, egg marketing, distribution, standardization, a national program through the national mark, etc.

#### Production for the Market

Laur, E. Erzeugung für den markt oder zur deckung des eigenbedarfs in der landwirtschaft? Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 19 (1): 1-12. 1934. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

The author discusses the economic advantages and disadvantages of agricultural production for the farmer's own use as against production for marketing. He points out that while it is possible for the farmer to supply his own needs according to a modest standard, if he limits himself to this he weakens his purchasing power which affects industry adversely. The author advocates the supplying of the farmers' own needs up



to a certain point and the marketing of the rest of his products at prices which will cover his cost of production and enable him to maintain and develop his farming business.

#### Reclamation and Land Settlement - Macedonia

Domestichos. A. Productive works in Greece: Land reclamation and settlement in Macedonia. Internatl. Labour Rev. 30 (5): 601-622. Nov., 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"The author describes in turn the various aspects - technical, social, financial, and economic - of an important scheme for the reclamation and improvement of an area of about four hundred square miles of low-lying land in Macedonia and Thrace, and the measures taken to develop it, not only as a means of promoting national economic development, but primarily for the social purposes of relieving overcrowding in the towns, enlarging the inadequate holdings of the peasants, and generally improving the conditions of living in the country."

#### Research and Readjustment in Agriculture

Research and readjustment in agriculture. Expt. Sta. Rec. 71 (5): 577-579. Nov. 1934. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

An editorial in which is discussed the relation of research to readjustment in agriculture. Various writers, Secretary Wallace in an article in Science for Aug. 3, 1934, Director Gray of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station in his last annual report, Director Burgess of the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, in his last annual report, and an article in Nature, are quoted to show that they insist that research along production lines is still vital.

The editor thinks that "thought might also be given... to the urgent need for research agencies which would be likely to develop speedily if through vicissitudes of nature or other unforeseen circumstances an expected overproduction were to shrink to a shortage of supply. Because of the specialized nature of their work, research organizations are particularly difficult of improvisation. The maintenance of continuity of policy and program is, therefore, a prime requisite in their sustained efficiency and availability."

#### Roosevelt Country Life Commission

Galpin, C. J. When fortune favored the farmer. Rural Amer. 12 (8): 8-10. Nov. 1934. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 E. 22d St., New York, N. Y.)

Paper read before the 1934 meeting of the American Country Life Association on the significance of the Country Life Commission appointed by Theodore Roosevelt. In this paper Dr. Galpin advocated the appointing by the President of a country life commission to study the farmer's local government.



## Rubber

Seybold, G. H. Will rubber go native? Effect of the new control scheme on basic factors in the industry. Barron's 14 (47): 3, 6. Nov. 19, 1934 (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

## Rural Industries - China

Fong, H. D. Rural industries in China's reconstruction. Monthly Bull. Econ. China 7 (11): 449-455. Nov., 1934. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China)

The author deplores the decline of China's rural manufacturing industries which he classifies in four groups: textile, food, chemical and miscellaneous.

## Silk - China

Liao Tsung-Chen. Kuangtung silk industry, scheme of control and prospect of revival. Chinese Econ. Jour. 15 (4): 373-387. Oct., 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Shanghai, China)

"Translated from a speech, originally in Chinese, broadcast at Canton, Aug. 1, 1934."

The author believes that there is hope for a revival of the silk industry in the province of Kuangtung with government control and financial organization. "Our policy in regard to the raw silk industry should lay particular stress on reducing the cost of production by adopting scientific methods and equipment in the manufacture of raw silk and in silkworm breeding, establishing a well-organized marketing organisation and utilizing to the utmost the cheap land and labor available in this country."

## Six Year Plan - Mexico

Bogardus, E. S. Social planning in Mexico. Sociol. and Social Research 19 (2): 173-179. Nov.-Dec. 1934. (Published by the University of Southern California, 3551 University Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Analyses three features of the Six-Year Plan adopted as the Platform of The National Revolutionary Party of Mexico in its national campaign, namely, the socio-economic-labor policy, the agrarian policy, and the education and public health policy. Among the features of the agrarian policy are the following: the exploitation of natural resources is to take place only under government regulation; natural resources will be zoned, with certain zones to be protected for the future use of the nation; foreign enterprise is not to be permitted to drain the mineral deposits; cooperative organization of rural consumers is to be encouraged and many middlemen are to be eliminated; land is to be restored to the rural people from the large estates as fast as petitions for land and water can be handled. "Strict respect for 'small property' is to be stressed. It is considered of vital importance that no expanse of land in the Republic that can be tilled shall remain untilled. People without land are to be encouraged to move to new lands that may be opened up. Agricultural progress is 'closely linked with the disappearance of the latifundios.' Large estates of private property are to be broken up; and every encouragement possible will be offered to those acquiring property in a small way. The Plan would spread



out the rural wealth among as many of the population as possible in the form of private property. To this end large sums of money are to be spent on irrigation projects, and desert lands are to be made available to all who will till them. To reach this goal a vast network of highways is to be built that will bring people into touch with each other and with markets."

#### Social Reorganization - New England

Whetten, N. L. Social reorganization in rural New England. Sociol. and Social Research 19 (2): 141-154. Nov.-Dec. 1934. (Published by the University of Southern California, 3551 University Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Discusses the social organization of rural New England which is the product of three major influences. "The first of these is the social heritage contributed by the colonial stock. The second is the contribution of the newer immigrants who came from southern and eastern Europe bringing religion and customs which in some respects were at variance with the existing organizations. The third factor is the influence of the urban dwellers who through numerous channels have succeeded in further modifying the rural-social relationships."

#### Social Welfare - United States

Social welfare in the national recovery program; edited by James H. S. Bossard. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Annals, v. 176, pp.1-183. Nov. 1934. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Partial contents: A study of the three million families on relief in October 1933, by Corrington Gill [rural inquiries were also made in this study] pp. 25-36; Special problems of the South, by Walter Wilbur, pp. 49-56; Rehabilitation of stranded families, by Lawrence Westbrook, pp. 74-79; Rural families on relief, by Josephine C. Brown, pp. 90-94; Putting the unemployed at productive labor, by Paul S. Taylor and Clark Kerr, pp. 104-110 [on cooperative self-help movement]; Planning our 1935 farm program, by Louis H. Bean [two features of the program as discussed are a continuing adjustment program and a sound storage program which Secretary Wallace has termed the "ever normal granary." ] p. 111-120; The cost of the New Deal by F. Cyril James, pp. 138-144; Regimentation or muddling through, by W. B. Donham, pp. 162-171; The New Deal program - summary and appraisal, by Harry L. Lurie, pp. 172-183.

#### Statistics - Tingshien, China

Life on the land: some remarkable figures. People's Trib. (n.s.) 7 (8): 375-380. Oct. 16, 1934. (Published by the China United Press, 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China)

Presents statistics of Tingshien which were collected by the Chinese National Association for Mass Education. The figures are said to be "accurate and truly representative of conditions in 90 percent of the hsien of North China." Statistics given are vital statistics, land holdings, size of holdings, principal crops, annual value of principal crops, leading imports and exports, number engaged in home industries and value of products, expenditures of the average farm family, education, foot binding, early marriages, opium addicts, number of beggars, indebtedness, and wages.



## Subsistence Homesteads - Reedsville, W. Va.

Whitman, J. P. Reedsville: one year later. Today 3 (5): 10-11, 24. Nov. 24, 1934. (Published at 152 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer gives his impressions of the subsistence homestead project at Reedsville, W. Va., one year after its establishment. The homesteaders are playing the community game together because they believe that success in their homestead will help bring success to other homesteads.

## Sugar

Switil, Karl. Die räumliche und zeitliche abhängigkeit der weltzucker-produktion von geographischen faktoren. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 40 (3): 564-595. Nov. 1934. (Issued by Institut für Weltwirtschaft. University of Kiel. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany)

A study of world sugar production from a geographical standpoint, and its dependence on soil and climate.

## Sugar - Australia

The Queenslander, (n.s.) no. 390, 52pp. Oct. 4, 1934. (Published in Brisbane, Queensland)

This issue is the Sugar Number of the Queenslander.

Partial contents : No finer picture of Australia at work. Our sugar business is something more than a simple sum in arithmetic, by C.C.S., p. 3; Australian canegrower is foremost in field of implement development, pp. 4, 39; Sugar technologists forged the final link in efficiency chain, by F. W. Seymour Howe, p. 4; C.S.R. Co. sometimes pays £10,000,000 during season. How government's agent rose with the sugar industry, pp. 5, 39; Why I think the sugar industry is so important, by Frank W. Bulcock, p. 5; Sugar is an asset - not a liability. A.S.P.A. Secretary explains the main problems, by F. G. P. Curlewis, pp. 6, 39; Sentinel of our tropical coastline. How the sugar industry is averting a black catastrophe for Australia, by W. H. Doherty, p. 8.

## Supply, Elasticity of

Hicks, J. R. A note on the elasticity of supply. Rev. Econ. Studies 2 (1): 31-37. Oct. 1934. (Published by the London School of Economics, Houghton, St., London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

## Taxation - U.S.S.R.

One-time tax on individual peasant farms. Russian Econ. Notes (285): 1182-1183. Nov. 16, 1934. (Published by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)



"The Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR have issued a decree imposing a special tax, to be collected once only, on the farms still in the hands of individual (i.e. non-collectivized) peasants in Soviet Union. Both the tax rate and how the proceeds of this tax shall be divided are described.

#### Tennessee Valley Authority

Morgan, A. E. The TVA ideals and program. Natl. Munic. Rev. 23 (11): 576-580, 587. Nov. 1934. (Published at 309 East 34th St., New York, N. Y.)

#### Trade, Foreign - United States

Badger, S. C. How about our foreign trade? Barron's 14 (49): 3,8. Dec. 3, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

After an examination of our figures of international foreign trade and a discussion of the consequences of devaluation of our dollar, possible remedies are suggested. "Perhaps the most constructive thinking yet made public as to a solution is contained in the study... by the Commission of Inquiry into National Policy in International Relations." Suggestions from this study are given.

Moore, O. E. Cooperative imperialism. Banking 27 (6): 19-23. Dec. 1934. (Published at 22 East 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"War and the war debts, peace and the peace debts, the Russian Revolution, the great defaults, the gold debacle, the futile London Conference of June 1933 -- these have brought about an era of nationally directed foreign trade and investment, a condition which bears a resemblance to what heretofore has been called imperialism."

The theme of this article is planned foreign trade and investment. Much of the discussion centers on international clearing agreements. The writer says the United States "has a particularly important reason for giving the clearing system a trial, and that is the enormous sums owing to us by the rest of the world."

Peek, G. N. Foreign trade. Ill. Agr. Assoc. Rec. 12 (12): 3-4, 6. Dec. 1934. (Published at 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

"This is the first of a series of two articles on 'Foreign Trade' by Mr. Peek."

This article is concluded with the following statement: "In my judgment, it would be far better to negotiate country by country to see what we can trade and at the same time determine what arrangements can be started at least looking toward payment of past due indebtedness. Without trade, means for payment become nonexistent, and obligations of payment become so much waste paper."

#### Trade, Foreign (Agricultural) - United States

Agricultural imports of the United States. 1933-34. Foreign Crops and Markets 29 (21): 526-549. Nov. 19, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)



Two tables are given which show: Agricultural imports compared with total, annually, 1921/22 to 1933/34; quantity and value of imports of individual agricultural products by the United States for 1932/33 and preliminary figures for 1933/34. Data for 1933/34 are for imports for consumption.

### Wages - Germany

Germany. The decline in real wages. Economist 119 (4759): 874, 875. Nov. 10, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A discussion of the rise in the cost of living and the fall in wages.

"The substantial rise in the cost of living and the fall in real wages are primarily due, not to profiteering by middle-men or retailers, but to deliberate policy based on the theory that there are permanent 'fair' prices for farmers, guaranteeing them security, and that price-determination by demand and supply is an outworn 'Manchester' superstition. This theory was officially maintained even after it had broken down and the 'fair price' to farmers had proved unfair owing to the reduced supply resulting from the crop failure. To-day, in the urban produce markets, which are largely stocked by small farmer-producers, shortage of goods often prevails, and the sellers compensate themselves for their reduced turnovers, and ration consumers by putting prices up. Prices of manufactured consumption goods are also rising rapidly; the wholesale index for these has risen by 0.5 percent. in two successive weeks; and retail prices have risen still further."

### Wages, Agricultural - Foreign Countries

Statistics of wages of agricultural workers in various countries, 1927-1934: I. Internatl. Labour Rev. 30 (5): 692-708. Nov. 1934. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

This article gives statistics of wages for agricultural workers in 27 countries. Statistics for Germany, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, and the Irish Free State, are given in this section of the article. For Sources and Methods, see pp. 706-708.

### Wheat - Adaptation to Northern Regions

MacGibbon, D. A. The adaptation of wheat to northern regions. Pacific Affairs 7 (4): 415-424. Dec. 1934. (Published at Federal and 19th Sts., Camden, N. J. by the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, Hawaii)

Relates "the experience of Canada in expanding wheat cultivation far north of what had previously been considered its natural limits" which "should throw some light upon the possibilities of similar and competitive developments in Northeastern Asia and Siberia."

### Wheat - Columbia Plateau

Garland, J. H. The Columbia Plateau region of commercial grain farming. Geogr. Rev. 24 (3): 371-379. July, 1934. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N.Y.)



Contents: Definition of the wheat region; climatic qualifications; the wheat soils; transportation problems; the future of the region. Accompanied by isopleth maps showing the average size of farms in the Pacific Northwest, the percentage of total land area of the Pacific Northwest in all crops; the percentage of cropped land in wheat; and the wheat region of the Columbia area as derived from a combination of three isopleth maps; and by dot maps showing the wheat acreage of the Pacific Northwest in 1890, 1910, 1920 and 1930; and the acreages of spring and winter wheat respectively.

Roterus, Victor. Spring and winter wheat on the Columbia Plateau. Econ. Geogr. 10 (4): 368-373, maps. Oct. 1934. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

#### Wheat - Cost of Production - France

P. E. Les discussions de la Société d'Économie Politique de Paris: Le Prix de revient du blé en France. L'Économiste Français, 62. année, no. 43, pp. 517-519. Oct. 27, 1934. (Published at Rue Bleue, 9, Paris, France).

The high cost of production of wheat in France is discussed on the basis of statistics for a typical medium-sized farm.

#### NOTES

American engineering council. Advance planning of public works by states... [compiled by] the American engineering council, the American institute of architects, and the Associated general contractors, in collaboration with the Federal employment stabilization board. 33pp. [n.p. 1933?] 280.12 Am32

Multigraphed leaves, reprints and printed material.

American institute of home grown fats and oils. What about oleomargarine? 12pp. Washington, D. C., American institute of home grown fats and oils. 1934. 281.344 Am3

Berthier, Lucienne, Lombard, Odile, Chaumont, Charles, Raynaud, Barthélemy, Vallon, André. Les fruits de Provence en face des tendances de la concurrence de l'Est européen et du proche Orient. 158 pp. Aix-en-Provence, Imprimerie universitaire. 1933. (Annales de la Faculté de droit d'Aix, n.s., no. 22) 281.393 B46

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Bibliography, pp.71, 124-125.

A study of fruit production in Provence and the possible effect on it of competition in Eastern Europe and the Near East.

Buck, N. S., ed. Survey of contemporary economics. 846pp. New York, T. Nelson and sons. 1934. 280.12 B852

"The first of a projected annual series... presenting... major economic events in the United States... from January, 1933 to July, 1934." - Pref. Readings from the New York Times, Current History and the Annalist. Chapter 3, Farm relief, pp. 273-401.



Chang Chun-Ming. The genesis and meaning of Huan Kuan's "discourses on salt and iron". 52pp. Peiping, China, Printed by the San Yu press, 1934. 280. 184 C36

At head of title: Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China.

"An English version of the Chinese article appearing originally in the March 1933 issue of the Quarterly Journal of Economics and Statistics (280.8 Q23) published by the Nankai institute of economics, Nankai University, is a reprint from the April 1934 issue of the Chinese Social and Political Science Review (280.8 C44)"

Dawar, L. R. Market practices in the Punjab. Being a study of the practices affecting the producer in the grain and cotton markets, together with the rules and regulations governing similar practices under the Bombay and Berar market legislation. Inquiry conducted... under the supervision of H. Calvert. 85pp. [Lahore "C. & M. Gazette"] 1934. (India. Punjab. Board of economic inquiry. Publication no. 39) 281.9 In2 no. 39

Fisher, Irving. Are booms and depressions transmitted internationally through monetary standards? 19pp. New Haven, Conn. 1934. 284 F53A

At head of title: Sept. 2, Rapp. XXII session de l'Institut International de Statistique, London, 1934.

Second printing.

Galveston cotton exchange and board of trade. 1934 year book, trading rules and directory. 29 pp. Galveston, Texas, 1934. 287 G13Y 1934.

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Garver, F.B., Boddy, F. M., and Nixon, A. J. The location of manufactures in the United States, 1899-1929. 105 pp. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota press. 1933. (Bulletins of the Employment stabilization research institute, University of Minnesota. v. 2, no. 6)

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Graham, F. D. Protective tariffs, 176 pp. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1934. (Current economic problems, ed. by Paul T. Homan) 285 G762.

Reviewed by Roy G. Blakey in Jour. Farm Econ. 16(3): 547, 548. July 1934.

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Contents. - pt. 1. Africa. - pt. 2. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. - pt. 3. West Indies.

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A study of the labor laws of the Netherlands from a social and economic standpoint.



Prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



SIGNED REVIEWS

Sering, Max. Deutsche agrarpolitik auf geschichtlicher und landeskundlicher grundlage, unter mitarbeit von Heinrich Niehaus und Friedrich Schlömer. 194pp. Leipzig, H. Buske 1934. 281.175 Se6

At head of title: Bericht des Deutschen Forschungsinstituts für Agrar- und Siedlungswesen an die Internationale Konferenz für Agrarwissenschaft (International Conference of Agricultural Economists) herbst 1934.

This publication is a report of the German Institute for Agriculture and Land Settlement to the Third International Conference of Agricultural Economists which was held at Bad Eilsen, Germany, in the autumn of 1934. It describes the agricultural policy of Germany during the last sixty or seventy years, starting with the reforms during the era of Bismarck and ending with the recent measures taken by the new National Socialist Government.

Criticism and proposals play a minor role in the report. As mentioned in the foreword the study was primarily designed to furnish factual information. This it does in a very concentrated, concise and lucid form, without unnecessary detail and with major emphasis on the main ideas that have been behind the formulation of German agricultural policy in the decades under review.

In order to provide a proper background for the description of the subject matter the report first deals with the natural conditions underlying German agriculture and the main features of the agricultural and general economic history of the country. This procedure is well chosen and adds greatly to the value of the publication.

The first part of the book, consisting of three chapters, is devoted to this setting up of a proper background. The second part discusses the agricultural policy under the headings of social agricultural policy; cooperation, farm credit and reduction of farm debts; and the agricultural marketing policy since the War.

The social agricultural measures described in Chapter 4 include the reforms of the pre-war and post-war periods with respect to inheritance of landed property; the steps taken by the government in the field of internal colonization; the reforms affecting the system of tenancy; and the measures adopted to improve the condition of agricultural workers. The reforms of the 19th Century with respect to the inheritance of landed property, the abolition of the system of entailed farms, and the recent enactment of the Federal Peasant Farm Inheritance Act as well as the systematic development of new holdings, both of the full-time and part-time farming type, are particularly noteworthy.

The section on agricultural cooperation which forms part of the following chapter pictures the important governmental measures which were decided upon in post-war years in connection with the rationalization and unification of the agricultural cooperative system; the granting of financial assistance to foster the expansion of cooperative marketing; and the recent incorporation of the farm cooperatives into the newly created



Reichsnährstand (National Corporation of Agriculture) It omits, however, some important measures taken with respect to agricultural cooperation in the period before the World War. There is no mentioning of the cooperative legislation passed in 1868 and 1889. Particularly the law of 1889 might well have been given consideration in this discussion in view of its important provisions relative to the creation of auditing organizations, the establishment of limited liability, and the federation of cooperatives. These provisions strongly influenced the management of the farmers' cooperatives; stimulated cooperative activities among the various farm groups; and fostered the growth of joint buying and selling on a large scale.

The description of the agricultural marketing policy since the War, which is handled in Chapter 6, included a brief discussion of the rebuilding of agricultural production until the outbreak of the world-wide economic crisis of 1929; an account of the collapse of the agricultural price structure and the policy followed until the middle of 1933 - the time when the agricultural marketing policy of the National Socialist regime actually began; and an explanation of the legislation that has since influenced agricultural marketing.

In explanation of the nature and consequences of the marketing policy followed up to the middle of 1933, the report states that coalitions of consumers and producers, without a uniform ideology, of urban and agricultural interests, fought to maintain so far as possible the production of German agriculture and the standard of living of the large masses during an enormous and unexpected emergency characterized by declines in agricultural prices and a shrinkage of industrial production and world trade. In this battle the forces which in principle were devoted to the preservation of the existing order, have adopted and applied, without any fundamental objection, methods of planned economy proposed to them from the side of the socialists; in doing this they have involuntarily prepared the introduction of a new economic order. (p. 157)

Furthermore, the revolutionary aspect of the legislation concerning agricultural marketing passed up to the middle of 1933 is not to be seen in its objectives but in its methods. As to the latter, to the extent to which Germany was on an import basis, it was easy to seek a remedy for the price collapse by shutting out foreign products. In a country in which a war economy, developed between 1914 and 1918, had also influenced the ideology of the people it was easy to turn to a regulation of domestic markets in cases in which prices were under the pressure of internal factors. (p. 159)

The main difference between the old marketing policy and the new policy of the National Socialist regime lies in the difference of the objectives pursued. The new policy, so the report points out, endeavors to bring about a new order of German Agriculture.

This new marketing policy brought a considerable expansion of governmental regulation, as shown by the measures passed until the middle of 1934. They involve the fixing of prices and price margins and a careful supervision of private trade and commercial production by government agencies, economic organizations or semi-public agencies. They also include the extension of government operation into certain phases of trade formerly handled by private agencies and regulations concerning the use and delivery of bread grains.



The data on agricultural and industrial prices contained in the concluding chapter are of great interest, particularly when compared with corresponding figures for this country. They show that in Germany from 1928 to 1933 wholesale prices for agricultural products declined about 35 percent. The drop of agricultural prices in Germany was, therefore, much less than in this country, where farm prices went down more than 50 percent in the same period. This difference is explained by the better possibilities that Germany as a country with imports of various kinds of agricultural products had in respect to the application of price supporting devices.

The report further shows that while agricultural prices declined about 35 percent, those for industrial raw products and semi-finished goods as well as for industrial consumption goods declined to approximately the same extent (34.1 and 36.1 percent respectively). Prices for raw materials and semi-finished products are largely regulated by cartels in Germany. The fact that they nevertheless declined practically as much as agricultural prices was caused by the great price drop that took place in the field of the raw materials imported from foreign countries. Industrial consumption goods are largely sold by a multitude of middle-size and small enterprises. This explains the similarity between the movement of the prices for these commodities and the decline of farm prices.

The price declines were much less pronounced in the field of the highly cartelized industries producing agricultural and industrial plant equipment. The wholesale indices of these commodities dropped only 20 and 16 percent respectively. In this country prices for agricultural implements declined about 6 percent.

In the field of production it is significant to note that in Germany, in spite of the drop of agricultural prices by about 35 percent, production on the farms increased. The index for agricultural commodities (1927/28-1928/29 = 100) rose from 102 in 1929 to 107 in 1933, (4.9 percent). In this country farm production declined about 6 percent during the same period. The index for German productive goods (1928 = 100) dropped from 103.9 to 58.5, that of German industrial consumption goods (1928 = 100) from 94.8 to 84.6.

In view of the fact that agriculture sold a larger volume at prices which declined in the same proportion as those of industrial consumption goods, its returns dropped less than those of the industries of consumption goods. As a result agriculture's share in the money spent by the urban population for agricultural and industrial consumption goods rose during the depression. The report holds that a further rise of agricultural sales returns is dependent upon a further widening and improvement of the incomes of urban consumers. In addition, it draws attention to the necessity of large exports, if Germany is to maintain and increase the results achieved through the great battle for the creation of work waged since 1933. - Erich Kraemer, Associate Agricultural Economist, Land Policy Section, Division of Program Planning, A.A.A.



Deutsches forschungs- institut für agrar- und siedlungswesen, Berlin. Abteilung Rostock. Auswirkungen der siedlung; bausteine zum siedlungsproblem. 5v. Berlin, P. Parey. 1931-34. (Germany. Reichsministerium für ernäh- rung und landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft....n.f., 44, 48, 64-65, 97. sonderheft) 18 G31A

I. Teil. Wollenweber, Hellmut. Ländliche siedlung und bevölkerung 44. Sonderheft. 126pp.

II. Teil. Siedlung und siedlungsverfahren. 48. Sonderheft. 174pp.

Ley, Norbert. Das siedlungswesen in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, unter besonderer berücksichtigung der verfahrensarten.

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Magura, Wilhelm. Verfahren und entwicklung der siedlungen des 18. jahrhunderts in Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

III. Teil. Wollenweber, Hellmut. Siedlung und viehbestand. 64. Sonderheft. 68pp.

IV. Teil. Wollenweber, Hellmut. Siedlungsträger und optimaler siedlungseffekt. 65. Sonderheft. 99pp.

V. Teil. Weigmann, Hans. Siedlung und sozialer aufstieg der Landarbeiter. 97. Sonderheft. 150pp.

The series here reviewed is the result of some 5 years of research of the Rostock branch of the German Institute for Agriculture and Settlement under the direction of Professor H. J. Seraphim and consists of 5 parts of "building stones" and 7 separate contributions. These studies treat quantitatively and historically the results of the rural settlement as far as the settlement has resulted in changes in population, production, and "vertical" mobility of the inhabitants of the areas studied. In addition, two reports of the series deal with general results of different types of settlement procedure in an attempt to isolate and describe the reasons for failures and optimal effects. The reports, with the exception of the second, deal chiefly with Pomerania and are based upon data gathered by the General Commission at Frankfurt am der Oder during the years 1906, 1907, and 1912, data gathered by the Institute in Rostock, and other official statistics.

The fifth and last publication of the series, by Weigmann, deserves special consideration, not only because it is the most recently published, but because of its practical and theoretical implications. The author, referring to the work, asserts that "actually it is the first and only statistical study of advancement." From the practical point of view, the study purports to answer two fundamental problems in settlement procedure: (1) Should reserve land be held for later acquirement by settlers; and, if so, in what manner and under what conditions? (2) What is the best size for settlement enterprises?

Theoretical problems are treated in the discussion of the important sociological problem of "vertical mobility." The study also quite



naturally discusses many questions of sociological consideration as inter-related with those of economic importance. For example, it is pointed out that an agricultural laborer who has acquired a 60 Morgen (37 acres) holding will not, merely because of his possession, be considered by the other peasants of the neighborhood as having climbed to the status of peasantry. Agricultural experts have for years attempted to persuade agricultural laborers and others incapable of establishing full-size family units with horses to use cattle as draught animals, which on these small units may be more practical. The practice has as yet met with little favor in Pomerania because of the historical association of the horse with the "higher" social classes of the German North.

In order to study the phenomena of "climbing" the author resorts to the official Pomeranian statistics enumerating the occupations and size of enterprise for 1907 and 1925. From this source, he is able to present data describing the social structure in which this "climbing" activity takes place. These statistics show the Pomeranian rural society to be highly pyramided in the sense that the majority of the population are in the "lower" classes and only a few belong to the so-called elect. Five percent of the "employed" population possess one-half of the land.

The large group of agricultural laborers are divided into four classes or groups: (1) Skilled and specialized laborers including coachmen, foremen, milkers, artisans and the like. These may be considered as being in the upper strata of the laborers' social pyramid in the sense that they are given more authority and have the confidence of the estate owners. (2) Domestic servants, a younger group of workers, who are usually unmarried and are employed by year or month. (3) Deputanten or laborers who receive part of their pay in goods or the use of land and buildings. Their families are expected to help on the large estates in various capacities with no set pay. (4) Free laborers differing from the members of other groups in the sense that they are less bound in the case of work agreements and have the right to quit the job. This group includes some skilled workers, some workers possessing homes and property, some foreign transient laborers who do seasonal labor and others. The laborers thus work under two distinctly different situations. There are those laborers who live and work in a patriarchal hierarchy where the agreements are largely based upon custom and duties in which responsibilities are not rigidly defined. In contrast stand the free laborers who work under contractual agreements. Though it may make for less security on the part of the laborer, labor organizations have urged that the second condition become more prevalent. As the agreements between employer and employee became more contractual in nature, the laborers became more and more conscious of their "class" and more active in their desires to "climb" the rural social ladder. There was always the opportunity to "climb" to a certain extent to positions of trust where security was relatively certain under the old paternal system, but there was a lesser opportunity to climb through the ownership of land.



During the period from 1907 to 1925 the family-size units of from 5 to 20 Hektar (12.36 - 49.42 acres) increased in number and size at the expense of the large estates and the larger peasant holdings. The only other type of holding to increase were the dwarf city plots. This tendency is partly due to the settlement. In considering the trend in the size of the holdings of settlers who were previously agricultural laborers, the following generalizations are made: (1) The small agricultural laborer's holding, when compared with the larger independent holding, was of progressively less importance up to 1928. After 1929, the number of smaller units for agricultural laborers exceeded those of the independent units. (2) In Germany as a whole, a relatively small proportion of the agricultural laborers to acquire settlement units received a sufficient amount of land to enable them to become full peasants immediately. Most of these laborers received small artisan or laborer units while others among them received units of medium size. Since 1929 there has been a greater tendency to settle unqualified laborers without possessions on full-size peasant units. (3) Previously the full-peasant units and the intermediate units which were given over to agricultural laborers went chiefly to those already possessing land or to those who were skilled laborers. The smaller units went to the unskilled laborers.

In order to study the personal "vertical mobility" of the settlers, as well as to acquire suggestions concerning settlement policies, three questionnaires were sent out. One questionnaire was sent to government settlement officials, officials in the department of agriculture and others in governmental positions, official advisers of the settlers, and agricultural labor organizations. Thirty-nine, or 56 percent, of these questionnaires were returned. Another questionnaire was sent to the land settlement companies as promoters and bearers of the settlement procedure. Of these, 17 or 39.5 percent, were answered and returned. A third questionnaire was sent to the settlers who had previously been agricultural laborers by the state and local land settlement boards. Seventy-five holders of the smaller agricultural labor units and 58 of the full peasant holders replied. There was no check kept of the percent returned.

Of the agricultural laborers' holdings, 67.6 were established previous to the world war and the remainder afterwards. When established 51.5 percent were from under .5-2 Hektar (1.24-4.94 acres) and 48.5 percent were from 2-5 Hektar (4.94-12.36 acres) in size. At the time the questionnaire was answered in 1931, the units had changed as follows: 27.9 percent were from under .5-2 Hektar; 44.2 percent were from 2-5 Hektar; 25.0 percent were from 5-10 Hektar (12.36-24.71 acres) while 2.9 percent of the units were of 10 Hektar (24.71 acres and more). The present distribution, therefore, denotes that a considerable number of the laborers have increased their holdings. A study of the occupations of the children of the settlers also shows a "bettering" in social position, but it cannot be maintained that the group has completely dissolved its relation to the agricultural proletariat since many sons continue to become agricultural workers and many daughters marry agricultural workers. Most of these settlers in filling out the questionnaire boast the intention of attaining the status of full peasant.



Those settlers included in the study who now possess full-size peasant holdings, but who previously had been agricultural laborers demonstrate on the whole a different pattern of social mobility. The holdings of this group were larger upon establishment and also had depended to a greater extent upon credit. About 81 percent of this group held units established before the war. Forty-two percent of these settlers possessed units which had remained the same or decreased in size while the remainder had increased in size. The unit which most frequently increased in size was that which was just a little too small to be operated as a family unit with two horses. Seventy percent of the units were over 40 Morgen (24.71 acres) in size. On these two-horse units, there were an average per unit of 8 head of cattle, and 14.3 hogs.

The settlers who possess peasant holdings had fewer children than had the settlers holding the agricultural laborers' units. Very few of the children of the settlers who had attained full peasant holdings returned to the status of agricultural laborers.

There are many causes for the phenomenon called social "climbing." The units of the artisans were the least often increased in size. This is taken to indicate that possibly a consciousness of social status is necessary. In fact, the "lower" class agricultural laborers often demonstrate more ambition to rise than do the sons of peasants. Another extremely powerful force in causing the increase of the agricultural unit's size is the large number of children. Also unemployment for members of the family is given as a cause. Along with the desired social prestige which the peasant status lends to its aspirants are practical reasons for acquiring a family-sized unit which will employ at least two horses since these units make for the best combination of the factors of production.

There was a great variation of opinion among the settlement experts who answered the practical questions concerning the optimum size for settlement units for laborers and the reserve land for later adjustment. This is further confused by the fact that there seems to be little consensus of opinion as to what should be done since the passing of the new Erbhof or land inheritance laws. Theoretically, peasant units shall be inalienable. Is this to mean that there shall be no future "climbing?" The author takes the position that "climbing" may take place from the time units are granted for settlement until these units have grown large enough to become Erbhoefe. There is a consensus of opinion among the settlement experts that there should be reserve land held from possession by the settlers for some time until adjustments are made and errors in parceling out the land to the various families are corrected. However, there is no consensus of opinion as to how this should be accomplished.

In summarizing, the author states that reserve land can be considered as but one of the methods in adjusting land needs. There must be the opportunity to acquire large units. The reserve land may be the property of the community and through continual adjustment aid in the process of "climbing." Furthermore, it is inadvisable to establish a settlement policy whereby only Erbhoefe are at first created. He suggests a three-step "climb." The first step shall be made by renting reserve land.



It may here be necessary to use the draught cow on these small units. The reserve land must allow for an "elastic" adjustment which will be handled by local officials. The second step is to be made by one or several changes in the unit by sale and repurchase. This will be possible because of the proposed graduated units of different sizes laid out at the time of the division of the large estate. The third and last stage which leads to the full-family unit and designation as an Erbhof will take place by enlargement of the last unit through purchase.

The first report of the series prepared by Wollenweber is closely related with the last report which has just been reviewed. As is the case with Weigmann's study, it deals chiefly with Pomerania but refers to other provinces and states of the Reich and gives considerable data concerning Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It is an historical analysis of the results of the German settlement on the density of population. In the areas studied statistics used are from much the same sources. Although there is a considerable variation to be found in the areas analyzed, the author, after painstaking refining of statistical data from the various sources, maintains that the pre-war settlement resulted in a 50 percent increase in population. Among factors which were responsible for the variation in the increase attributable to the settlement were the size of the units established, the age of the settlement, the relative density of population on the estate before settlement, as well as geographical and other factors. In general, it was found that a period of from 12 to 15 years was required before the maximum population in a given area was reached with the possibility of a slight decrease in density after a longer period. As a general principle it may be stated that the sparser the population density of an estate as compared with the surrounding territory, the greater is the population increase which may be expected from the settlement procedure. This last accounts in part for the fact that some of the settlements developed since the World War showed a greater increase in population than those established before the war.

The third report by Wollenweber deals with the livestock inventory before and after the parceling of the large estates on the areas affected by the settlement with the surrounding territory used as a basis for comparison. Of the several comparisons, the one which presents the most modest results for the settlement procedure, shows that the inventory of horses has increased 50 percent, the inventory of cattle 80 percent, and the inventory of hogs 240 percent per given unit of land. The number of sheep has decreased one-fifth to one-sixth. This increase in the horse, cow, and pig inventory differs from the population increase in the sense that the former does not reach its maximum until from 15 to 20 years after settlement while the latter reaches its highest development within 12 to 15 years after settlement and after this time may display a slight decrease. The increase in the livestock inventory of the settlers is gradual and continues over a long period. The data contradict the contention that this increase in livestock is solely to be accounted for on the basis of the uneconomical increase in the number of work horses. Neither can it be entirely accounted for on the basis that only the estates with a small livestock inventory have been settled.



The fourth report also by Wollenweber is a continuation of the third and purports to be an analysis of the important factors entering into and influencing the livestock inventory as the result of the settling process. The livestock includes horses, cattle, and hogs. The study is intended to be of practical use for government settlement officials and settlement companies. The livestock inventory is used as an index to portray the well-being of the settlement and the influencing factors are: (1) Proportion of the land area of the holdings devoted to pasture, (2) transportation conditions, (3) cooperative organizations among the settlers, and (4) proportion of the undivided reserve or community land to be rented to settlers needing extra land. The analysis, though statistical, is not carried on by multiple and partial correlation methods, but by sifting out factors by cross-tabulation and other methods.

The proportion of the holdings devoted to pasture land was found to play a determining role in the increase of the livestock inventory. Its importance is most pronounced in the 15 Hektar (37 acres) and smaller units and, although of course it is necessary, has relatively lesser importance, thanks to other factors such as good transportation, for the larger units. The less the pasture land falls under 20 percent of the total holding the better must be the other factors to make up for this lack. The number of cattle owned, as well as the increase in the number of cattle following settlement, evidences a more constant responsiveness to the proportion of pasture land when other factors are parceling out than do the other two livestock types. The influence of the factor of the proportion of land devoted to pasture is the more pronounced in the smaller units when the transportation conditions are poorer. The transportation conditions including the distance to railroad and market and the type of road were found to be important. However, the type of road is more important than distance and the nearness of the market was more important than the nearness of the railroad.

Although certain of the factors indicate more influence on the livestock inventory of the smaller units and although the larger units have relatively smaller livestock inventories and have made less progress in this respect, this does not prove that smaller units always make for more successful settlement. On the contrary, the smaller units demand a more rapid intensification if their owners are to survive. Furthermore, unfavorable conditions on the part of any of the other factors results more directly and quickly in a decrease in the animal inventory than on the larger units which may be more gradually and more easily brought to a productive balance. Up to 15 Hektar (37 acres) the increase in the size of the units does not decrease the relative livestock inventory if the factor, proportion of pasture land, is parceled out. Units over 15 to 20 Hektar (37-49.4 acres), in spite of relatively the same amount of pasture land had relatively less livestock.

The author claims that not enough emphasis has been put upon the necessity of developing good market cooperatives. A census of all types of cooperatives is given, but the data were insufficient for complete statistical analysis of the relative importance of this factor.



The author emphasizes the importance of the reserve and community land in the establishment of the settlement. This land, which in addition to furnishing grounds for school, church, community gravel pits, ponds and the like, is rented to individual settlers by the community or the land company. In the settlements studied this reserve land amounts to only from a little less than 3 to a little more than 4 percent of the total acreage, but analysis shows that it has played an important role in relation to the livestock inventory.

The second report contains three separate articles by Ley, Eilmann and Magura dealing with the result of different settlement procedures. Two articles deal with the settlement procedure in Mecklenburg-Strelitz. One is a study during the period from 1919-1928 and the other a study of settlement during the eighteenth century. The third study is a historical description of the cooperative association settlement Chludowo.

All three studies are an attempt to utilize historical data for the practical purpose of selecting the best settlement procedure. They differ in source of data and method of analysis from the other reports previously reviewed.

The necessity of experienced and expert surveying in the parceling procedure; public regulation of the construction of such community agencies as the school and church; expert farming of the large estate during the settlement procedure; careful supervision of all self-building by settlers; sufficient funds on the part of the settler; care in the selection of the capable settler in regard to his and his wife's capabilities, and agricultural experience, were found to be necessary components of successful settlement procedure. It is desirable also when possible to choose families in which there are children old enough to be of assistance in the work on the holding. The lack of care at these points was found in the study to have contributed to the failure of many settlement units. Too small units were also found to contribute to many failures. At first too many settlements under 10 Hektar (24.71 acres) were established. That type of settlement having many small scattered pieces of land at considerable distances from the buildings of the units is pronounced as often resulting in unsuccessful settlement.

The historical studies showed that cooperative self-settlement by selected groups could under favorable circumstances be very successful. In the case of the Chludowo settlement, population had increased 130 percent, as much grain as on the best large estates was produced and more livestock maintained per unit of land. The settlement had five breeding, 7 threshing, 1 drainage, and 1 credit cooperative.

The historical study of the settlements of the eighteenth century gives some clue as to reasons for the expansion of the large estates in the past at the expense of the peasant units on the grounds of efficiency. As long as the two systems relied upon the three-field system the smaller units produced relatively as much as the larger, but as the larger were intensified and applied more modern techniques to abolish the old system they became more efficient than the smaller units which were often slower to make the shift. — C. P. Loomis, Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.



## DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

### Agrarian Reform - Hungary

Elek, Paul von. Die wirkung des bodenreformgesetzes auf die ung. landwirtschaft dargestellt an den verhältnissen von 32 betrieben. 186 pp.

Leipzig. 1929. 281.177 El2

Inaug.-diss. - Leipzig.

Bibliography, p.[187]

Statistics are given showing conditions on 32 Hungarian farms before and after the post-war agrarian reform.

### Agricultural Credit - Italy

Pagani, Luigi. Cenni intorno alle anticipazioni sul grano e agli ammassi granari, con speciale riguardo alla regione Triveneta. 158 pp. Venezia, Istituto federale delle casse di risparmio delle Venezie. 1933. 284.2 Pl4

A study of agricultural credit in Italy for future grain harvests and grain stored in granaries.

### Agricultural Economics

Conference on development of agricultural co-operative business, Aberystwyth.

Report... Friday, May 18, 1934. 43 pp. Aberystwyth, Department of agricultural economics, University college. 1934. 280.29 C763

Mimeographed.

Partial contents: Overproduction and underconsumption in relation to agricultural markets, by Arthur Jones; Collective life assurance of members of farmers' co-operative societies, by J. Glynne Williams; Live stock marketing proposals and trade in Welsh stock, by A. W. Ashby; Some recent problems of management in co-operative societies, by W. H. Jones.

### Agricultural Economics Society

Dinsdale, D. H. The place of the poultry industry in the national economy... 15pp. [Reading, Eng. 1934]

At head of title: Proof-For private circulation. This proof is circulated in advance of the society's meeting at London, 11th and 12th December [1934]

Gilchrist, J. A. Agriculture in the south-west of Scotland, past and present trends. 10 pp. [Reading, Eng. 1934]

At head of title: Proof-For private circulation. This proof is circulated in advance of the society's meeting at London, 11th and 12th December [1934]



Sörensen, S. The development of Danish agricultural production and export during the last two generations and the effect of the present trade restrictions on the national economy of Denmark. 14 pp. [Reading, Eng. 1934]

At head of title: Proof-For private circulation. This proof is circulated in advance of the society's meeting at London, 11th and 12th December [1934]

#### Bank Credit

Hardy, C. O., and Viner, Jacob. Report on the availability of bank credit in the seventh Federal reserve district, submitted to the secretary of the treasury. 127 pp., mimeogr. [Washington, 1934] 284 H22R

"Preliminary edition"... Does not contain the appendix of detailed statistical data. The complete report in printed form will be issued at an early date." - leaf ii.

"This report deals with the availability of bank credit in the Seventh Federal Reserve District; that is, with the question whether adequate supply of bank credit is available if, when and as it may be demanded by business men who can offer a bank a reasonable assurance of repayment. It does not concern itself with the actual changes in the volume of outstanding credit...

"There is a widespread belief, ... that at present the banks are over-cautious in lending, and are particularly reluctant to make the type of loans that is most important in the earlier stages of the expansion of business, that is, loans to finance expansion of manufacturing production. The issue is of major importance, because obviously the country cannot get back to a normal volume of productive activity without utilizing a larger volume of bank credit than is needed in a period of subnormal activity like 1932, or even 1934. The Treasury Credit Survey undertook to investigate this question, for the Seventh Federal Reserve District; and also to study the success of the efforts which have been made to relieve the credit stringency through direct loans to industry by Federal Reserve Banks and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."-Foreword.

#### Business Conference

Joint business conference for economic recovery, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 1934. Declarations of the Joint business conference for economic recovery held at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. December 17, 18, 19, 1934. 19pp. [Washington, D. C. 1934]

Conference was called by Committee of National Association of Manufacturers and Committee of Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

#### Canadian Political Science Association

Canadian political science association. Papers and proceedings of the sixth annual meeting...volume VI. Montreal, Quebec, May, 1934. 284 pp. [Kingston, Ont., Printed and bound by the Jackson press. 1934] 280.9 C16

Partial contents: Economic nationalism, by H. A. Innis; The new economic nationalism and Canadian agriculture, by J. E. Lattimer;



Tariffs and trade in the British North American provinces before confederation, by J. C. Hemmeon; Economic theory, by V. W. Bladen and A. F. W. Plumptre; The Canadian transportation problem, by E. W. Beatty; The bases of provincial subsidies, by W. C. Keirstead; Agricultural credit, by R. P. Baker; Factors in the growth of rural population in Canada, by O. A. Lemieux, S. A. Cudmore, M. C. MacLean, A. J. Pelletier, and W. R. Tracy; Population movements in Canada 1921-1931, and their implications, by W. B. Hurd; The problems of constitutional amendment in Canada, by W. C. Goldenberg and F. H. Underhill; Canadian monetary policy - drift, domestic management, and debts, by G. A. Elliott; Canadian monetary policy - an international standard, by J. P. Day.

#### Cooperation - Germany

Frankfurt am Main. Universität. Institut für genossenschaftswesen.

Veröffentlichungen... hft. 2-7. 6 nos. Berlin, Industrieverlag Spaeth & Linde, 1932-34. 280.29 F85

Hft. 2. Gottschall, Hugo. Die bilanzen der konsumvereine betrachtet unter dem gesichtspunkt der liquidität. 1932. An analytical study of liquidity of consumer cooperatives.

Hft. 3. Ruetz, Walter. Die verschmelzung (fusion) von eingetragenen genossenschaften, mit anhang: Steuerfragen und verschmelzung von revisionsverbänden... 1932. A discussion of the legal rights of cooperatives and the effect on them of the fusion of registered companies.

Hft. 4. Kaufmann, Hans. Der kanadische weizenpool... 1932. With the account of Canada's wheat production and her wheat marketing legislation as a background, the author describes the farmers' organizations before the establishment of the pools and the origin, development, financial measures and marketing measures of the wheat pools up to 1931.

Hft. 5. Enders, Walter. Die verbandskassenbewegung im deutschen genossenschaftsverband e.V. ... [1932?] The cooperative bank movement within the limits of the German Credit Union.

Hft. 6. Hock, Emil. Die entwicklung der kreditgenossenschaften unter dem einfluss des deutschen genossenschaftsverbandes e.V. ... 1934. A study of the development of the Schulze-Delitzsch credit cooperatives under the influence of the German Credit Union.

Hft. 7. Müller-Stock, Rüdiger. Das landwirtschaftliche genossenschaftswesen im Rhein-mainischen wirtschaftsgebiet... 1934. A study of the development, organization, and activities of the agricultural credit cooperatives in the Rhine-Main economic territory, the birth-place of German agricultural cooperation.

#### Cost of Production - Grain - England.

Wye, Kent. South-eastern agricultural college. Dept. of economics. Report no. 20. Investigation into farming costs of production and financial results. XV. Corn growing: Costs of production and financial results, 1924 to 1932, by James Wyllie. pp. [137] - 178. Wye, Kent. 1934. 280.3 W97 no.20.

"In a previous report (No. VI, 1928), an account was given of the financial results from corn growing for the crops of the three harvest years 1924, 1925, and 1926. It is now proposed to deal in a similar way with the results obtained up to and including the 1932 crop. A



detailed description of the method employed in constructing a cost account for a corn crop was given in Report No. VI, with particular reference to the difficulties that arise in making the necessary apportionments of several of the cost items and in deciding what credit is to be given for the straw produced. It may be sufficient in this report to mention two points of importance, viz. (1) the results given are obtained from complete cost or detailed accounts and are in no sense merely estimates and (2) the costs given are total costs."

#### Creameries - New Brunswick

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. An economic analysis of creamery operations in New Brunswick. 36pp., mimeogr; printed t.-p., and cover. map. Ottawa. 1934. 281.344 C162E

At head of title: Dominion Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture.

The scope of this study is stated as follows:

"The present study was undertaken for the purpose of obtaining information on the costs of operation in relation to volume of butter production and costs of gathering and transporting cream from farms to the creameries. Data on other factors which are definitely related to these two problems, such as financial and operating statements, overrun, sales of butter and so forth, were obtained also and taken into account. An analysis of the above data should bring out the variation in costs of production between creameries, show the reasons for such variations, and point out how high costs may be reduced."

#### Dairy Industry - New Zealand

Duncan, G. A. The New Zealand dairy industry; the formation, administration, accounts, finance, costing and statistics of dairy factory companies, and a review of the New Zealand dairy industry. Awarded gold medal and first prize by New Zealand society of accountants in Dairy Industry thesis competition, 1933. 395pp. Palmerston North, N. Z., H. L. Young limited, 1933. 280.244 D91

Partial contents: - Outline of the New Zealand dairy industry, Present organization of the New Zealand dairy industry; Constitution of co-operative dairy companies and discussion of the characteristics of the co-operative and proprietary forms of incorporation; The dairy industry act, 1908, and amendments and general regulations; The dairy produce export control act, 1923, and amendments; Formation of co-operative dairy companies; Outline of method of administration and management of co-operative dairy companies, with division of responsibility; The systems and methods of financing the dairy industry; Systems and methods of accounting; Outline of procedure in factory and office in conduct of manufacturing and marketing operations of dairy companies; Statistical information; Manufacturing efficiency, quality, "over-run" and "yield;" Costing system for dairy companies; The marketing of New Zealand dairy produce; Efficiency in management and factors relating to reduction or elimination of factory losses; Legal decisions affecting co-operative dairy companies and the dairy industry.



New Zealand. Dairy industry commission. [Report] Dairy industry commission. 207 pp. [Wellington, By authority: G. H. Loney, government printer, 1934] 281.344 N487

"(1) The conditions confronting the New Zealand Dairy Industry have assumed the proportions of a national crisis. The gravity of the position is revealed in the present London quotations for New Zealand dairy-produce, which are so low that farmers must expect a correspondingly lower pay-out for the current season than they received last season. (2) Those dairy-farmers who found it difficult to carry on during the past two seasons with an average pay-out of approximately 9d. per pound will find it impossible to meet their full interest charges from a lower pay-out. The number of farmers who can produce butterfat and meet wages and living expenses and provide any interest surplus on a substantially lower pay-out is negligible. (3) Unless early and effective measures are taken, the result will be a general breakdown of the financial relations of mortgagors and mortgagees in the Dominion, and consequently it will become difficult, probably impossible, for New Zealand to meet in full its overseas interest charges. (4) The critical position in regard to prices has been brought about through the flooding of the United Kingdom market by the dumping of subsidized dairy-produce from the Northern Hemisphere and Australia, and by the increase in our own supply. (5) New Zealand's position is aggravated by the facts that no markets of importance outside the United Kingdom are available to us at the present time, that such new markets as might be developed could not possibly be immediately profitable, and that the possibilities of increasing the local consumption of dairy-products are very limited. (6) Diversified and supplementary production on dairy-farms offers little or no prospect of relief owing to the prevalence of external trading restrictions and quotas. (7) The general conclusion in regard to the external aspects of the present problem is that an early approach must be made by the Government of New Zealand to the Government of the United Kingdom to arrive at a preliminary understanding and provide a basis for further negotiations. (8) The general conclusions in regard to the internal aspects of the problem are that immediate action must be taken by the Government of New Zealand to stabilize the financial position of dairy-farmers and that, as a means towards the evolution of a long-term policy of reconstruction, the industry must be reorganized.

"Recommendations: (1) We recommend the setting-up at an early date of a Rural Mortgage Corporation, through which farmers will be able to obtain long-term mortgage credit at the lowest current rates of interest and on easy terms of repayment. The recommendation provides for existing mortgages being taken over by the Corporation in exchange for bonds carrying a State guarantee for the payment of interest... (2) In the belief that the factors of efficiency of production and quality of product are of paramount importance in meeting competition in oversupplied markets, and building up an increasing preferential demand for New Zealand dairy-produce, we recommend that early steps be taken to improve its quality, and that the Government make available, at low rates of interest, to



farmers and dairy-factory companies sufficient funds to enable farm and factory equipment and appliances to be modernized and rendered efficient for the production and manufacture of dairy-produce of the highest possible quality. We also recommend a comprehensive attack on animal diseases, which at the present time are the cause of considerable direct loss to the industry and have a bearing on the quality of dairy-produce. We further recommend that farm and factory instruction, research work, and herd-testing be placed on a sound basis, with the object of giving the dairy industry all possible assistance towards efficient economic production... (3) In order that the dairying industry may be efficiently organized in all its phases and operations - instruction, production, manufacturing, and local and export marketing - we recommend the setting-up of a new Dairy-produce Control Board with a different constitution and wider powers than that of the present Board. It is intended that the new Board shall be so constituted and be given such powers as to enable it to deal effectively, in the interests of producers and of the State, with all the activities and problems of the dairying industry. (4) With the object of providing an organization competent to deal with the wider aspects of farm-production and the marketing of our primary products generally, we recommend the setting-up of a co-ordinating body, which will function as a permanent executive Commission of Agriculture, to advise the Government on all matters relating to production and marketing, and co-ordinate (and where necessary control) the operations of the different Produce Boards...(5) We recommend that a confidential investigation be made at an early date into the whole system of the marketing of New Zealand dairy-produce in the United Kingdom, with a view of evolving a system that will enable the possibilities of that market to be more fully exploited, and an increased preferential consumptive demand built up for New Zealand dairy-produce. We recommend also that the possibilities of foreign markets and of diversified production be further explored. (6) We recommend that the Government of New Zealand take an early opportunity of conferring with the Government of the United Kingdom as to the extent to which it is desired that the production and manufacture in the United Kingdom of dairy-produce should expand, and that, after a preliminary understanding has been reached, the Government of the United Kingdom should be requested to arrange a conference of representatives of countries exporting dairy-produce, in order to decide a course of action for the future. In the event of imports of Empire dairy-produce being subjected by the Government of the United Kingdom to quota restrictions and/or Customs duties, we recommend that full representations should be made regarding the special claims of New Zealand for preferential treatment." - Summary of conclusions and recommendations.

Some of the most valuable features of the report are the appendices. Among them are the following: Import duties on dairy-products; Restriction of butter and cheese imports into certain European countries; United Kingdom trade agreements with foreign countries; New Zealand trade agreements with foreign countries; Legislation affecting butter in certain exporting countries; British agricultural marketing acts; British milk-marketing schemes; Report from the New Zealand dairy-produce



control board on the shipment of butter and cheese to United Kingdom ports; Report from the New Zealand dairy-produce control board on the insurance of butter and cheese; and Report from the New Zealand dairy-produce control board on the cold storage and handling of butter and cheese at United Kingdom ports.

There is also a valuable statistical appendix some of the tables of which cover the years 1901-1934

### Food Supply - Great Britain

Murray, K. A. H., and Cohen, Ruth L. The planning of Britain's food imports; a quantitative study of the effects of recent legislation. Issued by the Agricultural economics research institute. 105pp. Oxford [Printed at the University press by J. Johnson, printer to the University] 1934. 286 M96

At head of title: University of Oxford. Agricultural economics research institute.

The following extracts are from the summary and conclusions:

"The opening or closing of the British market to food imports from overseas countries affects at least three interests, the consumer, the overseas producer, and the home farmer...

"But it is from the point of view of the British farmer that this study has been made. The food imports included in it are either directly or indirectly competitive with his own products, and marketing reorganization, a development which embraces not only marketing but also production on the farm, has been undertaken on the assumption that imported supplies would be curtailed and protection from overseas competition afforded during the period of reconstruction.

"Since September 1931, various steps have been taken to reduce food imports; these include the depreciation of the pound in terms of the currencies of several countries, tariffs, prohibitions, and voluntary or compulsory quantitative regulation. Not only has the old policy of free food import been abandoned but the protective measures have discriminated between various products and various sources. A policy has been adopted, the express objects of which are to increase the home production of food by reducing the total imports, to give Empire countries an expanding share of this market, and to curtail foreign imports.

"Import statistics, giving the detailed information, are available in Government publications, but for various reasons they do not give an easily obtainable or composite picture of changes in supplies. An attempt has therefore been made to construct index numbers of the volume of the imports of twenty-eight of the most important products, to combine competitive commodities into groups to compile an aggregate index showing changes in the total volume of food imports, and finally to trace and measure the changes from foreign to Empire supplies as the result of the last three years' legislation.

"Details have been given of the annual and monthly changes in the imported supplies of twenty-eight commodities; these have also been grouped into six main divisions, wheat and wheat flour, meat, dairy products, eggs, vegetables, and fruits ...

"Since October 1931, there has been a steady decline in the volume



of food imports... Subdivision into foreign and Empire supplies shows that this decline was entirely due to a reduction in foreign shipments... So far as foreign supplies are concerned, all the groups, even dairy products, showed reductions...

"It is, of course, impossible exactly to ascribe the extent to which the various factors have contributed to these reductions. Supplies of some commodities such as beef take a number of years to react to price changes while the production of others such as eggs or onions responds to price changes within a short space of time. The curtailment since 1931 of supplies of those commodities which react quickly to low prices may be due, therefore, to the fall in prices after the end of 1929. But, in general, one of the characteristics of agricultural production during the present depression has been the maintenance of output. According to data provided by the League of Nations, the world's agricultural production declined only 2 per cent. between 1929 and 1932 whereas non-agricultural production declined 36 per cent. in the same time.

"This inelasticity in the supply of agricultural products increases the significance of the various artificial checks in effecting a reduction in the supply of imported food.

"It may be significant that the decline started within two months of this country's departure from the Gold Standard, the first active step to discourage imports.

"The introduction of tariffs on certain foreign food imports in March 1932, followed by the duties on certain Irish supplies, caused an almost immediate reduction in shipments, particularly of eggs, fruits and vegetables, and live animals.

"Additional or substitutional duties under the Ottawa Agreements, voluntary reduction under various 'gentlemen's agreements', and compulsory restriction during the final months of 1932 and throughout 1933, have emphasized the trends which had become evident in 1932.

"In so far as the aim of the Government's policy has been to cut down imports and to give the Empire an expanding share of the imports into the United Kingdom, it has been successful. The total volume of food imports has been reduced by 9 per cent. since 1931, foreign supplies have declined 25 per cent., and Empire supplies have increased 21 per cent.

"Between 1931, before restriction and regulation, and 1933, after two years of planning, there was a reduction in the imports of 23 of the 28 commodities included in the study; only 4, frozen beef, frozen pork, butter, and cheese, showed any increase; onions showed no change.

"If these changes are subdivided into Empire and foreign sources, it is evident immediately that the decline in the total supply of most of these products is due to decreased foreign shipments and that, for the most part, Empire supplies increased...

"It is evident from the movements in certain of the index numbers such as butter and cheese, that the effect of this policy is not merely a change-over in the source of supply from foreign to Empire countries. Owing to the difference in seasons of production between the Southern and Northern Hemispheres the seasonal variation in receipts is also being changed. For butter, most of the rise in the monthly index numbers occurs in the winter period. It may be, therefore, that such a change for certain commodities may result in better dovetailing with the seasonal production of certain commodities in this country. On the other hand, certain of the fruits



and vegetables, such as pears, from foreign countries were less competitive with the home product than Empire supplies, and the change from foreign to Empire sources may intensify this competition. It follows, therefore, that planning must not only consider total supplies but also the seasonal nature of production and of receipts from alternative sources.

"Finally, the results of the study emphasize once again the importance of the demand factor in the determination of the prices of agricultural products. A reduction of supplies to their 1927-29 level will not in itself assure to the farmer the prices he obtained in these years... The index of the prices of agricultural products in England and Wales fell, however, from 120 in 1931 to 107 in 1933, a decline of 9 per cent. This decrease, and failure of prices to rise, can only be attributed to a drastic falling off of demand, arising either from a reduction in the demand for food as compared with other commodities, which is unlikely, or from a general decline in consumers' spending power. If demand conditions remain as at present, it will be impossible to raise prices to, say, their 1927-29 level merely by a reduction of supplies to the volume prevailing in those years.

"There are signs that consumers' purchasing power has increased since 1933, and this has been accompanied by a slight rise in agricultural prices. The provisional index numbers for the first eight months of 1934 indicate that the volume of food imports is not materially different from the corresponding period of 1933, while home production has certainly not decreased. This bears out the contention that, while supply restriction may have prevented a continued or even greater fall in prices than actually occurred, it is to an increase in demand that the farmer must look for a return to more prosperous times for farming."

#### Geography, Economic

Morrison, N. F. A commercial and economic geography. 557 pp. Toronto, The Ryerson press [1934] (The Ryerson commercial series) 278 M83  
Revised edition, 1934.

"This book has been written to meet a definite need in the secondary schools of Canada...

"Part I shows how climate, topography, and natural resources influence man's activities...

"Part II deals with the chief commodities of the world...

"Part III deals in detail with the resources and industries of Canada. - Preface.

"Part IV deals with the British Empire (excepting Canada)

#### Geography, Economic - Gt. Britain

Huender, Wilhelmina Johanna. De Engelsche geographie in de 20<sup>ste</sup> eeuw. 183 pp. Utrecht [1934] 278.171 H87

Proefschrift - Utrecht.

Synopsis, [in English]

Bibliography, pp.164-165, [170]-183.

Economic and human geography of England in the 20th century preceded by a summary of the development of English geography to modern times.



## Grade Labeling of Canned Foods

U. S. National recovery administration. Consumers advisory board. Grade labeling of canned foods; a report made by the Consumers advisory board to Division administrator Armin W. Riley, December 21, 1934. 20 pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C. 1934] 173.2 N21Gr

The system of labeling the quality of canned fruits and vegetables according to Government standards for quality has been operating for years in Canada, under Government inspection and regulation. This practical application of Government grading under marketing conditions similar to ours has been studied by representatives of the National Recovery Administration Consumers Advisory Board and of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of this Department. Those interviewed included cannery and Government officials, plant managers, wholesalers, retailers, and magazine editors. The results of this survey are here reported. -Caroline B. Sherman.

## Harvard University - Graduate School of Business Administration

Harvard university. Graduate school of business administration. Bureau of business research. Division of research. Business research studies no. 7-8. 2 nos. Boston, 1934. 280.9 H 262

Also Publication of the Graduate School of Business Administration, George F. Baker Foundation, Harvard University, v. 21, no. 4-5.

Contents.- no.7. Truck selling. Simultaneous selling and delivery in wholesale food distribution, by L. J. Sandberg. June 1934.

"Truck selling is a phase of the broad developments which are now taking place in wholesale food distribution. Truck selling is definitely associated with such far-reaching changes as the declining position of the wholesale grocer, the increased importance of perishable food products, the development of chain grocery store companies, the formation of voluntary chains, and the private brand activity of distributors. These changes are forcing food manufacturers to obtain specialty selling for their products... Food manufacturers, therefore, have a real need for operating methods which lower the cost of specialty selling. Truck selling is the one method which has brought about real economies under conditions of extreme product specialization. Although its application is limited, truck selling in this way has made a significant contribution to one of the most difficult problems in wholesale food distribution." -Conclusions.

no. 8. The effect of size on corporate earnings and condition, by W. L. Crum. June 1934.

"We conclude with some assurance that there are unmistakable differences between the operating results and financial condition of smaller corporations and those of larger corporations... Those differences must therefore be accepted as real differences, at least for such a year as 1931. In that year, corporate size was definitely an important factor in determining operating performance and financial condition in many lines of corporate industry." -Summary and Conclusions.



## Housing - England

Political and economic planning. Industries group. Housing England; a guide to housing problems and the building industry presented in a report.... December 1934. 158pp. London, P E P [1934] 296.2 P75

The chapter entitled "Summary of Housing Legislation" includes a section on rural housing. The chapter entitled "Analysis of All-in Capital Costs" deals with land prices and other land costs.

## Industrial Trends - Wisconsin

Fitch, E. M., and Curtiss, Ruth L. Industrial trends in Wisconsin. 58pp. Madison, Wis. 1933. (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin. Serial no. 1890. General series no. 1674) 280.097 F55

"The survey which forms the basis of this study of manufacturing developments in Wisconsin, was begun a few months ago to determine the principal industrial advantages and disadvantages of Wisconsin towns and cities and to find out whether the larger or smaller cities of the state have experienced the more rapid manufacturing growth. The present report gives a preliminary answer to these questions. It is offered to the manufacturers of Wisconsin, not as a comprehensive analysis of the subject, but as a summary of the most significant information secured during the short time that the work was carried on.

"There is a considerable group of economic observers in the United States who believe that, in the future, industry will be more widely distributed among smaller communities. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, and others argue that the tide has already turned against further concentration of manufacturing. The almost universal availability of electric power and good transportation facilities, they say, has lessened the economic push towards metropolitan over-crowding. They foresee a more healthy industrial era when the factory worker can have his garden, and his children the privileges of the country-side. They would like to banish forever the dingy tenements, the polluted air, and the almost impossible complications of traffic congestion that mark our large cities. They are sure that not only will living be more pleasant in this new order which they think is on the way, but that goods will be produced at as low or even lower costs than under the old.

"In the attempt to determine whether any such trend has started in Wisconsin two sources of information have been consulted: (1) the data on manufacturing collected by the Bureau of the Census, and (2) the experience and opinions of about 150 manufacturers who have played a part in the industrial growth of the state." - Introductory note.

## Land-Distribution - Germany

Châlons, Werner. Das feldbereinigungsrecht im rahmen des deutschen bodenrechtes unter besonderer berücksichtigung der hessischen verhältnisse. 47pp. Giessen, Druckerei W. Herr. 1933. 282 C355

Diss. - Giessen.

Bibliography, p. 47.

The redistribution of land holdings so as to do away with the system



of scattered strips of land belonging to one owner is discussed in connection with Hessian legislation and its relation to land settlement and inheritance.

#### Land Settlement - East Prussia

Kummer, Kurt. Die entwicklung der landwirtschaftlichen siedlung in der provinz Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen. 124 pp. Habelschwerdt in Schlesien. 1929. 282.2 K96

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, pp. i-vi, i.e.pp.[105-110]

Contains a historical summary of land settlement in East Prussia with special reference to post-war settlement, its difficulties, and results.

#### Mississippi Valley Committee Report

U. S. Public works administration. Mississippi Valley committee. Report... submitted October 1, 1934 to Harold L. Ickes. 234pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off. 1934. 173.2 P96M

Press copy of the International News Service, Inc., the Washington bureau.

"Planning for the use and control of water is planning for most of the basic functions of the life of the Nation. We cannot plan for water unless we also consider the relevant problems of the land. We cannot plan for water and land unless we plan for the whole people. It is of little use to control rivers unless we also master the conditions which make for the security and freedom of human life. The need for planning arises out of the needs and desires of the people. Under the proven system of democracy no plan can be imposed upon the people. Government may inform, educate, and guide. It may mobilize resources for the common task. It cannot dictate. What must be sought is effective means for carrying out the common purpose, not only in the interest of the living generation but for the protection and enhancement of the lives of all the generations to come. We are but tenants and transients on the earth. Let us hand down our heritage not only unimpaired but enriched to those who come after us."

#### New Zealand

New Zealand. Monetary committee. Minutes of evidence. 745pp. Wellington, N. Z., By authority: G. H. Loney, government printer, 1934. 284 N486

At head of title: B.-3. 1934. New Zealand. Monetary committee, 1934.

A few items of interest are the following: Co-operative Union of New Zealand, by N. Beamish; Douglas credit movement of New Zealand, by S. J. E. Closey; Commonwealth land party of New Zealand, by E. W. Nicolaus; Fruit Export Control Board; and New Economics Research Association, by A. Scott.



## Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. Survey of oilseeds and vegetable oils. Volume III. Ground nut products; a summary of production and trade in British Empire and foreign countries... October 1934. 24lpp. London, H. M. Stationery off. 1934. (I. E. C./S/2) 280.39 G794 no.2.

"This, the third volume of a Survey of Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils, like the two preceding volumes, was undertaken by the Empire Marketing Board. Following the adoption by all the Governments of The Empire of the Report of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation, 1933, set up by a resolution of the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in 1932, the Empire Marketing Board ceased to function on 30th September, 1933. The Board's Statistics and Intelligence Services, under the terms of the Report, were taken over by the Imperial Economic Committee on 1st October, 1933, and the present Volume, then in course of preparation, was accordingly completed by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee.

"The Empire Marketing Board had from time to time received applications from a number of the Colonies for information upon the vegetable oil industry, particularly as regards its future and the extent of substitution between one vegetable oil and another and between vegetable oils and marine oils. The Board's Agricultural Economics Committee accordingly suggested that the Statistics and Intelligence Branch of the Board should undertake a statistical survey of world production and consumption of oilseeds and nuts for the information of producers, traders and utilisers of these commodities. A preliminary survey, entitled 'Copra and Competitive Products,' very brief and covering only the most easily accessible figures, was compiled early in the year 1931 and circulated among the Government Departments of the Empire countries concerned, and it was intended to follow this by a more detailed analysis on the lines of the surveys already issued relating to Oranges (E.M.B. 15) and Cocoa (E.M.B.27).

"During the work of preparation, it soon became apparent that the subject was too wide to be confined to one volume and it was decided to issue a series of volumes, each dealing with a convenient group of these commodities. The first of these, dealing with oil palm products, appeared in June, 1932 (E.M.B. 54) and the second, dealing with coconut palm products, in December, 1932 (E.M.B. 61).

"The present volume covers the products of the ground nut plant - ground nuts, ground nut oil, ground nut cake and meal - and follows much the same lines as the previous surveys referred to above. It is essentially a statistical record of the trade in these products in recent years with some indication of the general trend of production and consumption. Where possible, an attempt has been made to indicate the effect of the competition of substitutable oils, vegetable, animal and marine. In this connection, difficulty has been experienced in estimating the degree of substitution that is being effected in some countries, on account of the absence of statistics of the oils and fats utilised by the more important industries concerned, namely the edible oil, margarine and soap industries.



"Certain minor difficulties have also been encountered in connection with the trade statistics, which frequently do not separate decorticated (shelled) from undecorticated ground nuts and in some cases do not separate ground nuts and ground nut oil from other oilseeds and oils. The figures of acreage, production and trade published in this Survey represent the latest statistics available. Where official figures of acreage or production are lacking the most authoritative estimate, whether official or otherwise, has been adopted in order that the data presented may be as complete as possible."

### Raw Materials and Foodstuffs

Emeny, Brooks. The strategy of raw materials; a study of America in peace and war... With the statistical assistance of J. Edward Ely. 202 pp. maps. New York, The Macmillan company, 1934. 286 Em3

Bibliography, pp 189-195.

The preface signed by Prof. W. Y. Elliott of Harvard University reads as follows:

"This volume by Dr. Brooks Emeny is published by the Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and Radcliffe College as a study of one of the most important problems that shape American policy. It serves also as an important unit in a series of studies which the Bureau has undertaken. The series has as a general focus the question of national and international types of control over basic industries and commodities. In particular it may well be considered as a companion volume to the forthcoming work of International Control in the Non-Ferrous Metals, since these metals constitute so important a part of the present study from the point of view of the defense policy of the United States.

"There is legitimate ground for argument, perhaps, about some of Dr. Emeny's conclusions; and certainly there is a possibility of other interpretations for some of his data, but no student who is interested in an accurate presentation of the complex facts upon which any procurement policy for national defense must rest can disregard this competent study. The charts in themselves are a monument to a patient and admirable labor of interpretation in the best tradition of scholarship.

"The Bureau, of course, assumes no responsibility for the views or the facts presented in any of the studies which it helps to bring into print, but speaking as an individual member of the Bureau, I may be permitted to express my own satisfaction at the character of Dr. Emeny's work. Its importance at this time, when the United States is confronted by the need of reorganizing its whole commercial foreign policy, will be evident at a glance. Its bearing on our internal industrial development is also clear.

"I know of no study which can contribute more to a proper understanding of some of the permanent factors in American foreign policy than this little volume."

Contains chapters on strategic raw materials and foodstuffs; steel alloy metals; miscellaneous minerals; rubber, fibers, and hides; miscellaneous raw materials and foodstuffs.



## Rural Problem Areas Survey Reports

U. S. Federal emergency relief administration. Division of research, statistics and finance, Research section. Rural problem areas survey reports. Mimeogr. Washington, D.C. 1934-1935.

These are summaries of manuscript reports on file in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. In general each report contains information on the following: general situation in the rural section of the county, rehabilitation prospects, families receiving relief, economic bases of the county, money, work and goods received and rehabilitation suggestions (returning families to the land, zoning, reforestation, expansion of production, etc.).

To date the library has received reports numbers 1 to 65.

## Science Advisory Board

Science advisory board. Report...July 31, 1933 to September 1, 1934. 303pp. Washington, D. C. September 20, 1934.

Appendix 9 has title: Preliminary report to the Land-use committee on land resource and land use in relation to public policy, by Carl O. Sauer. Edited and supplied with bibliographical notes, by W. L. G. Joerg... April 26, 1934 (pp. [165]-260)

Contains a section devoted to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture - the Weather Bureau, the Committee on Genetics, the Food and Drug Administration and the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

Among the Appendices are the following: Preliminary report of the special committee on the Weather Bureau; Technical Supplement to the Manual of Instructions for Foreign Commerce Service Officers; Report on a proposed Bureau of Mineral Economics and Statistics; Preliminary recommendations of the Land-Use Committee relating to Soil Erosion and Critical Land Margins; Preliminary report to the Land-Use Committee on Land Resource and Land Use in Relation to Public Policy; Proposal of a Recovery Program of Science Progress.

## Scottish National Development Council

Scottish national development council. Economic series: no.4-5. 2 nos. Glasgow. 1933. 281.9 Sco82.

Contents.-

no. 4. Report of Committee on the fruit & vegetable industry in Scotland.

"The first part of the Report is statistical, and, since the home industry has been very greatly influenced by imports, it was considered advisable to include pertinent statistics of market gardening in England and in those adjacent European countries from whence in the past the most severe competition has emanated.

"A brief account of the efforts made by the Scottish Joint Horticultural Committee on behalf of growers from 1930 onwards is given. It was largely due to those efforts and to the excellent case presented in their Memoranda that the Government was induced to impose the duties on imported horticultural produce, and it is commendable that the duties finally fixed substantially agree with the suggestions put for-



ward by the Scottish delegates.

"The second part gives an outline of the legislative measures adopted to lessen foreign competition and shows the effect of these on the home industry. Marketing methods are dealt with and the Report concludes with the Committee's recommendations, arrived at after careful consideration, of all the data at its disposal."

no. 5. Report of the Committee on the beef and beef products industry in Scotland.

"The encouragement of the production of beef and beef products would help to solve the Agricultural problem to a very great extent. The tremendous development that might take place in this direction in Britain can readily be understood when it is realised that over £30,000,000 is spent annually on imported beef and beef products. The future of Agriculture lies in more intensive production, and to attain that end the live stock industry must take the leading place for the following, amongst other reasons.

"Breeding and feeding of cattle is on the great majority of the farms in Scotland the only practical way to utilise homegrown foods - to employ usefully a fair staff - to keep the fertility of the soil at a high standard and to produce an article that is required by our own country. A meat policy must be continuous as any change over entails considerable alterations in organisation and distribution of capital. Any policy should be such as will suit the nation, the farmer, and the consumer."

#### Sugar Beets - Great Britain

Bridges, Archibald, and Dixey, R. N. British sugar beet; ten years' progress under the subsidy. 92 pp. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute, 1934. 281.366 B76

"So far as the agricultural aspect is concerned, the evidence of this report shows that the maintenance of the industry undoubtedly involves assistance to the growers. In the interests of public economy, this assistance should embody certain principles. Firstly, it should be based on a price at which suitable growers alone will be able to produce; secondly, the quantity of the produce which it is proposed to subsidize should be determined; thirdly, the subsidy should be related to the price of sugar, and finally, it should be reviewed at short intervals."

#### Tax Delinquency

U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of the census. Realty tax delinquency. 2v. mimeogr. Washington, 1934. 157.41 R22

Prepared under supervision of Dr. Lent D. Upson, followed by Leo Day Woodworth.

Contents, - v. 1, Current tax delinquency by states and counties, levies of 1932-33 with corollary data. - v. 2. Urban tax delinquency.

The explanatory memorandum accompanying these volumes reads as follows:

"The inquiry on Realty Tax Delinquency to which these reports relate was conducted by the Bureau of the Census with funds supplied by the Civil Works Administration. As the main objective was to provide employment, it was not deemed legitimate by C.W.A. for it to supply addi-



tional funds for printing the results. The Bureau of the Census had no funds available from regular appropriations and to date the only method of distributing the results of the inquiry has been by means of mimeographed press releases.

"The essential portions of a majority of these press releases have been assembled and bound together without change in two volumes. Consequently, page numbers throughout the volumes refer to the original releases and have no present significance. An exception is provided by the first 103 pages of Vol. II containing new material, not hitherto released, which are numbered consecutively. In general readers will be without the customary aids of an index or of page references in the tables of contents. It is hoped that they will tolerate the difficulties which this involves and will appreciate the Bureau's desire to make these important data available promptly, rather than delay their further use pending possible provision for a printed publication."

#### U. S. Farm Credit Administration

Advertisements for production credit associations. 109 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off. 1934.

Circular 4. Loans by federal land banks and land bank commissioner. Some questions and answers. 15pp. [Rev.] Mar. 1934.

#### Wheat - Australia

Australia. Royal commission on the wheat, flour and bread industries. First report. 37pp. Canberra, L. F. Johnston, Commonwealth government printer. 1934. 281.359 Au7

At head of title: 1932-33-34. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. Royal commission on the wheat, flour and bread industries.

Partial contents: History of the Australian wheat industry; Description of the Australian wheat belts; Costs of production of wheat on the farm; Debt structure of the wheat industry; Assistance rendered to the industry; Brief survey of suggestions submitted in evidence; Methods of rendering assistance to the industry; Findings and recommendations.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIES

A bibliography of the writings of Professor Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, by Fred Landon and E. E. Edwards. Agr. Hist. 8 (4): 196-218. Oct. 1934. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Bldg. Independence Ave. and 13th St., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

Cotton and cottonseed. A list of publications of the United States Department of Agriculture on these subjects, including early reports of the United States Patent office, comp. by Rachel P. Lane... under the direction of Emily L. Day. Nov. 1934. 149pp. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Miscellaneous publication no. 203.)



The farm problem; suggested readings on the problems facing the American farm population and proposed solutions, prepared by Office of specialist in workers education, Education division, Federal emergency relief administration. Oct. 1934. 29pp. Washington, D. C. Oct. 1934.

Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage act; a list of references, comp. in the Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. 6pp., typewritten. [Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1934]

May be borrowed for copying.

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A selected list of references on old age security. Foreign countries, compiled by Adelaide R. Hasse, Research library, Federal emergency relief administration... Ellen Commons, librarian. 80pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C., 1934]

#### SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

Astor, W. A., 2d Viscount, and Murray, K. A. H. The planning of agriculture. 1933.

Reviewed by R. McG. Carslaw in Econ. Jour. 44 (176): 702-703. Dec. 1934.

Buck, N. S., ed. Survey of contemporary economics. 1934.

Reviewed in Annalist 44 (1145): 888. Dec. 28, 1934.

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Reviewed by Frank Whitson Fetter in Jour. Polit. Econ. 42 (6): 847-848. Dec. 1934.
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Reviewed by Arthur Hillman in Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Annals 177:288. Jan. 1935.
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Reviewed by R. E. Bruce in Econ. Jour. 44 (1176): 705-708. Dec. 1934.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Miscellaneous Publication\*

203. Cotton and cottonseed. A list of the publications of the United States Department of agriculture on these subjects, including early reports of the United States Patent office, comp. by Rachel P. Lane... under the direction of Emily L. Day. 149pp. Nov. 1934.

Statistical Bulletin\*

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Addresses and Radio Talk of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture\*\*

Secretary Wallace

- High freight rates as a retarding factor in agricultural and industrial recovery; a statement presented at hearings before the Interstate commerce commission on increase in freight rates and charges, Dec. 7, 1934. 8pp., mimeogr.
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Assistant Secretary Wilson

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Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Mimeographed)\*\*\*

- American Indian contributions to civilization, by Everett E. Edwards. 13pp. Sept. 1934.

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A paper presented on July 14, 1934, at the Shakopee session of the twelfth state historical convention held under the auspices of the Minnesota Historical Society.

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\* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

\*\*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

\*\*\*These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.



Apple summary - 1934. Shenandoah - Cumberland - Potomac district, by R. Maynard Peterson. 2pp. Dec. 15, 1934.

Approximate or average weights of various commodities. 4pp. Jan. 1935.

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Current problems in farm insurance, by V. N. Valgren. 9pp. [1934]

Address, farm group meeting, annual convention National Association Mutual Insurance Companies, Savannah, Ga., November 13, 1934.

Demand, credit, prices outlook charts for use with the agricultural outlook for 1935. 28pp. Nov. 1934.

Direct marketing of hogs. Summary, conclusion and recommendation. 45pp. Jan. 14, 1935.

"A complete report of this study will be distributed as soon as it can be printed."

Economic aspects of pasture in the land-planning program, by C. L. Holmes. 12pp., diags. [1934]

Address, American Society of Agronomy, Washington, D. C., November 22, 1934.

Farmer bankruptcies decline 20 percent in 1934. 3pp. Jan. 16, 1935.

The federal-state rice inspection service in the south, by W. D. Smith. 2pp. Nov. 20, 1934.

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Regulations of the Secretary of agriculture governing the inspection and certification of rough, brown, and milled rice, as amended effective November 12, 1934. 15pp. [1934]

Research in progress in the Bureau of agricultural economics July 1, 1934. 79pp. July 1934.

Review marketing western New York pears, season of 1934. 4pp. Jan. 11, 1935. (Issued in cooperation with New York State. Dept. of Agriculture and Markets)

Revised estimates of tame hay acreage, yield and production, 1866-1929. 56pp. Dec. 1934.

Summary of federal and state laws pertaining to containers for fruits and vegetables. 22pp. [Dec. 1934]

Technical terms of the wool market, by Warner M. Buck. 7pp. Jan. 10, 1935.

United States standards for rough rice. As amended, effective November 2, 1934. 12pp. [1934]



Radio Talks (Mimeographed)\*

The December pig crop report, by C. L. Harlan. 2pp. Dec. 21, 1934.  
Grade, staple, and tenderability of cotton ginned to December 1, 1934, by  
W. B. Lanham. 1p. Jan. 7, 1935.  
Grade, staple, and tenderability of cotton, 1934, by W. B. Lanham. 2pp.  
Nov. 28, 1934.

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration\*\*

Administrative order. Definition of farmers' and consumers' cooperatives. 2pp.  
Issued December 1934. (A.O. no. 6)  
Administrative order interpreting Executive order no. 6606-A insofar as it  
applies to the allowance of brokerage commissions to cooperative organiza-  
tions. 1p. Issued December 1934. (A.O. no. 5)  
Administrative ruling no. 34. Joint compliance for tobacco contracts, cigar-  
leaf types. 2pp. Issued January 5, 1935. (T-77, Supplement 16)  
Administrative rulings nos. 6 and 7 - emergency cattle agreement. 2pp.  
Issued January 7, 1935. (Cattle 12)  
Amendment to the regulations under the cotton act of April 21, 1934 relating  
to the tagging of cotton harvested and ginned prior to June 1, 1934.  
2pp. Issued December 14, 1934. (B.A.R. Series no. 1- Amendment no.1)  
Article II, Sec. 219, of general regulations, series 3 as amended. Relating  
to the survival of revocation or suspension proceedings after the termina-  
tion of licenses... 2pp. (G.R. - A. A. A. series 3, Article of amendment  
no. 2)  
Continental United States beet sugar order no. 4) Relating to the voluntary  
surrender of marketing allotments into a reserve and the adjustment and  
revision of marketing allotments to processors of the quota for continental  
United States beet-sugar-producing area. Order made by the Secretary of  
agriculture under the Agricultural adjustment act. 2pp. Issued December  
1934. (C.U.S.B.S.O. no.4)  
General regulations, Series 4, revision 2. General regulations made by the  
Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the President under the  
Agricultural Adjustment act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended. 6pp.  
Issued Dec. 1934. (G.R.-A.A.A., series 4, revision 2)  
(General regulations, series 10) General regulations made by the Secretary of  
agriculture, with the approval of the President, under the Agricultural  
adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. 6pp. Issued Dec. 1934.  
(G. R. - A. A. A., series 10)  
Instructions concerning option agreements for seed corn. 4pp. Issued December  
1934. (C.P.-15)  
Instructions for conducting the 1935 corn-hog program and use of related  
forms. 42pp. Issued Dec. 1934. (C.H.-108)  
The interest of agriculture in reciprocal trade agreements. Address before  
Land grant college association, November 21, 1934, by Mordecai Ezekiel.  
[4] pp. Issued January 1935. (G-29)

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\* These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for  
permanent filing as the information may be obtained from other government  
publications.

\*\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to Agricultural Adjust-  
ment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



License series - amended license No. 55. Amended license for processors of wood turpentine and wood rosin. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, May 9, 1934, Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, May 13, 1934. Amended license issued by the Secretary of agriculture, November 30, 1934. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, December 5, 1934. 12pp. (Form M-62-amended) Issued Dec. 5, 1934.

1935 corn-hog contract administrative rulings (nos. 101 to 133) 23pp. Issued Dec. 6, 1934. (C.H.-107)

The 1935 corn-hog adjustment program. 4pp. (Form C.H.-115)

Puerto Rico tax fund order no. 1) Directing expenditure of \$15,000 for soil survey in Puerto Rico. Order made by the Secretary of agriculture under the Agricultural Adjustment act. 2pp. Issued December 12, 1934. (P.R.T.F.O. no.1)

Underconsumption of goods - a challenge to the nation, by C. C. Davis. 7pp. Issued January 1935 (G-30)

"This article was written by Mr. Davis especially for the New York times and was published December 9, 1934."

#### Radio Talks (Mineographed)\*

The AAA farm record books; interview between Dillon S. Myer... and Morse Salisbury. 4pp. Dec. 13, 1934.

Meeting the consumer's needs; by Dr. Fred C. Howe. 2pp. Jan. 2, 1935.

Progress of Agricultural adjustment; by Alfred D. Stedman. 3pp. Jan. 10, 1935.

This winter's feedproblem; by Calvin B. Hoover. 2pp. Nov. 26, 1934.

#### Addresses and Statements (Mineographed)\*\*

The adjustment program to follow 1935; address of H. R. Tolley... before the Extension section of the meeting of the Association of land grant colleges and universities, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1934. 11pp.

Agricultural planning in a democracy (Speech by Chester C. Davis... before Nebraska organized agriculture meeting, Lincoln, Nebraska, Jan. 10, 1935.) 19pp.

Facts relating to the agricultural situation in 1934; statement prepared [by L. H. Bean] for hearings before the Interstate commerce commission on increases in freight rates and charges, 1934 ex parte no. 115. 75pp. Nov. 1934.

Functions and responsibilities of the county control associations (Speech by Claude R. Wickard... at Farmers and homemakers weeks, St. Paul, Minnesota, January 17, 1935... ) 10pp.

Informing the public about the A. A. A. Remarks of Alfred D. Stedman, at a round table on public relations of Federal administrative agencies at the annual convention of the American political science association, Chicago, December 27, 1934. 20pp.

The need for a flexible industrial price policy, by Louis H. Bean... Prepared for hearing on price provisions of codes of fair competition, January 10, 1935 before the National industrial recovery board. 10pp. Jan. 10, 1935.

What is ahead for wheat? (Speech by Chester C. Davis... before Kansas agricultural convention, Topeka, Kansas, Jan. 11, 1935.) 14pp.

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\* May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

\*\* May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.



## STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

### California

California. Agricultural experiment station. New facts for California farmers... Report... July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1934. 179pp. Berkeley. 1934.

Includes work of the Agricultural Extension Service for the same period. Meeting changed economic conditions, pp. 1-12.

Smythe, D. W., Shear, S. W., Voorhies, E. C., Ockey, W. C. and Stover, H. J. The 1935 agricultural outlook for California. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext.

Circ. 90, 106pp. Berkeley. 1934.

Paper no. 57, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Stover, H. J., and Stuart, A. W. Monthly prices of selected California truck crops on the San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, and New York City markets, 1910-1934. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found.

Agr. Econ. Mineogr. Rept. 39. 57pp. Berkeley. 1934.

A preliminary report.

### Connecticut

Connecticut. Agricultural college. The outlook for Connecticut agriculture in 1935. Econ. Digest for Conn. Agr., no. 57, pp. 453-464. Storrs. 1934.

### Illinois

Illinois. Agricultural experiment station. Agricultural outlook for Illinois.

Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 426, 31pp. Urbana. 1934.

### Iowa

Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, Extension service.

The Iowa farm outlook for 1935. Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 207, 31pp.

Ames. 1934.

### Kentucky

Bradley, C. J., Price, H. B., and Allin, B. W. An index of farm real-estate taxes in Kentucky. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 352, pp. 185-200. Lexington, 1934.

### Michigan

Thrun, F. M. A handbook of Michigan tax laws. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ.

Bull. 153, 136pp. East Lansing. 1934.



## Minnesota

Minnesota. Dept. of agriculture, dairy and food. Minnesota bulletin of information on creameries and cheese factories. 24pp. St. Paul. 1934.

Includes list of creameries and cheese factories for 1934 and statistics of creamery products by counties for 1933.

Waite, W. C. Farm income in Minnesota. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Farm business notes. no. 144. pp. 1-3, mimeogr. University farm, St. Paul. 1934.

## Missouri

Missouri. Agricultural experiment station. Report... for the year ending June 30, 1933. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 340. 91pp. Columbia, 1934.

Agricultural economics, pp. 22-26; Rural sociology, pp. 71-72.

Wooley, J. C. Farm building studies in northwest Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 218, 43pp. Columbia, 1934.

A cooperative study between the departments of agricultural economics and agricultural engineering.

"The plan provided for a study of the buildings, field layout, equipment and financial records on 100 farms on each of three soil areas. Studies on two soil areas have been completed and are included in this bulletin. One hundred farms on the Marshall silt loam in Nodaway county were surveyed in 1929 and 110 on the Grundy area in Linn county in 1930."

## New York

Cunningham, L. C. Factors affecting costs and returns in producing milk. N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext. Bull. 307. 34pp. Ithaca. 1934.

Detailed records of the farm business of 437 dairy farmers were obtained by the survey method in the summer of 1931 in Orange, Chenango-Cayuga, and St. Lawrence counties.

Hill, F. F., and Blanch, G. T. An economic study of land utilization in Montgomery county, 1932. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 613, 50pp. Ithaca. 1934.

Includes a supplement which is a folded land classification map of Montgomery county, 1931.

New York State college of agriculture, Cornell. Extension service. The New York state 1935 agricultural outlook. N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell. Ext. Bull. 310, 16pp. Ithaca. 1934.

Varney, H. R. Transportation of milk to the New York market. N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext. Bull. 308, 22pp. Ithaca. 1934.

Includes costs of hauling milk by truck.



## Ohio

Ray, G. S., Tuttle, A. R. and Wallrabenstein, P. P. Ohio agricultural statistics, 1933. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 542, 49pp. Wooster. 1934.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Includes "Preliminary county estimates of the acreage, yield per acre, and total production of winter wheat, oats, tame hay, and potatoes for 1933, and preliminary county estimates of the numbers of livestock on farms January 1, 1934."

Sherman, R. W. A survey of milk producer attitudes toward basic surplus Plans. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bi-monthly Bull. v. 20, no. 172, pp. 25-26. Wooster. Jan.-Feb. 1935.

## Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v.7, no. 6. Stillwater, Dec. 1934.

Partial contents; Grades of wheat purchased from farmers' cooperative grain elevators in Oklahoma, by R. A. Ballinger, and A. A. Orr, pp. 104-107; A plan for bringing economic equality to American farmers, by J. T. Sanders, pp. 119-122.

## Virginia

Virginia. Dept. of agriculture. Virginia farm statistics, 1934. Va. Dept. Agr. Bull. 11, 57pp. Richmond, 1934.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Compiled by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Includes statistics by counties.

Virginia polytechnic institute. Virginia farm economics, no. 32. Blacksburg, Jan., 1935.

Partial contents; Cost of producing early potatoes in Virginia in 1934, by W. J. Nuckolls, jr., pp. 455-457; Factors affecting income on farms having colored operators in Nansemond county, by W. L. Gibson, jr. pp. 458-460; Cost of feed for dairy cows by crop reporting districts, by G. H. Ward, pp. 461-466.

## West Virginia

West Virginia. Agricultural experiment station. Aiding West Virginia agriculture through research. Report... for the biennium ending June 30, 1934.

West Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 263, 44pp. Morgantown, 1934.

Cooperation in the National program of economic recovery and reconstruction, pp. 7-10; farm management, pp. 36-38.



## PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

### Agrar - Probleme

Agrar-Probleme, bd. 5, heft 4. [1934] (Published by Internationales Agrarinstitut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U. S. S. R.)

Contents: Faschismus und bauernschaft, by W. Kolarow. (A discussion of the attempt of Fascism to influence the rural population of many lands.); Die lage der bauernschaft in der UdSSR und in den kapitalistischen landern, by I. Kusnetzow. (An account of the condition of agriculture and the farmer in the U. S. S. R. and in capitalist countries.); Die verelendung des deutschen dorfes, by N. Boy. (The misery of German village life.); Charakter und formen der pachtverhältnisse im japanischen dorfe, by A. Minejew. (The study of the variety of leases in the Japanese village.); Die entwicklung der agrarrevolution in Spanien, by B. Minlos. (The development of the agrarian revolution in Spain.); Die bauernbewegung in Japan, by E. Plettner. (The present movement in Japan. The author calls attention to the development and the strengthening of the revolutionary movement among the Japanese rural population.)

### Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Cross, F. C. The farmer's in the dough. Today 3 (8): 8, 23, 24. Dec. 15, 1934. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer, who traveled through eight states of the Mississippi Valley, from Minnesota to Texas, visiting communities, talking to farm leaders, farm editors and farmers, and interviewing business men heard them all say, "I don't know what we would do without the money from the AAA."

Specific instances of what the help meant to farmers in different parts of the country are cited.

### Agricultural Engineer and Recovery

Trullinger, R. W. The opportunities of the agricultural engineer for aiding recovery. Agr. Engin. 15(11): 379-380, 393. Nov. 1934. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

"The big opportunities for the agricultural engineer to aid recovery lie in efforts to find his place in the national movement to rehabilitate agriculture, such as the land-use development and the rural social betterment program. With these basic conceptions always in mind, the details of engineering procedure involved and the attainment of technical efficiency will take care of themselves."

### Agricultural Indebtedness - India

India. Reducing agricultural debts. Economist 119 (4765): 1205-1206. Dec. 22, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

On the progress of debt relief in India. Bills, which are "little



better than debt repudiation instruments" are now before the Punjab and the United Provinces Councils. Conciliation courts have been established for the reduction of debts. An experimental land mortgage bank in the Bombay Presidency has had satisfactory results in debt remission through conciliatory methods. Fifteen new land mortgage banks are planned for the Bombay Presidency.

#### Agricultural Marketing Schemes - Great Britain

British agricultural marketing schemes and the consumers' cooperative movement. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 27 (12): 415-419. Dec., 1934. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Digests are given of a report on the working of milk marketing schemes in England and Scotland and of a pamphlet by George Walworth on the general position of the cooperative movement under the system of agricultural marketing of which the milk scheme is a part. It is pointed out that it is of the utmost importance for the cooperative movement to maintain its status as an economic unit by demonstrating its efficiency in comparison with the competitive trade.

Gallacher, William. The national government, the producer, and the consumer. Producer 18 (12): 353. Dec. 1934. (Published at 1 Balloon St., Manchester, Eng.)

"One of the most remarkable features of our present-day economic life is the gradual but continuous elimination of the element of competition from industry...

"This principle of eliminating competition is now being carried into the whole field of agricultural produce marketing. In 1931, Dr. Addison, Minister of Agriculture in the Labour Government, piloted the first Agricultural Marketing Bill through parliament. It was a purely producers' measure and aroused considerable opposition from the co-operative movement because of its almost complete neglect of the consumers' interests. In 1933 the National Government... passed additional legislation which is now being vigorously operated in the form of agricultural marketing schemes."

The confusion produced by the Milk Marketing Scheme and the Pig and Bacon Marketing Scheme is described. The provisions of the proposed Sugar Marketing Scheme are briefly stated. In conclusion: "The objection of co-operators to these marketing schemes is that they ignore the claims and the interests of the consumer. They are costly, cumbrous, inefficient, and inequitable. Properly framed, and representing all sections, they could be of great service to the community, but as at present organised and administered they are a menace to the development of the movement."

#### Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Clayton, Sir G. C. The planning of British agriculture. A reply to Prof. Lionel Robbins' article in Lloyds Bank Monthly Review, November, 1934. Lloyds Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev. (n.s.) 5 (58): 540-547. Dec. 1934. (Published at 71, Lombard St., London, E. C. 3, Eng.)

Answers point by point Professor Robbins' attack on the present agricultural policy of the British government.



Our agricultural policy. Economist 119 (4762); 1028, 1029, Dec. 1, 1934.

(Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Reviews briefly and comments on a speech made by Lord De La Warr, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture. According to the writer, "in his defence of the policy so far pursued by the Government Lord De La Warr was hardly accurate." Approval is expressed, however, of his statement that "Agriculture and public health... must be considered as two aspects of the same problem" and of his suggestion that the scheme to provide cheap milk in schools be extended to include fruit or other foodstuffs of which there is a surplus. In conclusion: "Lord De La Warr is to be warmly congratulated on his attempt to divert Mr. Elliot from the restrictionist path towards a policy which would prove beneficial to farmer and consumer alike."

#### Agricultural Production - United States

Purves, C. M. Net agricultural production in 1934. Agr. Situation 18 (12): 2-3. Dec. 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Gives index numbers of the volume of net agricultural production of grains, fruits and vegetables, truck crops, meat animals, dairy products, poultry products, cotton and cotton seed, and the total volume, annually 1919-1934 inclusive. The index numbers are based on estimates of the production of farm products for sale or for consumption in farm homes.

#### Agricultural Production, Horizontal and Vertical Differentiations - Japan

Yagi, Yoshinosuke. Horizontal and vertical differentiations in the agricultural productions of Japan. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 9 (1): 33-60. July 1934. (Published by the Kyoto Imperial University, Dept. of Economics, Kyoto, Japan)

This is a study of "The extent to which horizontal and vertical differentiations have taken place in the agricultural production of Japan, the course which they are taking, and the influences which they are exerting on agriculture and the farmers."

#### Agricultural Relief

Food. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 8 (197):781,782. Dec. 1, 1934. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

The views taken by different countries regarding agricultural production are presented in this article. "We [Great Britain] as the chief import market in the work for foodstuffs and one of the most important markets for other agricultural materials, were concerned to defend our policy of restricting, by tariffs and quotas, the quantities of agricultural produce we are prepared to receive from the rest of the world. The Americans, on the other hand, are primarily exporters of agricultural goods, and are therefore disposed to look at the problem from a very different point of view." America must expand her markets abroad or restrict her acreage of principal crops.

After discussing restrictive policies in effect at the present time in Europe, the writer concludes that "The only way of escape is through a large expansion in total consumption of agricultural produce."



### Agricultural Relief - Australia

F. S. A. (Farmers' and Settlers' Association) chief critical of state and federal farm relief plans. Land, no. 1224, p. 4. Nov. 30, 1934. (Published in Sydney, New South Wales)

Contains critical comment by Mr. E. Field, president of the Farmers' and Settlers' Association, on Federal and State plans for rural debt adjustment and rehabilitation.

"The weakness of the present schemes, he said, was that they were contingent upon the borrowing of millions of pounds, which would have to be repaid by the already over-burdened taxpayers. 'Any scheme not built on a solid foundation is doomed to failure,' he added."

A definite course of action is outlined by Mr. Field. This includes a home price of wheat for five years; the provision of facilities for organized marketing by the producers themselves; reduction in the cost of farm implements and duplicate parts; reduction in interest rates and a reduction in railway freight charges on wheat.

### Agriculture - England

Farming in 1934. Country Life 76 (1977);xxxi, xxxiv, xxxvi, xxxvii. Dec. 8, 1934. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Strand, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

A review of agricultural conditions in England during 1934. Among the topics reviewed are the potato, bacon pig, and milk schemes, foot-and-mouth disease, agricultural prices, C. S. Orwin's Pioneers in Power Farming, the report of the Agricultural Research Council, the Smithfield Show, a new system of marketing cattle on a dead weight and grading basis, etc.

### Agriculture - Prairies and Great Plains of the U.S.

Schmidt, L. B. The agricultural revolution in the prairies and the great plains of the United States. Agr. Hist. 8(4): 169-195. Oct. 1934. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Bldg., 13th St., and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

This is the presidential address before the Agricultural History Society, at its sixteenth annual meeting, Washington, D. C., May 14, 1934.

The purpose of the paper, as stated by the author is "first, to review the factors that transformed the Prairies and the Great Plains of the United States into an agricultural empire supplying the surplus products that made possible the industrial revolution; and second, to survey the present status and probable future of agriculture in these provinces."

### Agriculture and Industry

Conway, C. C. An industrialist looks at recovery. "Prosperity is possible, provided balance is maintained." Today 3 (11): 3,4,21. Jan. 5, 1935. (Published at 152 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

One of the points discussed by the writer is the relationship between agriculture and industry. He says, "You can have high wages and high farm commodity prices...or you can have low wages and low farm commodity prices... Prosperity is possible on either the high-rate basis or the



low-rate basis, provided the balance is maintained. But you cannot have high wages coupled with low commodity farm prices over any extended period without serious economic disturbances."

### Argentina

Argentina. New grain elevators to be erected. Economist 119 (4766): 1257-1258. Dec. 29, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

The Grain Elevators Committee has provisionally approved a plan for the construction of 14 terminal elevators. It is also planned to build 450 camp elevators.

A bill to relieve the grape-growing district of the Province of Mendoza has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies. This bill "provides for the substitution of part of the cultivation of wine grape for table grape vineyards; the purchase of surplus stocks of wine by a special board for the purpose of regulating prices; the suppression of certain vineyards considered to be unsuitable for the production of either table or wine grape and their substitution by fruit orchards; and the discouragement of new plantations by means of a tax of \$1,000 per hectare on all new vineyards."

Figures are given to show a great increase in exports for 1934 compared with 1933. The percentage of increase or decrease in the average prices of the main commodities exported is also given.

### Beef - Export Bounty - Southern Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia. Export bounty on certain beef. Gt. Brit. Board Trade Jour. (n.s.) 133 (1981): 764. Nov. 22, 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Government notice no. 609 of October 12 provides for the payment of a bounty on first-grade chilled beef exported overseas from Southern Rhodesia "for the period August 9 last to December 31 next."

### Business - Annual Reviews

Commerce and Finance, v. 24, no. 2, pp. 18-59. Jan. 9, 1935. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

This is the annual business review number. Partial contents: Foreign trade currents and cross-currents. America's widening horizons, by L. A. Goldsmith, pp. 33, 56; Billion-dollar business on Commodity Exchange, by Jerome Lewine, p. 34; A memorable year in grain, by Axel Hansen, pp. 34-35; Record turnover in cocoa futures, by George Hintz, pp. 36-37; Domestic sugar picture improved in 1934, by Walter Lagemann, p. 37; American cotton retrospect and prospect, by J. H. McFadden, Jr., p. 41; Wallace replies to critics of cotton control [excerpts from an article by the Secretary in the New York Times of Dec. 30] p. 46; Russia as a cotton producer, by A. P. Demidov, p. 48; Abolish night work in cotton mill, by F. W. Jefferson, pp. 49-50; New Orleans cotton markets, by A. J. Mann, p. 52; U. S. can force higher cotton prices, by A. S. Wolford, p. 53; The threat of foreign growths, by J. W. Evans, p. 54; Can Indian cotton replace American? by Chunilal B. Mehta, p. 57; The Lancashire textile industry in 1934, by K. R. Brady, pp. 58-59.



### Cashew Nuts - India

Iyer, A. Padmanabha. The cashew-nut industry. Mysore Econ. Jour. 20 (11): 645-646. Nov., 1934. (Published in Bangalore City, Mysore, India)

A brief account of production, export, and prices of cashew nuts which are produced in Travancore.

### Cocoa - Surplus Stocks

Smith, H. H. Cocoa outlook. The problem of surplus stocks. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 218, pp. 187-188, Nov. 1934. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

### Coconut Products - Dutch East Indies

The production, import, export and consumption of coconut products during 1933. Econ. Bull. Netherlands India 2 (16): 280-285. Nov. 1, 1934. (Issued by Dept. of Economic Affairs. Published by G. Kolff & co., Batavia, Java, Netherlands India)

### Coffee - Brazil

Ukers, W. H. Among the coffee fazendas of Brazil. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 67 (5): 415-427. Nov., 1934. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N.Y.)

"This is the third in the series of articles dealing with the editor's recent trip to Brazil. It tells the story of a tour of some of the leading coffee fazendas."

### Cooperation

Cooperative Marketing Journal, v. 8, no. 6, pp. 153-184. Nov.-Dec. 1934. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

Fact finding for farm cooperatives, by H. M. Bain and W. W. Fetrow, pp. 153-157 [research work of the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration to aid agricultural cooperatives; Help from the churches [in backing agricultural cooperation] by J. W. Cummins, pp. 159-161 [quotes from Helen Topping who is working to get the churches interested in getting back of the cooperative movement as they are in Japan]; On what basis shall we prorate? by E. A. Stokdyk, pp. 164-168; Cooperatives and the AAA, continued, by Moredecai Ezekiel, p. 161; Cooperation and crop control, by L. J. Taber, p. 169; Up steps the credit union, by C. R. Orchard, p. 170; Cooperative education - now, by Kenneth Hinshaw, p. 172.

### Cooperation - France

Gaussel, Georges. The state, the cooperative movement, and the consumer in France. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 27(12): 401-403. Dec., 1934. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, Eng.)



### Corn-Hog Plan - United States

Wing, D. C. A war begun is half won. An old friend brings a careful presentation of the 1934 corn-hog plan. Breeder's Gazette 100 (1): 10-11, 16. Jan. 1935. (Published in Spencer, Ind.)

### Cost and Standard of Living - Wisconsin

Kirkpatrick, E. L. Some adjustments of farm families to emergencies. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 40 (4): 495-502. Jan. 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"In order to learn something of the functioning of farm families which are confronted by emergencies, a study was made of the conditions in 1929 and again in 1932 of more than 100 Wisconsin families. Sharp reductions in income, owing mainly to reduction in receipts, necessitated for these families marked adjustments in their consuming habits and their participation in certain activities. That these adjustments are akin to fully as far-reaching adjustments in functioning over a longer period of years appears from a study of farm families selected according to four stages of family development. The functioning through these stages is noticeably affected by surrounding conditions." - Abstract, p. 495.

### Cotton

Revere, C. T. Cotton: its markets must be saved. Sphere 15 (1): 11-13, 30. Jan. 1935. (Published at the Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

"Success of emergency programs in correcting unfavorable statistical position and in aiding cotton growers should not obscure dangers in loss of foreign markets. Not absolute price but price relativity is the important factor. A simplification of domestic allotment plan would assure retention of foreign business and stabilize the national economy."

Todd, J. A. The world cotton position. Tropical Agr. 12 (1): 16-19, chart. Jan. 1935. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, British West Indies)

Accompanied by three tables which show supply, consumption and prices, of American and Egyptian cotton, annually 1925/26 - 1934/35, and the world crop and consumption distinguishing between American and outside growths for the same years.

In conclusion the author writes as follows:

"Is it possible to draw from all this any general conclusion as to the whole position? Perhaps this much may be risked. Production, consumption and prices have all made a pretty good recovery from the low points of a year or two ago, but the critical feature of the whole situation is that the recovery during 1933-34, both in production and consumption, was much more marked in the case of Outside Growths than of American, because America's efforts to restrict production were only then beginning to show results."



"In another article it will be shown how the position has developed during the early part of the new season, 1934-35. The effect of the world position on the Empire cotton crops and especially on the West Indian Sea Island position will also be dealt with."

#### Cotton - Spinning Industry

Campion, H. Pre-war fluctuations in the cotton-spinning industry. Royal Statis. Soc. Jour. (n.s.) 97 (4): 626-632. 1934. (Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

#### Cotton - Subsidy - England

A subsidy for cotton? Economist 119 (4765): 1199. Dec. 22, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

On the visit of a deputation from the cotton industry to the president of the Board of Trade. The true nature of the business of this deputation "appears to have been to ask for a subsidy in connection with the redundancy scheme." In refusing this demand the Government has, however, made it plain that it is prepared to assist the industry in other ways."

#### Cotton Market - Zagazig, Egypt

Wilson, Ella M. Zagazig: a cotton market. Geogr. Rev. 24 (4): 566-575. Oct. 1934. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N.Y.)

Describes Zagazig, one of the chief cotton markets of Egypt - its mid-delta climate and soils, land tenure and use, methods of production, government aid to agriculture, marketing function, other activities and opportunities for growth as a cotton market.

#### Dairy Industry - New Zealand

Problems of local marketing. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 10 (4): 14. Nov. 1, 1934. (Published in Wellington, New Zealand.)

The need for a better organization of the local marketing of butter and cheese in New Zealand is pointed out. The disabilities of the present system are enumerated. "Complete control of sales of butter on the local market by the reorganised Dairy Board is one of the recommendations of the [Royal] Commission."

The numerous proposals of the Commission are summarized on pp. 14, 15, and 16.

Report of Dairy Commission. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 10 (4): 5, 6, 7. Nov. 1, 1934. (Published in Wellington, New Zealand)

"Without doubt the most comprehensive survey yet made of the Dominion's dairy industry, the report of Royal Commission, was tabled in the House of Representatives on October 18. It comprises a complete survey of the position here and abroad, together with an analysis of the many different factors leading to the industry's present parlous position. Amongst other



recommendations, it suggests a complete reorganisation of the Dairy Board, together with the institution of a Supreme Council of Production and Trade, which would have power to over-ride the various produce boards. Financial relief is suggested through the setting up of a Mortgage Corporation through which interest rates would be reduced to 3 1/2 percent., and other economies are proposed through nationalisation of cream transport and better organisation of the local market."

A part of the report is reproduced.

#### Dairy Industry - United States

Brennan, Raymond. Best conditions since 1931 prevail in dairy industry. Dun & Bradstreet Monthly Rev. 42 (2081): 5-7. Dec. 1934. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

"Gains in consumption of milk and dairy products reported in most districts. Production of milk below last year's, due to drought devastation. Butter consumption for eight months of 1934 up 6.5 percent from 1933 figures. Cold-storage holdings of butter on August 1 the lowest in eleven years."

Accompanied by graph showing monthly consumption of creamery butter, 1930-1934; and statistical tables showing complete insolvency records of manufacturers of dairy products and retailers and wholesalers of milk and dairy products, annually, 1927-1934.

#### Drought - United States

Burton, C. S. Gambling with nature. The stakes are our food supply as AAA lays its bet against unpredictable rainfall. Mag. Wall St. 55 (6): 326-327, 352, 353, Jan. 5, 1935. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Nichols, F. B. Answer to the economists' prayer. The drought may make farming the "prosperous industry" prayed for as a bellwether for the nation's climb out of depression. North Amer. Rev. 238 (5): 455-460. Nov. 1934. (Published at 587 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

The writer sees in the better prices now being received for farm products a possible answer to the prayer for a prosperous agriculture to lead the nation out of the depression. Better prices mean greater purchasing power for things that will "contribute to real satisfaction in living."

Barockman, R.I. Aftermath of the drought. Country Gent. 105 (1): 9, 53. Jan. 1935. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

"In addition to the critical shortage of feed and forage throughout the Great Plains, the serious effects of the drought will carry over into 1935- with some crops, perhaps into 1936 - for that region faces the gravest scarcity of farm seed for spring planting it has ever known."

#### Economic Conditions - South Africa

Richards, C. S. Economic revival in South Africa. Econ. Jour. 44 (176): 616-630. Dec. 1934. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng. May be obtained from the Macmillan Company, New York, N. Y.).



The purpose of this article is to examine the validity of the statements of the South African Select Committee on the Gold Standard "in the light of subsequent events in this country [South Africa] and to see how far prophecy has been translated into fact." The writer concludes that "not one of the prophecies of the Select Committee has eventuated."

The following is quoted from the section on agriculture (pp. 628-629):

"Good farming will be achieved by good farmers and not by perpetual subsidies. These facts are gradually being recognised and agricultural policy, as stated anyway, has, since the abandonment of gold, been directed with more constructive objects. A definite policy for the prevention of soil erosion has been undertaken, schemes for the scientific and technical training of farmers and those desiring to be farmers inaugurated, water conservation schemes by the building of a large number of small dams all over the country, and the commencement of certain large irrigation works undertaken, and a commission on Agricultural Co-operation appointed, which has, in its report, made important recommendations, most of which the Government proposes to adopt."

### Economic Nationalism

Watson, T. J. Economic nationalism and America. "The policy of the future must be one of world cooperation." An interview with Thomas J. Watson. World Trade 6 (10): 5-6. Dec. 1934. (Published by the International Chamber of Commerce, 38, Cours Albert Premier, Paris, France)

### Export - Import Bank - United States

Peek, G. N. Our foreign trade objectives. The function of the export-import bank. Banking 27 (7): 21-23, 59. Jan. 1935. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

### Farming As a Public Utility

Clark, N. M. Farming as a public utility. Some drawbacks for new deal agriculturists to think about. Public Utilities Fortnightly 13 (9): 499-510. Apr. 26, 1934. (Published by Public Utilities Reports, Inc., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

The writer examines the following results which he thinks will follow if farming is treated more and more as public utility: I, "Farmers will forfeit their right to earn a living by using their own land in their own way, however it pleases them"; II, "An early step in farm regulation, after declaring all farms public utilities, might well be the enforced consolidation and combination of farms, for the sake of management efficiency"; III, "To engage in farming, if pronounced a public utility, each individual might well be required to obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity"; IV, "The farmer's private books would be open to the regulating authority upon demand"; V, "To enforce agricultural regulation, a mighty police force would be necessary."

The writer concludes with the belief that "the permanent way to aid farmers is not by traveling further along the lines of regulation and public utility precedent."



## Finances, Federal - United States

National industrial conference board. Federal finances in the fiscal year 1934. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. Conf. Bd. Inform. Serv., Domestic Affairs Series, Memorandum no. 36, 19 pp., mimeogr. Sept. 27, 1934. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

## Flour Milling Industry

Manchester, H. H. Milling at the dawn of the 19th century. Northwest. Miller 180 (5): [429], 433, 436. Nov. 14, 1934. (Published in Minneapolis, Minn.)  
A historical account of the milling and flour industry.

## Food Rationing - U. S. S. R.

Fischer, Louis. Bread and Bolshevism. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 8 (200): 929-930. Dec. 22, 1934. (Published at 10, Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

On the meaning of the abolishment of the food rationing system in the U. S. S. R.

## The Frontier - United States

Michener, D. W. "Economic repercussions" from the "passing of the American frontier." Annalist 44 (1144): 853-854. Dec. 21, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

The writer discusses and refutes four of the concepts which he says became in whole or in part the philosophy of the New Deal and which he expresses as follows:

"1. The geographic-agricultural frontier has passed and broad economic repercussions have resulted. 2. The country has experienced such physical and mechanical developments that a technological frontier has been abated and complete reorganization of society is now necessary. 3. The frontier period of our industrial and financial development has come to an end, with the result that motives and controls previously relied upon are no longer adequate. 4. We have experienced the departure of the frontier of the economy of scarcity and are now in an 'economy of abundance' where recovery demands drastic and thorough economic reorganization."

## Fruit Industry - Victoria and Tasmania

Berry fruits. Report of the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee. Tasmanian Fruitgrower and Farmer 19 (232): 8. Dec. 1, 1934. (Published in Franklin, Tasmania)

Contains references to the position of berry fruit growing in Victoria and Tasmania. In one of the concluding paragraphs the writer says: "The foregoing circumstances indicate the unfavourable economic position of the berry growers of Victoria, and the restricted legal powers of the committee to solve the problem of their sales to factories."



Control of fruit industry. Tasmania makes progressive step. Important measure passed by Parliament. Tasmanian Fruitgrower and Farmer 19 (232) 13. Dec. 1, 1934. (Published in Franklin, Tasmania)

The Fruit Bill provides for the control of interstate marketing of apples and pears. "The terms of the Bill were published in the November issue of this journal. The amendments made by the Legislative Council" are given in this issue of the journal.

#### Fruits and Vegetables - Standardization - France

La réalisation de la standardisation des fruits et légumes par voie de réglementation obligatoire. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 66 (9): 342-347. Dec., 1934. (Published at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris (9<sup>e</sup>), France.

After hearing a report on the failure of optional standardization of fruits and vegetables and the need for its compulsory regulation, a congress organized by the National Union of exporters of fruits and early fruits and vegetables, meeting in Lyons on November 17, 1934, passed a resolution to promote compulsory standardization of fruits and vegetables based on principles which were outlined.

#### Government, Local - California

Cottrell, E. A. Local government progress in California. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 28 (6): 1084-1087. Dec. 1934. (Published by the American Political Science Association, 450-458 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

#### Government, Local - Michigan

Bromage, A. W. The Michigan amendment to reorganize county government. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 28 (6): 1081-1084. Dec. 1934. (Published by the American Political Science Association, 450-458 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

#### Government, Local - North Carolina

Wager, P. W. State operation saves money in North Carolina. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 28 (6): 1078-1081. Dec. 1934. (Published by the American Political Science Association, 450-458 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

"More functions have been transferred from the local governments to the state in North Carolina than in any other state, and they are being supported without ad valorem."

#### Government, Local - Virginia

Spicer, G. W. Virginia's progress in county government. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 28 (6): 1074-1078. Dec. 1934. (Published by the American Political Science Association, 450-458 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

#### Government Costs - United States

Trivanovitch, Vaso. Cost of Federal, state and local government about \$3.8 billion above 1929. Annalist 45 (1147): 38. Jan. 11, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)



Data are based on the National Industrial Conference Board's Cost of Government, 1923-1934.

#### Grade Labeling of Canned Goods

Duffus, R. L., and Clark, J. M. Safeguarding the rights of consumers and food canners. Today 3 (8): 6-7, 21. Dec. 15, 1934. (Published at 152 West Forty-second St., New York, N.Y.)

This is in reality two articles but given under the same caption, Mr. Duffus writes concerning the arguments in favor of adopting government grading to protect the housewives while Mr. Clark gives the canners' side in the controversy as it is presented by Henry W. Phelps, president of the American Can Company for the past eleven years.

Wright, F. H. The case of grade labeling. Canning Trade 57 (21): 22, 24, 26 Dec. 31, 1934. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

Address before the Tri-State Packers' Meeting, Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1934.

The writer thinks that the descriptive system of labeling would be unworkable from the canner's standpoint but is in favor of giving grade labeling "a chance."

#### Import Control - Germany

Germany. The new import control system. Economist 119 (4751-4752: 488, 489, 535, 536. Sept. 15, 22, 1934. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4 Eng.)

"The new 'Plan' for foreign trade control... consists essentially in an extension of the control system to numerous industrial commodities hitherto excluded and to agricultural products. Import and internal distribution of all these will be regulated on the principle... that only such goods shall be imported as can be paid for in view of the current reserve position. To the already existing eleven import control boards for different classes of industrial materials are added ten new ones, plus four for agricultural products, so that henceforth there will be 25 boards."

#### Import Control - Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Montgomery, J. K. The quantitative regulation of imports of agricultural products in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (11): 481-491. Nov. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture. Rome, Italy)

This article deals successively with the following products, the imports of which have been regulated: chilled beef, frozen beef, fat and store cattle, frozen mutton and lamb, bacon and hams, processed milk, potatoes, oats and oat products, and eggs.



## Income, Agricultural - United States

The farmer's profit. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. Inc., Conf. Bd. Bull. 8 (12): 93-95. Dec. 10, 1934. (Published at 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Contains computations made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture regarding returns to farmers. "Their calculations established the fact that in the year 1933 after allotting themselves a certain sum from their gross returns as remuneration for the unpaid farm labor of themselves and families, the farm operators of the United States had a return upon their capital investment of 1.9 percent. In the previous three years there had been no return whatever, in fact there was a loss. This return of 1.9 per cent on capital investment includes, of course, interest on capital invested in land, buildings and equipment and the profits of management."

Three tables accompany the article which have the following titles: Table 1: Agricultural gross income and its distribution; Table 2: Farm operators' capital; and Table 3: Distribution of income from farm production available for operators, labor, capital, and management.

## Income, National

Discussion on methods used in different countries for estimating national income. Royal Statis. Soc. Jour. (n.s.) 97 (4): 541-557. 1934. (Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

This is a continuation of the discussion on Sir Josiah Stamp's paper on this subject in part III of the Journal for 1934.

Warburton, Clark. Value of the gross national product and its components, 1919-1929. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 29 (188): 383-388. Dec. 1934. (W. I. King. Secty.-Treasurer, Room 530, Commerce Bldg., New York University, New York, N. Y.)

Titles of five tables: Composition and value of the gross national product (consumers' goods and services, capital goods) 1929; value of the gross national product 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929; total amount of funds - available for purchasing final products, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929; comparison of amounts spent for major purposes by families, unattached individuals and groups as estimated from surveys of family expenditures and supplementary data with the value of final products as estimated from census and trade, for same years listed above; value of final products per capita, 1919-1929.

## Industrial Production

Wescott, Dorothy. Indexes of industrial production for various countries. Rev. Econ. Statis. 16 (12): 256-260. Dec. 15, 1934. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

Accompanied by five charts which show: Indexes of industrial production, selected countries, 1929-1934; index of industrial production (total, minerals, and mining industries; total, manufacturing groups, and manufactures) in the United States, 1929-1934; index of industrial production (total and groups), United Kingdom, 1929-1934; index of industrial production (total and groups), France, 1929-1934.

Sources of the data on which the charts are based are given by countries.



## Irrigation - Montana

Brown, R. H. Irrigation in a dry-farming region. The Greenfields division of the Sun River project, Montana. Geogr. Rev. 24 (4): 596-604. Oct. 1934. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

The Sun River irrigation project, the Greenfields Bench, cultural features and land uses, settlement preceding irrigation, circumstances tending to perpetuate dry farming.

## Labor - Cotton and Wool Textile Industries

The regulation of hours of work in the cotton and wool textile industries. Internatl. Labour Rev. 30 (6): 721-766, Dec. 1934. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Pending the carrying out by a committee of the International Labour Office, of an enquiry into conditions of work in the textile industry the Office presents "a survey of the regulation hours of work in the two branches of the textile industry in question and for the principal producing countries. This survey is based on information drawn from social legislation, collective agreements, special studies, and the press." Two appendices give the following: estimated number of spinning spindles on Jan. 31, 1934, and estimated number of looms in place on Dec. 31, 1933; and a list of references to the laws, orders, decrees, and collective agreements used in the article.

## Labor, Agricultural - Trinidad

Shephard, C. Y. Agricultural labour in Trinidad. Tropical Agr. 12 (1): 3-9. Jan. 1935. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, British West Indies)

"A series of notes on agricultural labour in Trinidad was prepared in 1929 for the information of planters. Portions of these notes are published by request. Certain tables have been brought up-to-date, but otherwise the articles remain unaltered."

In six parts, not including the summary: I, 1498-1797, Under the Spaniards; II, 1797-1845, Labor difficulties under the British; III, 1846-1921, Indentured immigration; IV, 1921-1924, The post war depression; V, 1925-1929, The shortage of agricultural labor; VI, 1930-1934, The shortage of agricultural employment.

## Land Plan - Minnesota

New land plan launched in Minn. Commercial West 68 (25): 32 Dec. 8, 1934. (Published in Minneapolis, Minn.)

"The Farmers & Merchants Holding Co., of Moorhead is the first Minnesota cooperative-like land development corporation to apply to the Securities Division for permission to sell stock in order to take over and operate tax delinquent farms..."



"The plan is said to include leasing with option to buy land that has reverted to the state and actual operation of such land some 1,600 acres near Warroad already being under control, purchase of tractors and other farm equipment, specialization in potatoes that have helped make the Red River Valley famous."

#### Land Program - United States

Hibbs, Ben. Governor Landon answers. Country Gent. 105 (1): 12-13, 54. Jan. 1935. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Governor Landon of Kansas gives his views on the question of evacuation of much of the land in the Southwest. He said "In the first place, I am entirely willing to admit... that it was a mistake to convert so much of the plains country to tillage. Secondly, if we are to approach this question with even the slightest intelligence, you and I and the country at large must understand that despite these recent bad years, despite any errors which have been made, the Southwest is not going to be evacuated."

The Governor also answers other questions of related interests.

A landlord looks over his lands. Sphere 15 (1): 31-34. Jan. 1935. (Published at the Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

An account of the vast land program of the Federal Government.

Wilson, M. L. Benefiting from economic policies based on a national land program. Economist 92 (28): 610. Dec. 28, 1934. (Published in Chicago, Ill.)

Extracts from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture's speech before the American Farm Bureau Federation, December 12, 1934.

#### Land Settlement - Ecuador

Proyecto de ley de colonizacion. Banco Hipotecario del Ecuador. Seccion Agrícola. Boletín 2 (19): 8-10. Sept., 1934., (Published in Quito, Ecuador)

This is the text of a bill providing for the use of uncultivated public land for purposes of land settlement. The settlers are to be granted certain exemptions and privileges for a period of ten years.

#### Land Settlement - England

Land settlement. Economist 119 (4766): 1254. Dec. 29, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

The Land Settlement Association, formed in July at the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture, has announced the principles on which it is prepared to consider financing schemes of land settlement for the unemployed. "The Government is prepared to subsidize this scheme to the extent of £1 for every £2 contributed from voluntary sources. Already Mr. P. Malcolm Stewart has presented the Association with an estate valued at £25,000 and £10,000 has been received from the Carnegie Trust for the development of this estate. The principles formulated by the Association are as follows: assistance will only be given to groups, not to individuals; the buying of equipment, marketing of produce and general organization are to be carried out on co-operative lines; holdings must be of



a sufficient size to provide a full livelihood and not to be used as a supplementary source of income; and, lastly, care must be taken to avoid competition with established producers."

#### Land Tenure. - Cotton Belt

Lewis, E. E. Recent farm-ownership changes in the cotton belt and their significance for migration. Social Forces 13 (2): 238-244. Dec. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

"The present paper [which represents part of a study of land tenure changes financed by the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems] is concerned with one phase of the problem of population mobility - the persistence of the petty proprietor class in times of agricultural depression... The specific problem... consists of a comparative study of changes among Negroes and among whites, in certain selected Cotton Belt counties during the period from 1925 to 1930."

The writer summarizes the results of the study as follows:

"(1) During the period of relatively mild depression studied, farm ownership tended to increase among both Negroes and whites in a substantial proportion of the Cotton Belt counties. (2) Increases in ownership were appreciably more widespread among Negroes than among whites. (3) The more 'favorable' showing of the Negroes rose apparently because they tended, to a greater extent than the whites, to acquire farms in regions where general economic conditions were less favorable. The explanation for this result would seem to be found in the influences peculiar to the Negroes - namely, their greater interest in ownership as such, and the diminution of non-agricultural opportunity during the period. With a return to times of less drastic economic pressure than now obtains - to times of milder agricultural depression such as that characterizing the period under investigation here - this tendency for Negroes to increase their holdings may reappear, and inhibit to some extent the flow of colored workers to towns and cities."

#### Land Utilization - Great Britain

Stamp, L. D. Land utilization survey of Britain. Geogr. Rev. 24 (4): 646-650. Oct. 1934. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

Value of the survey, organization of the survey, the base maps, scheme of classification, published maps.

#### Meat-Demand and Prices - Canada

Hope, E. C. The significance of demand in the determination of the prices of beef and pork in Canada from 1920 to 1932. Sci. Agr. 15 (2): 65-79. Oct. 1934. (Published in Ottawa, Canada)

"A great deal of confusion of thought has resulted from the drastic decline in prices from 1929 to 1933, during which period the prices of things produced by farmers for sale have fallen considerably more than the prices



of the things they need to buy... Producers maintain that they are not receiving sufficient income to maintain production, some asserting that in many cases middlemen deliberately attempt to force prices down by means of agreements or understandings. It has been stated repeatedly within recent years that the only way to bring back prosperity is to increase substantially the income of the farmer. This idea is behind all the schemes which would restrict production or introduce so-called orderly marketing to raise the price per unit to the producer... In the final analysis the important consideration to the farmer is not so much price per unit as it is total quantity times price per unit...

"No attempt is made in this paper to take issue with any particular group regarding the above contentious points but rather to present a few observations on the domestic demand and prices paid for beef and pork since 1920. Special emphasis is given to the demand side, as it appears to be the feature which is the least understood, and possibly for that reason the most neglected in the various discussions about meat prices."

#### Meat - Great Britain

Beef. Economist 119 (4751); 480, 481. Sept. 15, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Reviews a survey of the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee recently published entitled "Cattle and Beef Survey."

Statistics of production of beef and veal in various countries are given. Total and per capita consumption of meat (specified by kind) in Great Britain and in other countries is also shown.

#### Meat - Import Restriction - Great Britain

Meat supplies and prices. Economist 119 (4766): 1247-1249. Dec. 29, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

In an article in the December 1 issue of the Economist [Bacon Supplies and Prices. pp. 1024-1025] the effects of import restriction on bacon supplies and prices were traced. In this article the effects of restrictions on supplies and prices of beef and mutton respectively are discussed.

An item on p.1252 [A Pig Crisis] states that the pig marketing scheme is on the verge of collapse. If it fails the blame "lies not on foreign competition nor on the 'collapse of the price structure' nor on the 'economics of glut,' but on the inability of the domestic pig breeders to organise their production efficiently and in a manner suited to the needs of the market."

#### Milk Marketing Board - Great Britain

A year of the Milk Board. Economist 119 (4762): 1029. Dec. 1, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"The Milk Marketing Board has now been in operation for thirteen months and it is consequently possible to make comparisons free from the disturbing factor of seasonal fluctuations."



The increase in the volume of milk passing under the Board's control is given, also changes in prices. In conclusion: "The Milk Marketing Board has much to congratulate itself upon; but it has done nothing to remove the fundamental absurdity of the scheme, by which taxpayer and consumer are both mulcted in order to encourage the expansion of a 'surplus' that has to be sold below cost of production."

#### Mortgages, Farm - United States

Wickens, D. L. Farm mortgage delinquency in 1933. Agr. Situation 18 (12): 4-6 Dec. 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

#### Natural Products Marketing Act - Canada

Eggleston, Wilfrid. Five marketing plans operating as year opens. Farm marketing schemes now in action outlined. British Columbia, Maritimes and Ontario mainly affected by plans already approved. United Farmer 16 (1): 1, 9. Jan. 4, 1935. (Published in Calgary, Alberta)

Schemes now operating are The British Columbia Tree Fruit Scheme; the Fruit Export Marketing Scheme; the British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Scheme; the British Columbia Dry Salt Herring and Dry Salt Salmon Scheme; Ontario Flue-Cured Scheme.

The three schemes nearing final approval are the poultry scheme, the livestock scheme, and the potato scheme.

Livestock producers endorse marketing scheme. United Farmer 14 (26): 402. Nov. 6, 1934. (Published in Calgary, Alberta)

By an almost unanimous vote, the proposed Alberta Livestock Marketing Scheme was endorsed by a meeting of livestock producers in Calgary, on Thursday of last week.

The basic features of the scheme are given in brief.

#### Patrons of Husbandry and the Immigrant Church

Ander, O. F. The immigrant church and the Patrons of husbandry. Agr. Hist. 8 (4): 155-168. Oct. 1934. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901 South Bldg., 13th St. and Independence Ave., S. W. Washington, D. C.)

"This paper was presented at the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Columbia, Missouri, on April 26, 1934, as one of a series devoted to 'The Religious Elements of the Frontier.'"

The stronghold of the opposition to secret societies during this period was found in the various church organizations. In this paper the author sets forth "the attitude of the immigrant churches, whose membership was essentially agrarian, toward the Granges."

#### Planning, Agricultural - Czechoslovakia

Böcker, H. Measures of planned economy in agriculture in Czechoslovakia. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (11): 511-515. Nov. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)



Gives a brief summary of the measures providing for the establishment of a cereal monopoly, the regulation of the production and sale of artificial fats, and the regulation of dairying production and pig raising.

#### Planning, Agricultural - Germany

Ermarth, Fritz. Nazi planning in Germany. Plan Age 1 (1B): 13-21. Jan. 1935. (Published at 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

Pages 14-16 are concerned with the Hitler government's measures to control agriculture: the law of Sept. 13, 1933, which "empowers the Minister of Agriculture to create a uniform organization for all agricultural producers and trade and industrial enterprises dealing mainly with agricultural products"; the law on the organization of grain production of June 27, 1934, by which "the Minister of Agriculture is empowered to fix the right and duty of the grain producers to deliver grain, to fix the corresponding rights and duties of the mills, dealers and bakeries which are organized in special groups;" the Act on the Hereditary Estates of September 29, 1933; etc.

#### Planning, Economic

Taylor Society and the Society of Industrial Engineers. Bulletin, v. 1, no. 1, Nov. 1934. 43pp. (Published at the Engineering Societies Bldg., 29 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: Statements of representative members of the two societies on Federated Management societies, pp. 18-22; The problem of a planned economic order, by George H. Shepard, pp. 22-28; On the technique of planning, industry's contribution to social-economic planning, by H. S. Person, pp. 29-34; An analysis of the national income, 1909-1932, by Walter Rautenstrauch, pp. 35-37 [This article is excerpted from the author's recent book, "Who Gets the Money? How the People's Income is Distributed."]

#### Planning, Economic - U. S. S. R.

Russia's planned economy - The profit and the loss. Economist 119 (4750-4751) 434-435, 478-480. Sept. 8, 15, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Conclusion in part "in completing this survey of the practical results of Soviet planned economy one may say that an absolutist state, possessing a firm grip on all the natural resources and labour power of the country, has been able to achieve remarkable results in certain fields of industrial construction and development. It has not, however, been able to bring about an all-round rise in the standard of living, or to banish the elements of crisis and maladjustment from the national economic life, or to overcome such familiar economic laws as the inevitability of high prices, legal or illegal, when there is scarcity. So far it has not even reached the point where the problem of smooth distribution of a large surplus of foodstuffs and other consumers' goods arises."



Two tables, "both based on Soviet official figures" are given. the first shows "the progress of industry during the first Five-Year Plan, the other the decline of livestock and of food consumption."

#### Population - United States

Jefferson, Mark. Is the population of the United States now decreasing? Geogr. Rev. 24 (4): 634-637. Oct. 1934. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

#### Potash Cartel

The potash cartel. Economist 119 (4752): 524-525. Sept. 22, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"Sooner or later most cartels which attempt to exploit the consumer break down under the weight of an increase in uncontrolled production and substitutes. The Potash Cartel, which was formed at Lugano early in 1926 by the French and German producers, and subsequently joined by Poland in March, 1932, enjoyed a virtual monopoly of this fertiliser for a number of years, a position of which it did not altogether fail to take advantage. But although the cartel was never able to exploit consumers... its position has recently been weakened by the emergence of Spain as a large-scale and low-cost producer of potash with a limited home market. It is therefore of interest to re-examine the position of the potash industry."

Figures of world production on potash annually 1929-1933 are given.

#### Prices, Manufacturing Costs and Industrial Productivity

Mills, F. C. Changes in prices, manufacturing costs and industrial productivity, 1929-1934. Natl. Bur. Econ. Research Bull. 53, pp. 1-14. Dec. 22, 1934 (Published at 1319 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

This article is the "Fifth of a series of annual reports on aspects of the current price situation with particular reference to the inter-group disparities found beneath the surface of general price averages."

#### Production for Use by the Unemployed - Ohio

Colcord, Joanna C. Ohio produces for Ohioans. Survey 70 (12): 371-373. Dec. 1934. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

An account of Ohio's plan for state-managed production for use by the unemployed. A subsidiary corporation, Ohio Relief Production Units, Incorporated, was set up by the State Relief Commission of Ohio on June 15, 1934.

"The main departments of RPU are: Management which secures factories and exercises all general functions; planning, which ascertains demand, determines the kind, amount, and price of goods to be manufactured, and prepares production-schedules; production which secures and operates the factories; accounting; distribution. The production and distribution departments approve designs submitted by the planning department, and jointly place final approval on completed articles."

Cash wages are paid to workers in the factories. Finished goods are not sold in the market but are used to maintain the unemployed.



## Raw Materials

Haynes, Williams. Have we any essential raw materials? Nation's Business 23 (1): 22-24, 60, 61, 62. Jan. 1935. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

On chemically manufactured substitutes for raw materials and the part they play in conserving natural raw materials, releasing land and labor for better economic purposes, etc.

Raw material markets. Some evidences of world recovery. Index 15 (1): 15-20. Jan. 1935. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

## Reclamation - Italy

Frost, Ruth S. The reclamation of the Pontine marshes. Geogr. Rev. 24 (4): 584-595. Oct. 1934. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

Early efforts to drain the marshes and their difficulties, the drainage problem confronting the Fascist government, agriculture and settlement.

## Recovery, Economic

Jenny, Frédéric. Some reflections upon the economic crisis and the way out. Lloyds Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev. (n.s.) 5 (58): 522-539. Dec. 1934. (Published at 71, Lombard St., London, E. C. 3, Eng.)

A few extracts from this article follow:

"To sum up, the restoration of economic well-being and stability seems impossible unless those who preside over the destinies of the nations will abandon the chimeras of State control, and will give free play, so far as possible, to the healing forces of nature. To do this they must make it their first and cardinal aim to place their respective countries in such a position, both as regards the currency and the granting of customs facilities, that the action of fundamental economic laws - which are two-fold, namely, the law of supply and demand and the law of division of labour - may be alike effective and conciliatory. Thus will follow a real advance towards the free and unrestricted development of the countless production energies of the universe...

"We fear we may have disappointed those who hoped we would lay before them a ready-made, artificial scheme of recovery. Let us be frank and open; it does not exist. We must allow nature free play, and, in view of past errors, we must return to a state of free trade gradually it is true, but with ever-increasing velocity. Our change over must indeed only be retarded to the extent absolutely necessary to avoid grave social upheavals.

"One word in conclusion. The healing measures which we have advocated can only prove efficacious if the spirit of peace gains the upper hand in all the great countries of the world. But the trade policy for which we plead with all the emphasis at our command will promote the ends of peace,



whereas the present trend toward economic nationalism is bound to end in exasperation, and cannot fail to endanger peace.

"Economic nationalism rests upon the stupendous fallacy that a man's neighbor is his enemy. In the long run, instead of creating work it confuses effort; instead of reducing unemployment it paralyzes progress; instead of stimulating recovery it deepens depression at home and abroad."

Thorp, Willard L. Recovery. Foreign Affairs 13 (2): 183-195. Jan. 1935. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

In discussing the question of world economic recovery the writer uses indexes of industrial production, the record of changes in unemployment, statistics showing percentage changes in wholesale prices, and index numbers of changes in value of foreign trade.

It is thought "that the economic problem which faces the world today is not merely the short-run one of how to induce recovery, but the long-range one of how to maintain stability and provide some degree of security after recovery has come. This does not necessarily mean to suppress 'natural forces;' but it does mean to harness them and direct them to more clearly social ends."

#### Recovery Program - United States

The "new deal" in the United States. Econ. Jour. 44 (176): 567-615. Dec. 1934. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng. May be obtained from The Macmillan Company, New York, N. Y.)

This article is in two parts. Part I is entitled, The Agricultural Adjustment Act: Principles, Practices and Problems, by Calvin B. Hoover (pp. 567-590).

Part II is on Industrial Relations and is by J. Henry Richardson, (pp. 591-615.)

Schwedersky, Herve. An optimistic view of the problem of recovery under the New Deal. Annalist 45 (1147): 35-37. Jan. 11, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

#### Rice

The world rice situation. Foreign Crops and Markets 29 (27): 684-691. Dec. 31, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Accompanied by statistical tables which give the following information: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1929-30 to 1934-35; prices of cleaned rice at important world markets in cents per pound, 1931-32 to date; shipments of cleaned rice from the United States to possessions, and exports and imports, annually 1920-21 to 1933-34, and monthly July to October 1933 and corresponding months in 1934.



## Rice - British Guiana

Frampton, A. de K. The Essequibo autumn rice crop. Agr. Jour. British Guiana 5 (3): 214-218. Sept., 1934. (Published in Georgetown, British Guiana)

"There is now on the Essequibo Coast only one sugar estate and rice has become the crop of predominating importance... A reduction of acreage has been recorded in the padi areas of the Essequibo District, due to two causes: (1) A late season due to lack of rainfall at cultivation time... (2) Poor prices for padi and two bad crops have disheartened farmers, coupled with almost total lack of employment to assist them out of the crop season. These conditions are making farmers seek employment elsewhere in the Colony, particularly on sugar estates, which are offering much more attractive conditions than can be obtained in the Essequibo District."

## Royal Statistical Society

Supplement to the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society; being the organ of the Industrial and agricultural research section of the society, founded in 1933. v. 1, no. 1, 1934. [issued with part II, vol. 97 of the Journal] 106pp. (Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Contents: Note on the formation of the Industrial and agricultural research section of the Royal statistical society, pp. 1-3; The application of statistical methods to production and research in industry, by R. H. Pickard, pp. 5-14, discussion, pp. 14-25; Statistics in agricultural research, by John Wishart, pp. 26-51, discussion, pp. 51-61; A new method of handling statistical data, by A. T. McKay [Paramount sorting system of the Copeland-Chatterton Co. Ltd. of Old Change, London] pp. 62-75; Bibliography of agricultural statistics, 1931-33, by John Wishart [list of papers "concerned in some way or another with the application of theoretical statistical methods to problems of an agricultural or closely allied character"].pp.94-106.

## Rural America

Rural America, v. 12, no. 9, pp. 1-16. Dec. 1934. (Published at 105 E. 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: Planning agriculture in relation to industry, by M. L. Wilson [radio address, Nov. 19, 1934] pp. 3-4; Report of the executive secretary of the American Country Life Association, pp. 2, 6; New book service to rural areas, by Beatrice Sawyer Rossell, pp. 5-6; Observation of the Rural Homemakers Conference [radio address] p. 7.

## Rural Sociology and the New Deal

Questions for sociology: an informal round table symposium. What is the role of sociology in current social reconstruction? What are the sociological implications of the New Deal? What is the place of sociology in the Federal government? Is there a new rural sociology for the inventory of American agrarian culture? What is the matter with the



sociologists and other questions. Social Forces 13 (2): 165-223. Dec. 1934. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

The new opportunities and the new responsibilities which the New Deal has brought to the rural sociologists are discussed by Dwight Sanderson (pp. 177-179) and Wilson Gee (pp. 200-202).

#### Sampling in the Field of Rural Relief

Mangus, A. R. Sampling in the field of rural relief. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 29 (188): 410-415. Dec. 1934. (W. I. King, Secty.-Treasurer, Room 530 Commerce Bldg., New York University, New York, N. Y.)

This article describes "a procedure which has been adopted for selecting representative units for use in studying rural relief situation" by the research section of the Division of Research, Statistics and Finance in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

#### Silk - China

Fong, H. D. China's silk reeling industry. A survey of its development and distribution. Monthly Bull. Econ. China 7 (12): 483-506. Dec., 1934. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China)

#### Small Holdings

Menzies-Kitchin, A. W. Some aspects of small holdings in the agricultural structure. Econ. Jour. 44 (176): 657-675. Dec. 1934. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng. May be obtained from The Macmillan Company, New York, N. Y.)

The writer's summary of the article follows:

"The above paper compares briefly certain essential differences in the organisation of small and large farms, and indicates certain lines along which small holdings in this country might profitably be developed. It has been shown that compared with the large farm the small farm (a) has a greater resistance to low prices, (b) produces twice the value of produce per acre, (c) provides employment for approximately twice as many men per acre, and (d) that the Social Output is increased by 80 percent. Comparisons have been made between the incomes of small holdings in certain districts, and between profitable and unprofitable holdings in the same district, and an attempt has been made to analyse the reasons for these differences in income. The conclusion has been reached that success of small holdings is mainly a matter of evolving a suitable organisation for the 'locality,' and that it is not so dependent on soil type or retail market as is generally believed."

#### Soil Erosion - United States

Lindley, E. K. Land blight. Today 3 (11): 10. Jan. 5, 1935, p. 10. (Published at 152 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)



On the erosion problem and recommendations for its control as given in the reports of the Mississippi Valley Committee and the Natural Resources Board.

### Soybeans

Gray, G. D. The soya bean in international trade. Foreign Affairs 13 (2): 340-342. Jan. 1934. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

Accompanied by four tables which show world soya production (annual and per acre), acreage, and percentage of world production in Manchuria, China proper, Japan, Korea, and the U. S. A.; trade of Manchuria, annually 1907, 1917, 1927-1932; Manchuria's exports of soya beans, coal, kaoliang, millet, and pig iron (value and percent), annually 1927-1932; imports of soya bean and soya bean oil, 1930 and 1932 in important countries.

### Statistical Societies

Willcox, W. F. Note on the chronology of statistical societies. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 29 (188): 418-420. Dec. 1934. (W. I. King, Secty.-Treasurer, Room 530 Commerce Bldg., New York University, New York, N. Y.)

Gives a chronological list of statistical societies.

### Statistics, Government - United States

Givens, M. B. An experiment in advisory service. The Committee on government statistics and information services. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 29 (188): 394-404. Dec. 1934. (W. I. King, Secty.-Treasurer, Room 530, Commerce Bldg., New York University, New York, N. Y.)

This article "sketches in brief outline the leading phases of the work of COGSIS, embraces a brief description of the activities of the Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Labor, whose work has been integrated with and staffed by COGSIS." Current reports of the Committee's work, including origin and organization are given in the September and December, 1933 numbers of the Journal, the March, 1934 supplement, and the June and September 1934 numbers of the journal.

On p. 398 is given a statement of the Committee's accomplishments in furthering research in agricultural finance statistics, the work of the Market News Service of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and suggestions regarding changing objectives in agricultural statistics particularly in view of the work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

### Subsidies - Great Britain

Economics in the West. British experiments in the use of subsidies. Mysore. Econ. Jour. 20 (11): 647-650. Nov., 1934. (Published in Bangalore City, Mysore, India)

A discussion of British Government aid to beet sugar, wheat, milk, beef and shipping and its effect on the budget.

### Sugar Monopoly - Great Britain

The proposed sugar monopoly. Economist 119 (4760): 917, Nov. 17, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)



"Opposition to the extraordinary monopoly scheme proposed by the sugar refiners is growing rapidly. The scheme was prepared last spring, and a public inquiry into it was held in May. It apparently provides for the gift of a statutory monopoly without public control to the sugar refiners - and in effect to one large firm and for the grant to that monopoly of the power to levy a tax on the consuming public."

#### Taxation - Dutch East Indies

Besier, A. A. H. The statistics of the property tax. Econ. Bull. Netherlands India 2 (16): 278-280. Nov. 1, 1934. (Issued by Dept. of Economic Affairs. Published by G. Kolff & Co., Batavia, Java, Netherlands India)

#### Tennessee Valley Authority

Hayward, P. H. The other side of TVA. Nation's Business 22 (12): 23-26, 44, 46-47. Dec. 1934. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

Presents the opposition to the Tennessee Valley Authority activities.

Tomlinson, Lucile. An appraisal of the TVA. Originally projected as merely a "yardstick," it is assuming unexpected proportions. Barron's 14 (53): 3, 6, 16. Dec. 31, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Summarizing the issues that emerge from the TVA conflict, the following points appear worthy of consideration in appraising what Norman Thomas has called 'the only genuinely socialistic project in the New Deal.' It is protested by those who countenance social planning that such an experiment could be attempted in the Tennessee Valley without the accompaniment of large-scale power production in an area which does not need it and in all probability cannot use it.

"Others maintain that on the basis of present TVA policies, the project has little true value as a 'yardstick' for rates; that the low rates it has brought to a small proportion of electricity consumers must, in fact, be paid for by taxpayers all over the country.

"Moreover, it is asserted that only through the destruction of the private utilities operating in the region can the TVA within a reasonable time hope to acquire a market for its power. Those who, like the President, feel that the TVA has already justified its creation and continuance, point to lower electric rates, gains in business activity, and happier countenances as evidence that progress is being made toward 'a more abundant life.'"

#### Tobacco

World tobacco markets. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 218, p. 191-192. Nov., 1934. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

A continuation of answers to questionnaires sent to correspondents in different countries. Replies in this series are from the Gold Coast and Nigeria.



### Tobacco - Argentina

Lariviere, Juan. La protección del cultivo del tabaco. Anales de la Sociedad Rural Argentina 63 (9): 537-538, 540-542, 544-549. Sept., 1934. (Published in Buenos Aires, Argentina)

A discussion of tobacco production in the Argentine and a suggestion that the country might be able to produce enough both for its own needs and for export. The tobacco monopolies of France and Spain and the tobacco production and trade of Canada, Australia, Greece, and Bulgaria are discussed.

### Tobacco - United States

American tobacco export situation. Foreign Crops and Markets 29 (24): 614-621. Dec. 10, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

A discussion of tobacco exports, first by areas and second by types of tobacco. A table shows tobacco exports from the United States to designated regions, chief types and total, average 1923-24 to 1927-28, annual 1928-29 to 1933-34.

### Tomatoes - Ohio

Baker, M. W. Five years of buying tomatoes by U. S. grades in Ohio. Percentage of No. 1s delivered to canners has increased - growers have profited financially and canners have not had to pay for culls. Canner 80 (2): 11-12, 24. Dec. 22, 1934. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

### Trade - United States and Territories

United States agricultural trade with territories. Foreign Crops and Markets 29 (25): 637-657. Dec. 17, 1934. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

"Trade with Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska is supplementary to and not included with the regular export and import statistics of the United States and for this reason is published as a separate compilation."

A table is given on p. 638 which shows the value of shipments (agricultural trade) between continental United States and non-contiguous territories, 1921-22 to 1933-34.

Other tables show by commodities the shipments to the United States from the three territories named, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

### Trade, Foreign

Goldsmith, L. A. Bosh, barter or business? Com. and Finance 23 (50): 976-977. Dec. 12, 1934. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

In the column entitled "Foreign Trade Currents and Cross-currents" the writer discusses the foreign trade problem. In his opinion "straight



business is definitely hampered by this continued talk of barter as a 'solution' to the difficulties surrounding a large expansion of foreign trade in all directions... There is only one way to increase foreign trade for everybody - And that is: For every nation to buy more than they are now doing from other countries."

Goldsmith, L. A. Imports - a national necessity. Com. and Finance 23 (52): 1011-1013. Dec. 26, 1934. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Murchison, C. T. Synchronizing foreign trade efforts. Economist 92 (25): 542. Dec. 7, 1934. (Published at 12 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"Government can do only two things, said Mr. Murchison, in the course of this recent address before the National Foreign Trade Convention in New York City. It can first provide within limits the legal forms and conditions which are observed in our international relationships. Second, it can provide trade information and economic analysis by means of which trading operations may be more intelligently pursued. But these contributions are not in themselves dynamic forces. Mr. Murchison suggests that concerted efforts of producers and shippers are needed. His argument is presented in the accompanying reproduction of much of his remarks." [Editor's note]

World harvests and the trade outlook. Westminster Bank Rev. no. 249, pp.3-7. Nov. 1934. (Published at 41 Lothbury, London, E. C. 2, Eng.)

#### Trade, Foreign - Great Britain

Britain and world trade: 3. Planning No. 38, pp. 3-12. Nov. 20, 1934. (Published by PEP, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

#### Trade, Foreign - United States

The good neighbour. Economist 119 (4762): 1022, 1023. Dec. 1, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"In his inaugural speech nearly twenty months ago President Roosevelt dedicated his foreign policy to the ideal of the 'good neighbour.' The implication was clear at the time that neighbourliness was not to be confined to purely diplomatic occasions; but in the economic sphere the progress of the New Deal has hitherto been marked by scant consideration of the interests of other nations."

The writer continues by reviewing recommendations of the Hutchins' commission of inquiry (which was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation). Concern for "the United States' external relations is... shown in the Commission's suggestions on agricultural policy. They recommend that those parts of the agricultural programme which have tended to restrict agricultural exports should be abandoned as soon as possible. The reference is clearly to measures tending to raise agricultural prices in America above the world level, which, in the



Commission's view, 'will stimulate foreign production to the detriment of the farmer's export market.' In short, they have answered Mr. Wallace's dilemma of more trade or less agriculture by boldly opting for more trade - the inevitable corollary of lower tariffs."

#### Unemployment Insurance, Agricultural - Great Britain

Acland-Troyte, G. Agricultural unemployment insurance. C. L. A. Jour. 15 (4): 365-376. Dec., 1934. (Published by Central Landowners' Association, 7, Charles St., St. James' Square, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

In this section of the report of the executive committee of the Central Landowners' Association, adopted by the Council on November 8, 1934, "attention has been directed to the following main points; (a) the condition of agriculture in this country... (b) whether the need has actually arisen for an unemployment scheme; (c) if there is the need for such a scheme, would it be practicable; and (d) if it is admitted that a scheme is both necessary and practicable, what are the basic principles of agricultural unemployment insurance."

The details of a suggested scheme are given in an appendix.

Agricultural insurance. Economist 119 (4766): 1253-1254. Dec. 29, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Discusses the announcement made "at the end of last week" that "the Statutory Commission appointed to inquire into the possibilities of extending unemployment insurance to trades and occupations at present outside the scheme is going to put forward a special scheme to cover all agricultural workers."

#### Vernalization

Codd, L. E. W. Vernalization - a recent development in agricultural research and its application to rice. Agr. Jour. British Guiana 5 (3): 212-213. Sept., 1934. (Published in Georgetown, British Guiana)

In three bulletins recently issued by the Odessa (U.S.S.R.) Plant Breeding Institute "it is claimed that, by a newly evolved treatment of the seed before sowing, it is possible to reduce the growth periods of certain crop plants without materially affecting the yield... Not only could crops be grown with less risk of loss, but they could be grown where, for climatic reasons, it has not been possible to grow them before. Professor Lyssenko first applied the treatment to the later maturing, heavy yielding spring wheat... The treatment has since been applied with success to other crops, such as corn, millet, Sudan grass, sorghum, soya beans, etc." A summary is given of a description of the process contained in Bulletin no. 9 of the Imperial Bureau of Plant Genetics. "Experiments are now being conducted at the Georgetown Experiment Station to determine the technique for vernalizing rice seed."

#### Wages, Agricultural

Statistics of wages of agricultural workers in various countries, 1927-1934: II. Internatl. Labor Rev. 30 (6): 844-865. Dec. 1934. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)



This article contains the second part of the tables and notes belonging to the statistics of agricultural wages, the first part of which was published in the November, 1934, number of the Review. Tables relate to 18 countries, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Chile, Canada, the United States, Mexico, China, India (Bombay Presidency), Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

#### Wealth, National - Japan

Shiomi, Saburo. On the national wealth of Japan in the year 1930. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 9 (1): 17-32. July, 1934. (Published by the Kyoto Imperial University, Dept. of Economics, Kyoto, Japan)

In four parts, or chapters, as follows: 1, Introduction; 2, Methods of appraising national wealth; 3, Results of the inquiry into the national wealth; 4, Meaning of the assessed national wealth.

#### Wheat

Bennett, M. K., and Farnsworth, Helen C. The world wheat situation, 1933-34. A review of the crop year. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 11 (4): 125-195. Dec. 1934. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)  
Written with the advice of Alonzo E. Taylor.

Contents: World wheat supplies; Wheat adjustment in the United States; The international wheat agreement; Wheat prices; International trade and consumption; Appendix tables.

Dixon, J. E. The disequilibrium in agricultural production. World Trade 6 (8): 3-4, Oct. 1934; (10): 3-4. Dec. 1934. (Published by the International Chamber of Commerce, 38, Cours Albert Premier, Paris, France)

In the first article Colonel Dixon describes "how an excess of total world cultivated wheat acreage has arisen," and demonstrates "its effect in producing unremunerative prices for wheat which hit not only the farmer but the whole economic community." In the second article "he completes his study by a consideration of the means for effecting reduced production and of some of the difficulties which have to be overcome if any effective policy of restriction is to be put into practice."

Feunot, A., and Hargrove, C. R. The world wheat outlook. Some improvement in the situation, but stocks are still heavy. Barron's 14 (53): 13. Dec. 31, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

#### Wheat - Australia

Australia's plan to rehabilitate the Primary industries. Primary Producer 19 (48): 1. Dec. 6, 1934. (Published in Perth, Western Australia)

"Representatives of the Commonwealth and States met at Canberra on Monday to consider a most important and far-reaching plan for rehabilitating the nation's primary industries.



"The plan involves the creation of a special trust fund of from £ 10,000,000 to £ 12,000,000; the formation of an Australian Agricultural Control Council (representative of the Commonwealth and States) to control production and export; and the raising of £ 4,000,000 for special assistance to wheat-growers this year, with the imposition of a flour tax to provide portion of the money required."

A similar article is given in the Land, Dec. 7, 1934, p. 4.

Finance and politics in Australia. Round Table, no. 97, pp. 169-183.

Dec. 1934. (Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

The Wheat Commission, pp. 174-176. A short summary of the report of the Royal Commission "appointed at the end of January to report on all aspects of the production and marketing of wheat, flour and bread."

#### Wheat - France.

Codification des textes législatifs concernant l'organisation et la défense du marché du blé. France, Journal Officiel 66 (242): 10422-10428. Oct. 14, 1934. (Published at Quai Voltaire, no. 31, Paris (7<sup>e</sup>), France)

By decree of October 6, 1934, the provisions in force of the laws of July 10 and December 28, 1933, February 28, 1934 articles 64 and 65, March 17, July 4, July 6, July 9 and July 13, 1934 relative to the organization and defence of the wheat market are codified. Provision is made for fixing the price of wheat and flour and determining the conditions of their sale; estimating the available quantities, storage of wheat and organization of gradual sales; disposal of carryover wheat; denaturing of wheat and flour; export bounties; wheat and flour quotations; utilization and movement of wheat and flour; powers of the committees for the organization and control of production and trade in grain; financial resources, milling tax, production tax, exchanges in kind; punishment of infractions of the law; application of the law in Algeria and the colonies; and temporary measures and measures applicable to the 1933 wheat harvest.

The text of this decree is reproduced in Revue des Agriculteurs de France for November, 1934, and is published as a supplement to Les Travaux, des Chambres d'Agriculture, Nov. 10, 1934.

A translation is filed in the Foreign Files of the Foreign Agricultural Service Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Corrections to the text of the decree are made in Journal Officiel, Oct. 15-16, 1934, p. 10457 and Nov. 7, 1934, p. 11102.

France to drop wheat price-fixing. Natl. City Bank of New York. [Monthly letter on] Econ. Conditions, Governmental Finance, U. S. Securities Jan. 1935, pp. 8-10. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

This discussion of the French Government's decision to end as soon as practicable its experiment with wheat price fixing is concerned with the lessons of the experiment, how the wheat control spreads, the present situation, and the importance of the decision in the world situation.

"It is idle to expect any stability in the wheat growing industry



or in the world wheat trade as long as the production of wheat is governed not by calculable economic influences... but by the incalculable political decisions of governmental bodies, based on uneconomic considerations. Nor is there reason to hope for more than a patchwork solution in the efforts to induce the cooperation of wheat growing countries on a basis of mutual sacrifice, each accepting production or export quotas, or in the vision of an internationally controlled wheat economy. The fallacy in the claims made for such an economy, even if it were practicable, is that its chief effect would be to preserve the high cost producer, for the curtailment would necessarily fall on the low exporting countries."

Hitier, Henri. Le marché du blé. Revue des Deux Mondes 21 (4): 866-884. June 15, 1934. (Published in Paris, France.)

The author deprecates State interference in the French wheat market and would substitute collaboration of all those interested in its relief.

Pesquidoux, J. de. La crise du blé. Revue des Deux Mondes 20 (4): 904-918. Apr. 15, 1934. (Published in Paris, France.)

Causes of and remedies for the wheat crisis in France are discussed.

#### Wheat-Prices - Chicago

Working, Holbrook. Prices of cash wheat and futures at Chicago since 1883; a tabular and graphic record of weekly price data through half a century, with an analysis of cash-future price relationships. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 11 (3): 75-124. Nov. 1934. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

The following is quoted from the cover page:

"The present study makes available for the first time in convenient form a record of Chicago wheat prices by weeks for more than fifty years. The record includes a new and particularly useful series of cash wheat prices in addition to prices of the four principal futures, and a tabulation of weekly discounts or premiums of cash wheat. The tables are conveniently arranged and are supplemented by charts showing the full price record, and by parallel charts showing directly the cash premiums and discounts and price spreads between the different futures.

"The weekly price data are particularly useful for the study of price movements of intermediate length, such as those associated with crop scares. They avoid the defects of monthly prices on the one hand, which fail to give sufficient detail, and of daily prices on the other hand, which are unnecessarily detailed and laborious to work with.

"The cash price series is unique in the further important respect that it represents throughout the price of the particular spot wheat on which the futures price is based. Familiar compilations of prices of 'contract' wheat attain this result only imperfectly. It provides, moreover, a price series that is highly representative of movements of United States cash wheat prices in general.

"The text of the study includes a full description of the price series and an analysis of the influences bearing on cash premiums and discounts and on inter-option price spreads,"



## Wheat and Wine - France

France. The government's progress... Wheat and wine bills introduced.

Economist 119 (4763): 900-901. Dec. 8, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

These bills introduced on Dec. 4 both provide for restriction of acreage. "In the case of wheat, farmers are forbidden to sow above the average acreage sown in the past three years, and they are obliged to make regular declarations of their sowings and crops. In the case of wine, there is provided a system for reduction of area by progressive eradication of vines in the larger estates.. But the Bills also seek to clear the market of the present surpluses, without burdening the budget. Borrowing powers to the extent of Frs. 1,500 million are to be given to the Caisse Nationale du Crédit Agricole for the purpose of financing wheat exportation, denaturalization and the constitution of an emergency stock, altogether amounting to some 15,000,000 quintals, against the 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 at which the surplus is estimated, but the costs of these operations are to be borne by the producers in the form of a surtax upon delivery of the wheat to the mills." Legal price-fixing is to be gradually discontinued. The smaller growers of wheat or vines are to be spared at the cost of the bigger growers.

## Wine - Export Bounty - Australia

Wine export bounty act, 1934. Jour. of Parliaments of the Empire 15 (4): 890. Oct., 1934. (Published at Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

"The purpose of this Act, which was assented to on 4th August, is to continue the assistance by way of bounty on fortified wine exported from Australia. It reduces the existing bounty of 1s. 4.8d. a gallon to 1s. 3d. a gallon for the first two years, to be reduced by 1d. per gallon each year thereafter until the rate of bounty has been reduced to 1s. a gallon. Provision is made for the fixation of minimum prices to be paid for grapes used in the production of wine upon which bounty is paid."

## World Market Disintegration

Shenkman, E. M. The disintegration of the world market. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 27 (12): 404-408. Dec., 1934. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

In spite of a certain measure of recovery "it is difficult to envisage the restoration of world trade on anything approaching the pre-war and even the 1929 basis so long as the leading agricultural and industrial nations of the world still pursue their policies of economic isolation."



## NOTES

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At head of title: Ministry of agriculture, Egypt.  
Imprint date on cover: 1930.
- Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. The livestock situation. Presented to Parliament by command of His Majesty, July 1934. 4 pp. London, H. M. Stationery off. 1934. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4651) 286.343 G79
- Gt. Brit. Ministry of Labour. Reports of investigations into the industrial conditions in certain depressed areas of I. West Cumberland and Haltwhistle. II. Durham and Tyneside. III. South Wales and Monmouthshire. IV. Scotland. 240pp. London, H. M. Stationery off. 1934. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4728) 283 G798Re
- India. Indian central cotton committee. Summary proceedings of the twenty-eighth meeting of the Indian central cotton committee, Bombay, held on the 29th and 30th January 1934. 84pp. Bombay, Printed at the Government central press [1934] 72.9 In 233 Ab
- Institute of American fats and oils, Washington, D. C. The new margarine picture; how it looks to the distressed producers and consumers of home grown fats and oils. 16pp. Washington, D. C., Institute of American fats and oils [1935] 281.344 In7  
By C. O. Moser, President, Institute of American Fats and Oils. - p.3.
- International institute of agriculture. Permanent committee. Procès-verbaux 1933. 472pp. Rome, Imprimerie de la Chambre des députés Charles Colombo, 1934. 28 In82



- Lee, E. Bing-Shuey. China's struggle for tariff autonomy. With an introduction by Dr. Chengting T. Wang... and a preface by T. V. Soong. (Published under the auspices of the International relations committee). 90pp. [Shanghai? 1929] (International relations series) 285 L 51
- Millsbaugh, A. C. Haiti under American control, 1915-1930. 253pp. Boston, Mass. World peace foundation, 1931. 280.14 M 62  
Student edition.  
A chapter is devoted to the economic and social approach to the problem 1922-1930 which includes discussion of population and production, public domains and large-scale agriculture, land titles and land settlement, commerce, and standard of living.
- National association of marketing teachers. Committee on research projects. List of doctoral theses in the field of marketing and advertising... Edmund P. Learned, chairman (1933) Committee on research projects. 9 pp. [n.p. 1934] 241.8 N21  
Mimeographed.
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Bibliography, pp.134-135.
- Rural reconstruction association. Executive committee. Standard prices in agriculture. A memorandum explaining the economic system that is recommended by the Association for adoption in agriculture, so far as is practicable, in place of the method adopted in the last century of leaving prices to regulate themselves. Prepared and issued by the Executive committee of the Rural reconstruction association. London, 1934. [4] pp. 284.3 R882  
At head of title: First edition. Dec. 1934.
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U. S. Office of the special adviser to the President on foreign trade.

Letter to the President on international credits for foreign trade  
and for other purposes, 1896-1933 from George N. Peek. 12pp. Washing-  
ton, U. S. Govt. print. off. 1934. 173.2 F76I



# AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



We must not be afraid. Production, industry, government,  
citizenship itself, all have to be recast, or re-  
stated in the idiom of our own time.

Walter E. Elliot, Minister of  
Agriculture and Fisheries,  
Great Britain

Vol. 9

March 1935

No. 3

## FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Descriptive Notes and Abstracts .....	131-148
Canada. Dept. of agriculture. The agricultural situation and outlook 1935 .....	132
Daggit, E. M. Influence of farm crops upon business recovery.....	133
National foreign trade convention. Official report ... 1934.....	134
Acerbo, Giacomo. La economia die cereali nell'Italia e nel mondo .....	135
Ashby, A. W. The sociological background of adult education in rural districts .....	135
California. Special investigating committee on Imperial valley farm labor situation. The Imperial valley farm labor situation. Report ... 1934 .....	137
Chamber of commerce of the United States of America. Special committee on land policy. Land policy; report of Committee.....	139
New Zealand. Monetary committee. Report ... 1934 .....	142
Fetter, F. W. The new deal and tariff policy .....	143
Smith, J. G. Economic planning and the tariff .....	144
Orwin, C. S. Pioneers in power farming .....	145
U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Economic and social problems and conditions of the Southern Appalachians .....	145
League of nations. Economic intelligence service. World economic survey, third year, 1933-34 .....	147
Bibliographies .....	148-149
New Periodicals .....	149-150
New Periodicals - Land .....	150-151
New Periodicals - Land - Foreign .....	151-162
Selected List of Recent Reviews .....	163
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character .....	164-168
State Publications .....	169-173
Periodical Articles .....	174-212
Notes .....	213-216



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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

Vol. 9

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No. 3

### DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

#### Agricultural Products - Production and Marketing - N. W. Germany

Deutsches forschungsinstitut für agrar- und siedlungswesen, Berlin. Abteilung Rostock. Produktion und absatz landwirtschaftlicher erzeugnisse im nordostdeutschen wirtschaftsraum... 2 nos. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933-34. ([Germany] Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft. n.F., 85, 100. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A

Contents.- I. Teil, Seeberg, Stella. Die landwirtschaftliche produktion im nordostdeutschen wirtschaftsraum. 69 pp. Agricultural production in Pomerania and Mecklenburg is discussed. A note on this volume may be found in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.8, no.3, p.170. Mar., 1934. II. Teil. Seraphim, Hans-Jürgen, Ley, Norbert, Marte, Walter, and Wolter, Joachim. Der verkehr mit landwirtschaftlichen erzeugnissen. 116 pp. A study of the transportation of agricultural products in Pomerania and Mecklenburg.

#### Agriculture - Statistics - New England

New England research council on marketing and food supply. Statistical data on agricultural commodities, comp. for members of the New England research council. Boston, New England research council. 90pp., mimeogr. Boston, New England research council on marketing and food supply, 1934. 252.004 N443St

One section is devoted to general economic conditions, and others to apples, dairy, feeds, potatoes, poultry, tobacco and vegetables.

#### Bananas-Export - Canary Islands

Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Province). Junta reguladora de exportación de plátanos a Francia. Memoria estadísticas, año 1933. 37pp. Tenerife, Tipografía Nivaria [1934] 286.3939 Sa5

This is the report for 1933 of the Board for the Regulation of the Export of Bananas from Santa Cruz de Tenerife to France.

#### Cabbage - Germany

Ohnesorge, Meinhard. Kopfkohl; anbau und markt. 81pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1934. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft. n.F., 101. Sonderheft.)

A discussion of production, consumption, and marketing of cabbage in Germany and of the relation of production to consumption.



## Canada - Agricultural Outlook

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. The agricultural situation and outlook 1935. (Prepared December, 1934) Published by authority of the Honourable R. Weir, Minister of agriculture and the Honourable R. B. Hanson, Minister of trade and commerce. 46pp. Ottawa [1935] 281.9 C163

At head of title: Dominion of Canada. The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Trade and Commerce cooperating.

"The Agricultural Situation and Outlook represents an effort to place before those engaged in agriculture the salient factors affecting the supply of agricultural products, the probable demand and the nature and extent of competition that may be encountered during the year 1935, particularly in foreign markets.

"This report indicates that there is prospect of continuation of recovery in 1935. Wholesale prices have risen in Canada and abroad; prices of most farm products are higher than a year ago; business has become more active; employment has increased; and while the cost of living has risen somewhat, it has not been in proportion to the rise in prices and thus there appears to be an increase in purchasing power from which farm products should benefit.

"This review contains basic facts which will assist the farmer in adapting his own farm operations to changing conditions and while the events of the coming year cannot be forecast with absolute accuracy, an effort has been made to provide a reasonable measure of direction for the production and marketing of farm products in 1935.

"The first annual review of this nature was published early in March, 1934.- Foreword.

## China

Chang Yin-T'ang. The economic development and prospects of inner Mongolia (Chahar, Suiyuan, and Ningsia) 243pp. Shanghai, China, The Commercial press, limited, 1933. 278.184 C36

Bibliography, pp. [209]-211.

Partial contents: Historical geography; Economic geography; and The northwest as a field of chinese colonization, under which may be found a description of farming conditions in certain areas.

Appendix II is Karamischeff's estimates on the economic possibilities of Mongolia, Kansu, and Sinkiang.

## Cotton - India

Ahmad, Nazir. Technological reports on standard Indian cottons, 1934. 86pp. Bombay, The Times of India press, 1934. (India. Indian central cotton committee. Technological laboratory. Technological bulletin. Series A, no. 26) 72.9 In2332A no.26

"The term 'Standard Indian Cottons' is applied to certain improved varieties of cotton which are steadily replacing the older varieties in different parts of India and which, at present, cover some 15 per cent. of the total area under cotton cultivation. It is the practice at the Technological Laboratory to subject the standard cottons of each season to a very thorough test for their fibre-properties and yarn characteristics.



The Technological Reports included in the present bulletin contain the detailed results of these tests on standard cottons of eleven seasons, viz., 1923-34, together with the Agricultural Details, the Grader's valuation reports, and the Spinning Master's report on each cotton, while the objects and salient features of the various tests are described in the Introduction."

India. Indian central cotton committee. Annual report... for the year ending 31st August 1933. 155pp. Bombay, G. Claridge & co., ltd. 1934. 72.9 In233A

Among the appendices are the following: Statement of raw cotton consumption; Madras commercial crops markets act; Bombay cotton contracts act; Receipts at mills in India of raw cotton classified by varieties; Exports by sea of Indian cotton classified by varieties; and Progress in the introduction of improved varieties of cotton.

### Farm Crops and Business Recovery

Daggit, E. M. Influence of farm crops upon business recovery. 12pp., mimeogr. [New Orleans, American cotton cooperative association, Oct. 1, 1934] 281.12 [D]

"1. A detailed study of all previous depressions as far back as the Civil War shows that in all cases, except one, business recovery has occurred simultaneously with the production of bumper crops of farm products.

"2. Cotton has been of outstanding importance as an aid to recovery, apparently because of its dominating position in our export trade, and its importance as an industrial raw material.

"3. While the recent acreage reduction campaign, plus benefit payments, has increased the incomes of cotton growers, it has meant passing up the opportunity for increased employment and business activity which large crops would have provided. Other cotton countries were quick to seize the opportunity to increase their acreage to a record level, and have taken advantage of the foreign markets which we had to give up. The increased foreign crop has already begun to reduce the incomes of our cotton growers.

"4. Although an increased acreage and large export surplus might be impracticable for many of our major crops, owing to high protective tariffs abroad, this is not true of cotton, which is welcomed as an essential raw material in all industrialized countries.

"5. The interests of the nation as a whole, as well as the interests of cotton growers, requires a return as soon as possible to a normal cotton acreage. This would mean lower prices temporarily, but not necessarily lower farm incomes. Past experience indicates that incomes would more likely be increased.

"6. If farm incomes should be reduced by the larger crops, the deficit could well be made up by the federal treasury, in recognition of the services which the farmers have performed in bringing about increased employment, reduced relief expenditures, and improved business." - Summary.



## Farm Management

Hopkins, J. A. Elements of farm management. 199 pp., mimeogr. [n.p.] 1934.  
281 H77

"The purpose of this book is to set forth some of the basic principles of production economics in a manner simple and realistic enough to be understood by the elementary student. It does not attempt to cover the entire field of production economics. It is, rather, confined to a small number of fundamental principles. The principle of increasing and diminishing returns, the closely related principle of comparative advantage and the principle of substitution are of primary importance. Their ramifications extend throughout the organization and management of the farm business."

## Foreign Trade

National foreign trade convention. Official report of the twenty-first National foreign trade convention held at New York, N. Y. October 31, November 1-2, 1934. With introduction by James A. Farrell. 607pp.  
New York [1934] 286 N46

Partial contents: Recovery through expanding foreign trade, by James A. Farrell; The future of American cotton, by Joseph W. Evans; Foreign trade perspective in the New Deal, by Hon. Daniel C. Roper; Present Philippine trade problems, by Hon. W. Cameron Forbes; Trade barriers, by Hon. Richard Washburn Child; European trade agreements and the operation of the American trade agreement program, by Dr. Henry Chalmers; Modern methods for the promotion of foreign trade, by Dr. Neil Van Aken; European demand for American goods, by Lincoln Johnson; Fallacy of theory of self-sufficiency for America, by W. L. Batt; Basic international factors and their bearing on the outlook for our foreign trade, by Dr. Thomas H. Healy; Recovery for foreign trade, by C. E. Bingham; Our cotton trade with Japan, by Alston H. Garside; Our reciprocal trade with Japan, by Frank R. Eldridge; Looking southwards - The coming of a new day in inter-American trade, by James S. Carson; The economic renaissance of Mexico, by John B. Glenn; The present exchange situation in Latin America, and indicated trend, by W. T. Moran; Comparison of economic conditions in China and India, by Charles Page Perin; International trade-indispensable to full and stable domestic prosperity, by Hon. Cordell Hull; Background of our foreign trade, by James A. Farrell; Old truths and new ways, by Julius H. Barnes; Foreign trade credits, by George N. Peek; Financing for exports, by John Abbink; Trade between neighbors, by R. J. Magor; Opportunities and advantages of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, by James A. Farrell; Trade and tariff policy on the North American Continent, by C. G. Pfeiffer; America's choice - The export surplus and foreign lending, by George P. Auld; The importance of Hawaii's trade to the mainland United States, by George T. Armitage; Economic Pan-Americanism, by Robert H. Patchin; Synchronizing foreign trade effort, by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison; Cuba - and reciprocal trade agreements, by Charles William Taussig.



## Grain

Acerbo, Giacomo. La economia dei cereali nell'Italia e nel mondo. Evoluzione storica e consistenza attuale della produzione, del consumo e del commercio, politica agraria e commerciale. 1021 pp., maps. Milano, U. Hoepli, 1934. 281.359 Ac3

Bibliography, pp. [955]-1009.

The author tells us that this is a historical, geographical and political account of the economy of grain in Italy and in the world. He describes his subject as one of the vastest, the most complex, and the most interesting, for the grain problem is not only one of the oldest and most widely diffused in the world, but it is the starting point for numerous other problems, technical and scientific, social and political, which have become an integral part of public and private economy, of the traditions, customs, and aspirations of peoples, of scientific research and of practical activity.

An introductory chapter deals with the botanical, phylogenetic, biological, and economic characteristics of the principal grains. This is followed by the "Parte Generale" in which the author discusses the prehistoric sources of grain cultivation in the world, the propagation of grain in the regions where it originated, the present geographical distribution of grain production, the production of trade in consumption and prices of the different grains. This section closes with an outline of the various international economic conferences and a discussion of the agrarian and commercial policies of the different countries.

The "Parte Speciale," dealing with grain in Italy follows the same general outline, but is more detailed, inasmuch as it is twice as long as the section dealing with the rest of the world. Each section is followed by a comprehensive bibliography of the pertinent literature, 1856 publications being cited that deal with the grain economy of Italy. The text is accompanied by explanatory tables and maps.

## Human Factor and Rural Adult Education

Ashby, A. W. The sociological background of adult education in rural districts. 27 pp. London, British institute of adult education, 1935. (Life and leisure pamphlets no. 2.)

This is a brief summary of the human factor in rural areas as related to adult education. Migration and the quality of the rural population, types of rural communities (by form of residential settlement, and by economic activities of the residents), the influence of the community upon the individual and the psychology of rural people are considered in this connection. The closing section defines the purpose of adult education (in view of existing backgrounds) as "that of drawing members of (adult education) classes - and through them the whole community - into the main streams of civilization. It must not 'ruralize' but must 'socialize,' and the latter in the expansive rather than the restrictive sense. . . . But whatever may be possible in the transfer of information, and in the deeper sense, in imparting knowledge, the main consideration as regards the future of rural society is the modification of its ways of life, possibly the making of a new way of life." - T. B. Manny,



## Human Relations and Labor Saving Machinery

Nyman, R. C., and Smith, E. D. Union-management coöperation in the "stretch out"; labor extension at the Pequot mills. Published for the Institute of human relations. 210 pp. New Haven, Yale university press, 1934. 304 N992

Bibliography of literature relating to the Pequot mills' "joint research" and union management coöperation plans", p.210.

"From its beginning the Institute of Human Relations has had as one of its major objectives the scientific investigation of some of the important problems of social and economic welfare. Among these are the human problems arising from technological progress in industry. In this field Professor Smith and Mr. Nyman have been studying the introduction of new methods of using labor saving machinery in the cotton-textile industry because a unique opportunity was offered here to investigate the human relations factors of technological change affecting the mental, physical, social, and economic welfare of workers as well as the profits of industry to ownership. This book is based upon an investigation that was made in connection with this larger study.

"In dealing with human-relations problems of vital importance to numerous persons with differing viewpoints and with situations in which strong emotions are aroused, it is difficult for scientific inquiry to appear neutral and objective to both sides. Consequently [the authors] have taken careful precautions to get and present the points of view of both management and labor and throughout the book have taken care to indicate substantial points of difference.

"The Institute has sponsored this study and approves the publication of this volume not only because it is convinced of the scientific merits of the work, but also because the study reflects so clearly various types of conflict that inevitably arise from the social philosophy that now dominates the western world." - Foreword.

## Institut International de Statistique

Institut international de statistique. Bulletin... tome XXVII - 2<sup>ème</sup> livraison. 590 pp. 'S-Gravenhage ; La Haye, 1934.

Partial contents: Projet d'une methode internationale uniforme pour les statistiques des migrations, by Alessandro Molinari. (A method is suggested for the compilation and classification of international migration statistics. An appendix contains the resolutions adopted by the International Conference on Migration Statistics which was held in Geneva from October 3 to 7, 1932) - pp. 191-207; Report of the Commission for the study of statistics of consumption and of carryover of commodities, by J. I. Craig. (A brief outline of reports on statistics of stocks of a variety of products, by H. W. Methorst, of stocks of sugar, by A. Loveday, and of stocks of cereals and particularly of wheat, by Umberto Ricci, all made in 1925, and of what has been done by the Commission since that date) - pp. 227-240; Statistique du credit hypothecaire, by J. Piekalkiewicz. (A study of the problems attendant on a compilation of statistics of mortgage credit, the scope of the data to be assembled, the collection of the data and their elaboration, followed by an outline of the basic principles



recommended by the Institut International de Statistique for statistical information on mortgage credit to be supplied by the different countries, and discussed by statisticians of different nationalities, members of the Commission on Mortgage Statistics) - pp. 372-451; Zur Statistik der fertigwaren, by H. Platzner. (A brief summary of the work of the Commission on Statistics of Finished Products which is still in progress. A questionnaire has been prepared to be sent to different countries) - pp. 452-458; La statistique forestière internationale et ses problèmes, by Valentino Dore. (An outline of the main problems that remain to be solved in the compilation of international forestry statistics) - pp. 459-466; Un'indagine sul frazionamento della proprietà fondiaria in provincia di Firenze, by Livio Livi. (An inquiry into the distribution of landed property in the Province of Florence shows a preponderance of small properties especially in suburban districts where the land has been subdivided for building or industrial purposes or for intensive cultivation to supplement other activities. Subdivision also occurs in case of inheritance of land) - pp. 467-481; La statistica delle spese di distribuzione, by A. Molinari. (Contains the program of the International Bureau for the Study of Distribution created by the International Chamber of Commerce to supplement the existing meagre information on the cost of distribution of commodities) - pp. 497-516; Observations sur les méthodes appliquées à l'étude des régions économiques, by Edouard Szturm de Sztrem. (A discussion of methods of determining the economic divisions of a country) pp. 523-534. On family budgets with special reference to international comparisons, by J. W. Nixon. ("An increasing amount of work and research has been done [in this connection] in recent years and the chief object of this short communication is to draw attention to this work and to indicate the points on which further study is necessary and further comparability desirable.") - pp. 572-589.

#### Labor - Agricultural - California

California. Special investigating committee on Imperial valley farm labor situation. The Imperial valley farm labor situation. Report of the special investigating committee appointed at the request of the California State board of agriculture, the California farm bureau federation, and the Agricultural department of the California State chamber of commerce. Submitted to the Executive committee representing the three above groups... April 16, 1934. 31pp., mimeogr. Sacramento, 1934. 283 Cl25

John Phillips, Chairman.

... Supplement... submitted to the Executive committee of the Associated farmers of California. .. May 9th, 1934. 9pp. mimeogr. Los Angeles, 1934.

"During the past year several of the more important agricultural regions of California have been seriously affected by labor troubles. These disturbances have culminated in a series of strikes extending into widely scattered agricultural areas and affecting the harvesting of a number of the State's most important field, fruit and vegetable crops.

"Throughout the year the state press carried stories of unrest and disorder in the agricultural labor field." Various more or less conflicting reports were issued by different agencies until "it seemed to many



people that the only thing certain about the Imperial Valley situation was its uncertainty.

"With these conflicting reports in mind and with a growing feeling that there might be some connection between these agricultural disturbances, even in widely separated locations, various agricultural groups and leaders called meetings in practically every agricultural county of the state. From these meetings developed two 'coordinating committees,' one in the North and one in the South, which in turn created an executive committee of nine members instructed to probe the problem and to find a solution. At a meeting in Fresno on March 28, the first action of this executive committee was to approve the proposal of the California Farm Bureau Federation and the Agricultural Department of the California State Chamber of Commerce, that an investigation of the agricultural labor situation in the Imperial Valley be made. Shortly afterwards the State Board of Agriculture allied itself with the movement and joined with the other two organizations in the proposal. Accordingly the executive committee appointed an investigating committee consisting of Assemblyman John Phillips of Banning, Chairman, Dean C. B. Hutchison, College of Agriculture, University of California and W. C. Jacobsen, Administrative Assistant, State Department of Agriculture...

"The Committee was able to make a thorough investigation of the situation; It was furnished with every facility for its investigations by all groups involved in the controversy. It is perhaps an indication of the manner in which the Committee was received that individuals and groups came before it to give information of the most divergent kind and to present to it verbal and documentary statements of the most confidential nature... For all of this help and information the Committee is grateful."-  
Introduction.

#### Land Settlement - Germany

Ostpreussische landgesellschaft m.b.h., Königsberg i. Pr. Zwanzig jahre deutscher siedlungsarbeit in Ostpreussen (1906 bis 1926). Ein überblick über die tätigkeit der Ostpreussischen landgesellschaft m.b.h. zu Königsberg i. Pr. Gemeinnütziges, provinzielles siedlungsunternehmen für die provinz Ostpreussen. 134pp. Königsberg Pr., Gräfe und Unzer [1927] 282.29 Os7Z

Bibliography, p. 100.

A historical summary of the land settlement work of the East Prussian Land Company from 1906 to 1926. Statistics are given to show its results, and an account is given of the settlement methods of the company, including the acquisition of the land, the building plans, the choice of settlers, and the financing of the operations.

Ponfick, Hans, and Wenzel, Fr. Das reichssiedlungsgesetz vom 11. august 1919 nebst den ausführungsbestimmungen; auf grund amtlichen materials unter mitwirkung von dipl.- landwirt dr. H. Bölefahr. Dritte, vollständig neubearbeitete auflage des von Ponfick-Glass begründeten kommentars. 334pp. Berlin, C. Heymanns verlag, 1930. (Taschengesetzsammlung 94) 282.2 p77

Bibliography, pp. [320]-328.

A collection of laws and regulations with annotations referring to



the Federal Land Settlement Act of 1919 and its subsequent amendments in 1923 and 1926. This Act laid down the general national policy to be pursued in post-war German settlement and was followed by numerous State land settlement laws. The field of federal action is covered fully. The laws and administrative rules and regulations of the individual states have been included only to the extent to which their inclusion was deemed necessary for a better understanding of the federal law. For consultation of the text of the main German land settlement legislation since the World War this book is very useful. -Erich Kraemer.

Schmidt, Friedrich. Die vorstädtische Kleinsiedlung. 58pp. Eberswalde [etc.] R. Müller, m.b.h. [1933?] (Handbücherei des Wohnungswesens. Hft. 2) 282.2 Sch5  
Bibliography, p. 4.

Contains an annotated summary of orders and regulations issued for the most part by the Minister of Labor in connection with suburban settlement and small gardens for the unemployed.

### Land Policy

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. Special Committee on Land Policy. Land Policy; Report of Committee. 42pp. Washington, D. C., Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1934. 282 C352

This report is in order for consideration by the Chamber's twenty-third annual meeting, Washington, D. C., April 30 to May 2, 1935.

The recommendations of this special committee on land policy follow:

Land Classification. "The Committee recommends that adequate provision be made for completing physical inventories of the land resources of the United States and for physical, and social and economic classification of the land and land regions as a means of implementing public programs of action for dealing with land-use problems."

Adjustment of Agricultural Productive Capacity to Demand. "The Committee recommends that to aid in balancing agricultural productive capacity with effective demand: (1) International negotiations to stimulate exports on a sound basis should give adequate consideration to agricultural products. (2) Research in the field of industrial uses of farm and forest crops should have adequate Federal and state support. (3) The Federal Government and the states, in cooperation with private owners, should develop a program for removing from agricultural use as much as is feasible of the land on which the production of crops is ordinarily unprofitable and for discouraging the expansion of agricultural land beyond the effective demand for the production therefrom."

Conservation of Soil Resources. "The Committee recommends further cooperation between the Federal and state governments and private owners in soil erosion work; also that this work be continued and developed along sound economic lines."

The Marginal Land Problem. "The Committee recommends that: (1) To encourage the diversion of submarginal agricultural land to more economic



uses by private owners, the state and county governments, with such cooperation as the Federal Government is able to give, should extend their activities in the direction of readjustments in land taxation, effective handling of tax-reverted lands, zoning of undeveloped areas, consolidation of communities, and conditioning of state aid to local governments upon the economical use of such aid. (2) Government credit should not be extended to farmers in such a way as will tend to perpetuate the cultivation of submarginal agricultural lands. (3) The county, state and Federal governments should cooperate to acquire gradually, as far as practicable, such areas of submarginal farm land as are not likely to be retired from agricultural use by their present owners, and other submarginal land which is likely to be added to crop acreage at the first opportunity; and the most suitable uses should be made of such lands. (4) Where government acquires land that has reverted through tax sales, the states, rather than counties and municipalities, usually should control such lands. These lands should be classified and held until conditions become such that they can be successfully operated for agriculture, forestry or recreation, by private owners."

Forestry. The Committee recommends that "The undertaking by the forest industries to establish a system of commercial forestry on privately owned forest lands throughout the Nation, should be actively supported by Federal and state governments, in affording adequate fire prevention, equitable tax systems appropriate to the forest, protection against forest diseases and pests, and encouragement of the development of sustained yield units. (2) Under the leadership of the Federal Government in cooperation with state agencies and the industry, immediate steps should be taken to promote the principle of sustained yield operations in forestry."

The Public Domain. "The Committee believes that, although some amendments which were added to the Taylor Act during its course through Congress may hamper its enforcement slightly, the Act will provide a good beginning toward the constructive administration and the rehabilitation or the most neglected portion of the public land holdings."

Federal Reclamation. "The Committee believes that land should be reclaimed for agriculture when the reclamation project is part of a well-rounded program of regional development which in turn will promote the national welfare; when the land to be reclaimed is productive land which will replace poor land that is being retired from agricultural production under a well-planned land program; when there is an assured market for the products of the new land and the additional production will not offer serious competition to other areas, either in or out of other reclamation projects; and when the costs of reclamation are low enough so that they can be repaid by settlers within a reasonable time without undue hardship... We suggest that every farm tract be subjected to the tests of economic feasibility and of regional needs in relation to national welfare. This would contribute to a sound national land policy."

Land Settlement and Colonization. "The Committee recommends that: (1) City workers should be removed to homes on small acreages only when the workers so removed are assured of opportunities for a cash income



from private industry to supplement their relatively small production from the land. (2) Interstate land-selling agencies should be licensed by the Federal Government.

Land Use Planning. "(1) The Committee commends the recent efforts of the Federal Government to coordinate its land policy activities, and recommends that a permanent land-use planning agency should be established to coordinate the activities of all Federal departments concerned with land use and to cooperate with the states, counties and land owners in the solution of their land-utilization problems. (2) The administration of a national program of land utilization can be most effective only if centralized in one department of the Government. The Committee recommends that Federal acquisition and administration of submarginal land, administration of erosion-control projects and the grazing or other agricultural activities on the public domain, should be centralized in the United States Department of Agriculture."

#### Legislation - Cost - U. S.

Duke university. Law school. Dept. of legislative research and drafting. The cost of legislation. A report on the actual cost of the legislative department of government in the states of the union... August 1934. 3pp., mimeogr. 93 tables. Durham, N. C. 1934. 284 D88C

"The material embodied in this report has been gathered to furnish a basis for a study of the comparative cost of legislation in the various states... The statistics have been furnished by state officers as the latest information available in this field..."

"An effort has been made to divide the costs in each branch of the legislature into those of Salaries of the Members, Mileage for the Members, and the Cost of Employees. The cost of Printing, of Supplies and Expenses, of Committee Expenses, and of Miscellaneous Expense is given in all instances as the total cost for both houses. Tables contained herein show the actual expenditure for each of these items, along with the percentage of the total cost which each of these items comprises. There is also shown the percentage of each item of each branch of the legislature with respect to the total cost for that branch. Other tables show the number of legislators in each house, the compensation of members and presiding officer in each house, the number of inhabitants per member of each house, and the itemized cost per member of the expenditures for that branch. Further tables show the number of bills which were introduced during the legislative session, the number of bills which were passed and became law, the percentage of bills introduced which became law, and the average cost for the bills introduced and which became law. To facilitate comparison each table is followed by a table grouping the states having approximately the same population."

"No specific comment or recommendation is made with respect to the information given, but the tables show that in regard to certain costs various states are entirely out of line with others in the same population group..."

"It is to be noted that the cost of a regular session of the legislature is incurred once each two years in all states except Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and South Carolina, where the legis-



lature meets each year, and except in Alabama, where the legislature meets only once each four years. Of course, special sessions greatly enhance the total cost."

#### Livestock and Meat Tariff and Prices

Sternal, Franz. Ueber den einfluss der vieh- und fleischzölle auf die vieh- und fleischpreise im inlande. 97 pp. Halle, Akademischer verlag Halle, 1934. (Volkswirtschaftliche literatur hft. 6)  
285.350 St4

Bibliography, p. 97

In view of the importance of livestock products in the life of the German people and inasmuch as the prices of livestock and of meat seriously affect the net income and the purchasing power of agriculture, the author has undertaken a study of the effect on those prices of the tariff measures adopted to counteract the influence of the depression. He finds that these measures have protected a very important branch of German agricultural production, have decreased importation of livestock products and have made their prices to an increasing extent a domestic problem divorced from any foreign influence.

#### Monetary Policy - New Zealand

New Zealand. Monetary committee. Report of Monetary committee, 1934. 128pp.  
New Zealand. [Wellington, By authority: G. H. Loney, government printer, 1934] 284 N486R

Partial contents: The price-level; Control of the price-level; Currency inflation and its effects; The gold standard; Why was the exchange-rate stable? The Guernsey Island and similar schemes; The Douglas scheme for New Zealand; Proposals of the Douglas social credit movement of New Zealand; Public works; and Government lending departments.

#### Money and Unemployment

Lindenthal, Gustav. A sound scientific money system as cure for unemployment. Original treatise written in 1922; revised in September, 1933. 51 pp.  
Boston, The Stratford company, 1933. (The Stratford booklets)  
284 L642 1933

"It seems to the author, that the two problems of sound stable money and unemployment, which are the most important at this time in all countries, can more readily be solved along lines of thought familiar to Engineers. If an Engineer, for instance, builds a bridge, he cannot rely for its safety on assumptions, faith or beliefs - he must know and be able to predict its safety from facts he can control and from deductions, that permit of no uncertainty.

"So likewise, it should be possible to deduce and predict the safety and stability of a money system, when the soundness of the composing elements and conditions can be controlled. Only then a money system may be termed scientific. With money reform there is also pressing need of banking reform along lines indicated in this thesis.

"Let it be pointed out, that the present scourge of unemployment could



speedily be relieved by the issue of self-liquidating construction certificates, described in the Appendix of this thesis. And that further, the present gold contents of the dollar need not be disturbed. In the case that the Scientific Money System were adopted and gold demonetized it would make it cheap and debts contracted in gold could be paid off without hardship." - Preface.

#### Oats Products Industry - Germany

Hammel, Carl. Betriebswirtschaftliche studien auf dem gebiete der hafer-nährmittel-industrie. 116pp. Lauda Buchdr. G. J. Stieber [1933?] 281.359 H18

Inaug.-diss. - [Mannheim]

Bibliography, pp. [ix]-xiii.

A study of the economic aspects of the processing of oats, the warehousing, transportation, and marketing of the products, and the business management of the industry.

#### Planning and the Tariff

Fetter, F. W. The new deal and tariff policy. 27pp. Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago press [1933] (Public policy pamphlets no. 7, H. D. Gideonse, editor) 280.12 P96

The extracts which follow have been taken from the pamphlet:

"The tariff is related to the New Deal not only because of criticism of the Hawley-Smoot Act, but as part of a general philosophy of the common man's place in our scheme of government.

"Many of the previous attempts to reform the tariff, whether made by Republicans or Democrats, have not, it must be admitted, been highly successful. American history is filled with examples of tariff legislation that brought bitter disappointment to the public and political disaster to its sponsors...

"In large part this disappointing result of so much of our tariff legislation has been due to a failure of the public to face squarely what the tariff is and what it does...

"Tariff, or customs duty, is simply another term for a tax on the importation of goods from a foreign country. Like any other tax on commodities a tariff has two effects: it raises revenue, and, to the extent that it interferes with the import of goods, it alters the economic life of the country by making some lines of business more profitable and others less profitable...

"The tariff is important as a public issue today not as a problem in the raising of revenue, but as a problem in the use of the power of the state to direct economic life...

"Within recent years there has been a general trend in all countries toward governmental direction of economic life. This so-called 'social control' or 'national planning' has been embodied in several of the measures of the New Deal. The statement is sometimes made that proposals for a reduction of tariffs are out of accord with this general development - that at a time when we are moving toward more control of economic life it is incongruous to move away from control in the field of foreign trade. By implication, if not by direct statement, this movement toward 'national



planning' is made a defense of existing tariff legislation, or even an argument in favor of raising duties.

"Two propositions are involved in this association of the tariff and a program of 'national planning': first, that the governmental regulation of foreign trade is consistent with 'national planning'; second, that the present tariff legislation in the United States, or even a further raising of rates, is in the public interest. It should be obvious that, although the first statement may be true, the second does not necessarily follow from it.

"The fundamental difficulty rests on a public attitude, and as long as tariff legislation must be framed by responsible legislative bodies we cannot expect legislative thought to be much in advance of popular thought.

"Hence tariff reduction as an ideal must necessarily differ from tariff reduction as a political possibility. Recognizing that public opinion is not likely to change over night, what sort of a New Deal is possible with existing machinery and existing opinion? There are two types of programs that might be adopted, either singly or together, by Congressional action, which would permit tariff reduction without throwing the discussion of individual rates into the Congressional arena: (1) a flat percentage reduction of, say, 10 per cent of all rates, to be repeated one or more times at stipulated intervals; (2) the fixing of a maximum rate of duty, say 75 per cent, and the substitution of direct bounties in all cases where it is thought desirable to subsidize a domestic industry in excess of this figure...

"Whatever the particular policy which is followed, any sound program must recognize that the tariff is a subsidy, and that it is of necessity discriminatory. When public opinion changes from the view that high tariffs consist in getting something for nothing to the view that high tariffs consist in taxing someone for the benefit of someone else, the groundwork will have been laid for a genuine reform in American tariff policy."

Smith, J. G. Economic planning and the tariff; an essay on social philosophy. 331pp. Princeton, Princeton university press, 1934. 285 Sm63

Bibliographical foot-notes.

The author states that:

"In part this book has been inspired by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace's pamphlet America Must Choose. It is the author's answer to the challenge of that pamphlet."

The book contains chapters on Twentieth Century economic planning and Some forgotten lessons of history. Much space is devoted to a discussion of economic nationalism and other chapters to Economic planning and the business cycle, Effects of price fixing, Recent efforts at tariff reform and A realistic program of tariff reform. The final chapter is entitled, Social progress and a realistic theory of reform.



## Power Farming - England

Orwin, C. S. Pioneers in power farming. 26pp. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute, 1934. (Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute, Progress in English farming systems. VIII) 281.171 Ox2 no.8.

This is a particularly interesting one of this series "of studies of contemporary achievement in farming practice by men who have contributed something new to agricultural progress, the previous examples have been drawn from landlords and farmers who owed nothing of their success, in particular, to family tradition. Faced with the problem of how to recast the agricultural practice in which they had been trained, in order to restore or to maintain the profits of their farming, they solved it, each in his own way, by some expression of originality. The example chosen for this study, the eighth of the series, on the other hand, concerns the present representatives of a family the members of which have made contributions to progress, each in his own generation, for the past hundred years."

## Sheep - Western Canada

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural economics branch. An economic survey of sheep ranching in western Canada. Preliminary report... 5pp., mimeogr. map, tables. 281.345 C16 1934

At head of title: Dominion of Canada. Department of Agriculture. Agricultural Economics Branch and Experimental Farms Branch cooperating. By Lawrence E. Kindt, Economics Branch.

"The purpose of this brief report is to make available to ranchers and their organizations certain information relating to sheep ranching in advance of a more detailed treatment of the subject. Summaries of individual ranches have been prepared on the basis of areas for the purpose of enabling comparison. The material in the pages that follow has been presented in this way with the thought that such a comparison when made by the rancher should result in useful conclusions. The function of the report is not to criticize any individual rancher's organization but rather to provide sheepmen with a partial analysis of the information given by them so that they, by comparison and study, may see the strong and weak points in their ranch organization." ...

"This report deals with the average for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931. Changes have taken place since then with respect to price, but this is always to be expected and does not reduce the usefulness of production information."

## Southern Appalachians. Economic and Social Conditions

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Economic and social problems and conditions of the Southern Appalachians, by the Bureau of agricultural economics, Bureau of home economics, and Forest Service, in cooperation with the Office of education, United States Department of interior and the Agricultural experiment stations of Tennessee, Virginia,



West Virginia, and Kentucky. 184pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. off., 1935. (U. S. Dept of Agriculture. Miscellaneous publication no. 205) 1 Ag84M no. 205 Free distribution limited. May be purchased from Supt. of Documents for 50¢.

Contents: Introduction, by L. C. Gray and C. F. Clayton; Physical features and conditions, by F. J. Marschner; Types of land utilization, by L. J. Peet and P. V. Reynolds; Farm organization and management, by H. W. Hawthorne; Markets, transportation, manufactures, and occupations, by H. B. Price; Problems of public finance and farm taxes, by Donald Jackson; Schools and education, by W. H. Gaumnitz, with foreword by L. R. Alderman; Population distribution and changes, by T. B. Manny; Variations in farm-family living, by Faith M. Williams; Food supply of families living in the Southern Appalachians, by Hazel K. Stiebeling; Social conditions and social organizations, by W. E. Garnett; The church situation, by Elizabeth R. Hooker; and Literature cited.

### Tariff - U. S.-History

U. S. Tariff commission. The tariff and its history... 109pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934. (Miscellaneous series) 173 T17Th

"The contents of this brochure are brought together under one cover in response to the many requests received by the Tariff Commission for general information on the subject of the tariff. Most of the information herein set forth is carried through the Tariff Act of 1930, which is the tariff law of the United States at the time of the preparation of this edition. Copies of the Tariff Act of 1930, which is not a publication of the Tariff Commission but a congressional document, are obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, in this city at 20 cents a copy.

"The material contained herein consists in large part of excerpts from the Dictionary of Tariff Information, a publication issued by the Tariff Commission in 1924 and now out of print. This dictionary, containing technical information and statistical data relative to commodities mentioned, in the Tariff Act of 1922 and a description of tariff systems, methods, practices, and history, is a reference book to be found in most general libraries."

### Transportation - Inland

Daggett, Stuart. Principles of inland transportation. Revised [2d] edition. 898pp. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1934. 289 D13 1934.

References at end of each chapter except chap. xi.

The author states in his preface to this second and revised edition, that he "is now omitting most of the exposition relating to the localization of sources of supply of commodities in the United States, upon the ground that elementary facts of economic geography can and should be learned before a student attacks the subject of transportation. On the other hand, certain sections of the book have been considerably enlarged. The portions which have been expanded include, for instance, the chapters on motor vehicles, street railways, and aviation. The author has also developed the subject of railroad rates, first, by presenting condensed descriptions of well-known rate structures such as the Trunk Line System,



the Southern Basing Point System, etc.; and, second, by considering with greater care the theory underlying the fixing of railroad charges. In the sections relating to regulation the subject of valuation is more fully discussed, and the legal history of the Fourteenth Amendment is set forth. These are not all the changes, but they may serve as illustrations."

#### U. S. Farm Credit Administration

Lister, John. Survey of problems to be considered by South plains cooperative fuel association,ubbock, Texas. 32 pp. Mimeogr. [Washington, D. C., 1934] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Miscellaneous report no. 1) 166.3 M68 no. 1

Scanlan, J. L. Survey of three Maryland cooperative milk trucking associations. 22 pp. [Washington, D. C., Jan. 1935] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Research service and educational series. Miscellaneous report no. 2) 166.3 M68 no. 2

U. S. Farm credit administration. Advantages of cooperative credit, by W. I. Myers. 20 pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935] 166.3 Ad1  
An address at the Annual Agricultural Conference, Purdue University, January 15, 1935.

U. S. Farm credit administration. Financing agriculture cooperatively, by W. I. Myers. 16 pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print off., 1934] 166.3 F49

An address before the American Farm Bureau Federation, December 1934.

U. S. Farm credit administration. Mortgage loans through Farm credit administration, by Albert S. Goss. 16 pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934] 166.3 M84

An address before the American Titlemen's association, Miami, Fla., October 1934.

U. S. Farm credit administration. Public relations division. Handbook of economic information on the use of farm credit. Assembled by Jas. L. Robinson. 31 pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C., 1934] 166.3 H19

In cooperation with U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Extension Service.

#### World Economic Survey

League of nations. Economic intelligence service. World economic survey, third year, 1933-34. 365pp. Geneva, 1934. (Series of League of nations publications. II. Economic and financial. 1934 II. A. 16) 280.9L47P 1934. II. A. 16

Prepared by J. B. Condliffe.

Partial contents: Recovery and economic nationalism; The changing economic order; The recovery in world production; The course of prices in 1933-34; Wages and labour conditions; World trade in 1933; Some problems of public finance; Credit and recovery; The capital market, and The economic situation in July 1934.



## World Production and Prices, 1925-1933

League of nations. Economic intelligence service. World production and prices, 1925-1933. 143pp. Geneva, 1934. (Series of League of nations publications. II. Economic and financial. 1934. II. A. 13) 230.9 L47P 1934. II. A. 13

"The present volume contains a general survey of world production and prices during the period 1925-1933 (1933-34).

"It is similar in scope to last year's edition, dealing first with the production and consumption of primary products, secondly with industrial activity, and thirdly with prices. A brief synopsis of the more important results of the analysis of world trade contained in the recently published Review of World Trade, 1933 is interpolated in order to permit of a comparison between trade and production. The observations in the text are mainly concerned with the year 1933 and the first quarter of 1934.

"The detailed statistics on which the indices relating to primary production are based, as well as the national indices of industrial activity, have been published in the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1933-34."- Preface.

### BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Anuario bibliografico Mexicano de 1933. Compilacion de Felipe Teixidor. 414pp. Mexico, Imprenta de la Secretaria de relaciones exteriores, 1934. 242 An8 1933

The arrangement of this list is alphabetical but there is an index arranged under broad subject headings which shows various items under sociology, statistics, political science, economics, etc.

Committee on government statistics and information services. Abstracts and annotations of materials dealing chiefly with the United States Census of manufactures. August 1934. 46pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C. 1934. 241.3 C73

At head of title: Committee on Government Statistics and Information Services, sponsored by the American Statistical Association and the Social Science Research Council.

The bibliographical work was done by T. Squire in consultation with Adelaide Hasse. The notes have been prepared and edited by Ernestine Wilke, Mildred Hartsough, and George Miale.

Committee on government statistics and information services. Trial bibliography on the improvement of statistical data. August 1934. 18pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., 1934. 241.3 C73T

At head of title: Committee on Government Statistics and Information Services, sponsored by the American Statistical Association and the Social Science Research Council.

"Supplementary to a more inclusive coverage of periodical literature dealing with the Census of manufactures [i.e., its abstracts and annotations of materials dealing chiefly with the United States Census of manufactures]" - p.2

"In the preparation of this bibliography the services of Mildred McCallum, T. Squire, Ernestine Wilke, and Mildred Hartsough are acknowledged."



Consumption of fruits and vegetables in the United States. An index to some sources of statistics, comp. by Mamie I. Herb, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Jan. 1935. 125pp. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 56)

A part of C.W.A. Project F-1.

List of periodicals containing prices and other statistical and economic information on fruits, vegetables and nuts, comp. by Esther M. Colvin, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of Agricultural economics. Jan. 1935. 238pp. (U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 55)

A part of C.W.A. Project F-1.

Selective references on old age security... Massachusetts, comp. by Adelaide R. Hasse... 46pp., mimeogr. [Washington, D. C., Federal emergency relief administration, Feb. 1935]

This compilation will be included in the forthcoming list on old age security for the whole of the United States. - cf. Foreword.

Tobacco publications of the U. S. Department of agriculture, 1929-1934; a preliminary list of references, comp. by Lillian Crans, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 19pp. Typewritten. [Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1935]

May be borrowed for copying.

#### NEW PERIODICALS

Iowa Farm Economist, no. 1, January, 1935. Ames, Iowa.

Published by the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service. Editor, Lauren K. Soth.

The editor of this new quarterly outlines the scope of the publication briefly as follows:

"The Economist is designed to fill in the breach which we felt existed between Economic Facts and economics research bulletins published by the college. It will carry articles on current research in economics at Iowa State College. In some cases these articles will be popularized summaries of technical bulletins; in other cases they will deal with research not published anywhere else. Some discussions and reviews of current economic subjects will be presented."

This issue contains the following articles: Current lard prices misleading, by T. W. Schultz; Shall I sign the 1935 corn-hog contract? by John A. Hopkins; Kansas City outbids Chicago, by R. C. Bentley; Paying the processing tax, by Geoffrey S. Shepherd; Check up on your business, by Leland G. Allbaugh; People, production, plans (It's all about Iowa's population in 1980) by R. E. Wakely; Where does the money go? (Cost of living on Iowa farms) by Leland G. Allbaugh.



U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Division of regional information. Trade review of Canada [monthly] v. 1, no. 1, January 1935. Washington, D. C. Mimeographed.

Prepared by Assistant Trade Commissioner, Avery F. Peterson, Ottawa, in cooperation with the U. S. Consular officers in Canada.

This first issue of a report which is to be issued between the 15th and 20th of each month covers briefly: Domestic trade and prices; agriculture; industry and employment; transportation; finance; foreign trade; and regional survey. A condensed version of the report appears regularly in Commerce Reports. The subscription price is \$1.00 per year.

U. S. Federal emergency relief Administration. Division of research, statistics and finance. News letter for state supervisors of rural research. no. 1, January 1935. Ieland B. Tate, editor. Washington, D. C., 1935. Mimeographed.

The purpose of this publication is set forth in the Foreword of the January 1935 issue as follows: "At the Conference of State Supervisors of Rural Research of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration held at Chicago on December 29, 1934, the suggestion was made that the Washington staff provide for exchanges of experience among the State Supervisors of Rural Research. We are accordingly experimenting with a news letter, the purpose of which is to provide each supervisor with periodic information pertaining to plans and procedures in all cooperating states...

"In this first issue we are giving a summary of the cooperative rural research projects proposed or reported at the Conference at Chicago."

#### NEW PERIODICALS - LAND

##### The Land

U. S. Dept. of the interior. Soil erosion service. The land; today and tomorrow. [monthly] v. 1, no. 1, October 1934. Washington, D. C. Mimeographed.

The purpose of this official bulletin of the Soil Erosion Service is briefly stated by the Vice-director, W. C. Lowdermilk, as follows:

"Whatever the distant future of the venture now entered upon, we can expect that 'The Land: Today and Tomorrow' will contribute to the solidarity of the aims and function of the Soil Erosion Service: it will serve to keep our personnel informed of the various activities of other members of the Service. It will make each of us realize that we are working together in a program which is fundamental to the maintenance of civilization."

The following are the titles of some of the articles in the first four issues: v. 1, no. 1. A major effort at erosion control, by H. H. Bennett; Some necessary distinctions in land use problems, by W. C. Lowdermilk; Strip-cropping and its relation to farm terracing, by Ernest Carnes; no. 2. Overgrazing - a popular fallacy, by Lyman Carrier; Pasture management and erosion control, by Harold Tower; no. 3. Permanent



strip cropping in California, by Harry F. Reddick; Farm management in the erosion control program, by E. H. Reed; v. 2, no. 1. Land use and erosion in the West, by A. L. Hafenrichter.

#### Land Policy Review

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. Land policy review, presenting current information concerning national, state, and local land research planning and policy, v. 1, no. 1, February, 1935. Washington, D. C. Mimeographed.

The cover carries a letter signed by Secretary Wallace stating briefly the activities of the government in land planning, and pointing out that the Land Policy Review "will serve as a clearing house of information concerning these activities in the field of land utilization."

The scope of the publication is outlined in more detail by Dr. L. C. Gray, Chief, Land Policy Section as follows:

"This is the initial number of the LAND POLICY REVIEW, which will be issued by the Land Policy Section, Division of Program Planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in cooperation with the Division of Land Economics of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In it will be summarized current developments in the field of land research, planning and policy.

"Most items will be brief, although occasionally longer articles dealing with important phases of land use will be included. Information will be supplied concerning progress of the submarginal land acquisition program, land-use research and action programs of agricultural experiment stations, State planning boards, and other agencies and groups whose activities have a definite bearing on problems and policies of agricultural adjustment."

#### NEW PERIODICALS - LAND - FOREIGN

##### Jahrbuch der Bodenreform

Jahrbuch der Bodenreform. Vierteljahrshefte hrsg. von A. Damaschke. Bd. 1, 1905-Bd. 30, Heft 3-4, 1934. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

This quarterly periodical has not been available in the Washington libraries until recently when volumes 1 to 29, 1905 to 1933, were acquired by the Library of Congress. It is now being received currently in the library of the Department of Agriculture, beginning with volume 30, no. 1, April, 1934.

Volumes 6, 19, 20 were not available for consultation.

The first of the four sections into which each number is divided contains original contributions on a wide variety of land and building problems predominantly in Germany; the second discusses pertinent legislation and ministerial orders dealing with homesteads, agrarian credit, land taxation, the right to inherit or sell building leases, land settlement and colonization, housing and other problems; and the



fourth contains short notes or memoranda. In the more recent issues these are signed.

Partial contents:

V. 2, 1906. Die agrarfrage in Russland, by J. Oseroff. (The author deplors the poverty of Russian villages and recommends distribution not only of state and church land but of private property as well.)-pp.161-177.

V. 4, 1908. Errichtung von rentengütern für industriearbeiter. (An account of a settlement plan for industrial workers, financed by a Building Society of Lennep. Each plot of ground was 1/2 morgen or enough for garden produce and small livestock. The purchase price for this land together with a house was about 6000 marks for which the purchaser paid 750 marks down and 230 marks a year. Other conditions for acquiring such a holding are listed.)-pp.122-124.

V. 5, 1909. Die süddeutsche kanalfrage und ihre lösung durch die bodenreform, by A. von Schwerin. (Attention is called to the increase in land prices caused by the construction of canals in southern Germany and the resulting effect on taxation. In the development of plans for canals is seen the development of decentralization of industry.)-pp.81-90; Der wendepunkt in der preussischen immobiliarkreditverfassung als ausgangspunkt der bodenpreissteigerung, by M. Weyermann. (A historical summary of the influence of agrarian credit on land prices in Prussia.)-pp.81-90.

V. 8, 1912. Die bodenreform in der praxis der gemeinde, by Heinrich von Wagner. (The first of three articles on the rôle of the community in the promotion of adequate housing for the population. The land policy of Ulm is outlined.)-pp.241-253.

V. 9, 1913. Die bodenreform in der praxis der gemeinde, by Heinrich von Wagner. (A continuation of the author's discussion of the rôle of the community in the promotion of adequate housing for the population with special reference to Ulm.)-pp.1-9; 96-107; Entschuldung des landwirtschaftlichen besitzes in Posen und Westpreussen, by Albert Dietrich. (An account of agricultural indebtedness in Posen and West Prussia and of measures for its relief.)-pp.9-32; Landflucht, landnot und innere kolonisation, by W. Freiherr von Gayl. (The author outlines the prerequisites of successful land settlement based on conditions in East Prussia.)- pp. 107-115; Die pachtgenossenschaften Italiens, by W. D. Preyer. (An account of the genesis and functions of the Italian lease cooperatives and a discussion of this influence on Italian agriculture. They were organized only in regions where large estates predominated and in two main groups. In the one case there is one administrative body irrespective of the number of enterprises to be administered and of the number of members. In the other case the cooperative leases the land and divides it into as many parts as there are members, each member being responsible for his own section. There are open and closed cooperatives. In the former the number of members is unlimited, in the latter it is fixed. The author sees favorable results in organized and increased production and in improved economic and social conditions for the agricultural worker.)-pp.171-198.

V. 10, 1914. Die entwicklung der wirtschaftlichen verhältnisse islands mit besonderer berücksichtigung der isländischen landwirtschaft und des isländischen bodenrechtes. (An account of economic conditions



in Iceland with special reference to agriculture and land, including land tenure and valuation, and the labor problem.)-pp.1-45.

V. 11, 1915. Kleingartenbau in krieg und frieden, by Heinrich Kraft. (The truck garden as an economic resource in war and as a boon to the disabled German soldier.)-pp.14-25; Die bodenfrage und die bodenpolitik in Deutschostafrika, by E. Loehr. (Land policy and problems in German East Africa.)-pp.161-179.

V. 12, 1916. Boden-und wohnungsreform in Budapest, by Emerich Ferenczi. (As part of an account of the land and building policy of Budapest the author describes the workers' settlement at Kispest where small houses and gardens were provided for workers at reasonable rents.)-pp.81-120; Bodenverlust und bodenbehauptung bei den Siebenbürger Sachsen, by Friedrich Müller. (A historical summary of land settlement in Saxon Transylvania. The importance of small holdings for the economic development of the region is indicated.)-pp.121-128. Siedlungsarbeit im Osten, by Silvio Ercedrich. (An account of land settlement and land tenure in the Baltic countries.)-pp.161-192.

V. 14, 1918. Das braunschweigische heimstättengesetz, by Krüger. (A discussion of the provisions of the homestead law of Brunswick of Mar. 23, 1918.)-pp.81-88; Städtischer liegenschaftsbesitz und kleingartenbau in Freiburg i. Br., by Jos. Ehrler. (The advantages to the people of Freiburg of the city's far-sighted policy of land acquisition and land use are pointed out.)-pp.89-97; Das bodenrecht in Russland. Das landgesetz der konstituierenden versammlung vom 18. Januar 1918. (A translation of the text of the Russian land law of Jan. 18, 1918.)-pp.132-133; Das bodenrecht in der Ukraine. Provisorisches gesetz betreffend bodeneigentum und bodennutzung in der ukrainischen volksrepublik. Beschluss der zentralrada vom 18. Januar 1918. (A translation of the text of the provisional land ownership and land use law of Ukraine of Jan. 18, 1918.)-pp.133-137; Aufbau und gliederung des kriegersiedlungswerkes im Königreich Sachsen, by H. Haenel. (An account of soldier settlement in Saxony.)-pp.139-144; Der kriegersiedlungsstätten entstehen und wirken in rahmen allgemeiner wirtschaft, by Hoffmann. (The beneficial effects of soldier settlement on the economic life of Germany are enumerated.)-pp.225-241.

V. 16, 1920. Die grundrente als steuerquelle. (Land values and taxation in Germany, Australia, and New Zealand.)-pp.1-33; Die bodenreform in der gesetzgebung, by Krüger. (A discussion of various German laws, including the land settlement law of August 11, 1919, the aim of which is the development of land settlement as such or of small gardens.)-pp.145-158; Bodenreform in Litauen, by Albin Rimka. (As soon as Lithuania became a republic land reform measures were adopted to strengthen the possession of the land by small landowners and to enforce the use of idle land. Translations are given of the text of the soldier settlement law of August 3, 1920 and the law of August 14, 1920 authorizing expropriation of forests, moors and waterways.)-pp.184-188; Bodenreform und arbeitslosigkeit, by F. Onnasch. (Suggestions are given for the relief of unemployment by settling the German jobless either on unused land in the neighborhood of cities or on large stretches of waste land.)-pp.193-199.



V. 17, 1921. Die landarbeiterfrage, by Franz Behrens. (A survey of agricultural labor conditions in Germany, and of the needs of the agricultural worker especially for better housing accommodations.)-pp. 65-74; Die bodenfrage in Georgien. (A historical summary of land reform in Georgia, of expropriation of landed estates, forests, meadows and pasture land and of their disposal. The main provisions of the law of September, 1919 granting parcels of land to small farmers and those without land are sketched.)-pp.74-88; Wohnungsmangel in stadt und land, by Victor Noack. (Attention is called to the scarcity of housing accommodation and to the dilapidated condition of many houses in town and country in Germany.)-pp.129-141; Die bewertung des bodens in der modernen steuer-gesetzgebung, by Bühler. (A study of land valuation in Germany for purposes of taxation from 1861.)-pp.193-209.

V. 18, 1922. Die Stein - Hardenbergsche bauernbefreiung und ihre sozialen folgen, by Krüger. (An account of the conditions leading up to and the results of the Stein-Hardenberg legislation on behalf of the so-called liberation of the agricultural worker in Germany.)-pp.1-26; Beweggründe zum gesetz für den arbeitsland-besitz in Bulgarien, by Raïko Daskaloff: (An account of land distribution in Bulgaria with emphasis on the need for each industrious small landowner to have enough land to enable him to exercise his capacity for work to the full.)-pp. 129-141. Praktische bodenreformarbeit in Frankfurt a.O., by Bruno Müller. (An account of accumulation of land and its use for building operations, small gardens and settlements by the city of Frankfort on the Oder.)-pp.146-154.

V. 21, 1925. Des siedlungsbau in Frankfurt a.O., by Althoff. (An account of the land settlement carried out by Frankfort on the Oder, its financing, organization, and housing arrangements.)-pp.70-80; Die siedlungsverträge in Frankfurt a.O., by Bruno Müller. (A discussion on the terms of the land settlement contract of Frankfort on the Oder.)-pp.80-89. A sample copy of Frankfort's contracts is given on pp.90-104.

V. 22, 1926. Contains the draft of a proposed land reform law drawn up by the Permanent Homestead Committee attached to the German Ministry of Labor, discussions by A. Damaschke, Belian, Boldt, Rusch, and Johannes Lubahn, and a reproduction of the opinions voiced in the Reichstag on May 5, 1926 by members of the various parties. The bill makes communities responsible for the supply of land for homesteads and subsistence gardens, and provides means by which the necessary land may be acquired and the price to be paid therefor.

V. 23, 1927. Zu den landprogrammen der deutschen und österreichischen sozialdemokratie. (A historical summary of the land programs of German and Austrian Social Democracy.)-pp.13-36; Die bodenbenutzung in Preussen 1913 und 1925. (Notes on land use in Prussia in 1913 and 1925.)-pp.61-63; Um das letzte deutsche erbpactrecht, by A. Damaschke. (A plea for the adoption by the whole German Reich of the basic principles of land inheritance in Mecklenburg.)-pp.65-91; Ein musterheimstättenvertrag der Stadt Frankfurt a.M. (A sample homestead contract of the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main.)-pp.92-103; Die grundwertsteuer in Anhalt - ihre geschichte und ihre bedeutung, by Baumecker. (The history and significance of taxation of land values in Anhalt.)-pp.129-150; Kuo Min Tang und bodenreform. (Contains an outline of Sun Yat Sen's land program for China.)-pp.166-178; Siedlungswille und siedlungswege, by H. Pischke. (A brief survey of



land settlement in the eastern provinces of Germany with emphasis on the need for its further development.)-pp.193-205; Tatsachen aus dem Grenzland Schlesien, by Fr. Köbisch. (Contains tables showing movement of population in Silesia.)-pp.205-214.

V. 24, 1928. Most of the contributed articles in this volume are on the subject of land taxation. The proposal to unify some of the existing tax laws in Germany inspired the first article, Um unser Steuerrecht, pp.1-19, as also the summary of land taxation laws of the German provinces, pp.29-51. Other articles are: Vom städtischen Boden - und Baurecht in Sowjetrussland, by Alexander Block. (A discussion by a Russian of the right to acquire city land and building rights under the Soviet regime.)-pp.65-84; Kreis-und gemeindesteuern im Britischen Reich, by Josiah C. Wedgwood, translated into German by Hermann Ritter. (A study of taxation of land values in the British Empire.)-pp.129-149; Die Steuerfrage in ihrer Bedeutung für die Gesundung unserer Agrarverhältnisse, by Friedrich Aereboe. (A discussion of the rôle of taxation in the improvement of agricultural conditions in Germany. The necessity of removing all obstacles to the development of the small farmer is emphasized, and to this end a reform of the tax laws is urged.)-pp.193-212.

V. 25, 1929. Bodenreform und germanisches Recht, by Bovensiepen. (A study of land tenure and its attendant rights and duties before and after the passing of the German land settlement law of August 11, 1919.)-pp.1-28; Gewerkschaftsbewegung und Bodenreform, by Lemmer. (The interests which German trade unions and the land reform movement have in common are discussed. Abolition of land monopoly would make rent a more flexible part of production costs, and reduction in land rent and increase in land taxation would raise real wages.)-pp.28-38; Ist die Neuausgabe einer Reichsheimstätte eine steuerfreie "Begründung"?, by Heinrich Erman. (A discussion of problems connected with the freedom from taxation of homesteads, as determined by the German laws of August 11, 1919 and May 10, 1920.)-pp.193-202; Landesrechtliche Grundeigentumsbeschränkung ohne Entschädigung, by Bernhard Hamelbeck. (A study of the relation of indemnity to expropriation of land in Germany.)-pp.210-220; Die ländliche Siedlungstätigkeit von 1919 bis 1927 auf Grund des Reichsheimstättengesetzes (RSG.) vom Jahre 1919. (A reprint from Wirtschaft und Statistik, 9(7): 305-308. 1929, Summarizing land settlement activities in Germany from 1919 to 1927 on the basis of the land settlement law of 1919.)-pp.221-231.

V. 26, 1930. Um das Wohnheimstättengesetz. (A historical survey of the proposed German homestead legislation from May 21, 1920 to June 26, 1929. The text of the bill of June 26, 1929 is given and some of its provisions are discussed by Dr. Liertz.)-pp.1-30; Durch Selbsthilfe zur Heimstätte. Bremische Eigenheim - Notgemeinschaft, by Albert Snoek. (An account of the building of individual homes in the neighborhood of Bremen sponsored by a cooperative association organized for the purpose.)-pp.30-48; Die neue Agrargesetzgebung in der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjet - Republiken. (A translation by Dr. Maurach of the text of the land use and land distribution and improvement decree of December 15, 1928, of the U. S. S. R. and of the general principles governing land use and organization which it approves.)-pp.49-63; Heimstättenfrage und Strafrechtsreform, by W. Simons. (A plea for land reform in Germany and the provision of homesteads as a means of combatting crime.)-pp.65-73; Grenzlandnot und Siedlung, by Ulitcka. (The depressed condition of agriculture in



the Eastern provinces of Germany is discussed and suggestions are made for improved conditions of land settlement.)-pp.73-86; Der aufbau der wohn - und wirtschaftsheimstätten in Bayern, by C. Zahn. (An account of the land settlement movement in Bavaria.)-pp.87-106; Steuerreform und landwirtschaft, by Blattau. (A study of taxation of German land values and a plea for a land tax that will be simple and easily understood.)-pp.193-208.

V. 27, 1931. Zum bodengesetz der Republik China vom 30. Juni 1930, by Adolf Damaschke and Cheng Hsiao. (The Chinese land law of June 30, 1930 is translated by Cheng Hsiao and discussed by Adolf Damaschke.)-pp.1-33; Ein beitrag zur bauernpolitik, by D. Tantzen. (A plea for the encouragement of a strong peasant class firmly established on the land as the most effective agrarian policy for Germany.)-pp.60-64; Das schicksal der Kaukasusdeutschen und die bodenreform, by Th. Hummel. (A historical summary of the experiences of the German colonists settled in the Caucasus and a brief account of what they owe to the law for the protection of colonists.)-pp.72-85; Aus der siedlungsarbeit in Ostpreussen, by Nadolny. (The distress prevailing in East Prussia is attributed to the fact that land settlement has too often been limited to the policy of peasants on the land. The need for additional occupations for farmers and for the building up of an economic and social community life is stressed.)-pp.120-123; Arbeitslosigkeit, bodenverbesserung und ländliche siedlungswesen, by M. Sering. (The need for a comprehensive program of land improvement in Germany is conceded, but the drafting of the jobless for carrying it out is deprecated. It would seem better to the author to put into effect the so-called free-will work service, and to employ thousands of young men on land improvement projects in return for food and lodging and a little pocket money and the expectation of being able to acquire a small holding for the purchase of which their wages would be held in reserve. Should any one wish later on to give up the idea of settling on the land, his money would be turned over to him. In this way a strong settler class might be built up whose members would be for ever secure from unemployment.)-pp.143-154; Erfahrungen aus dem heimstättenbau in Niederbayern, by L. Reynier. (An account of ten-years' experience as adviser in Lower Bavaria in connection with the settling on small holdings of poorly paid industrial workers with a desire for their own home.)-pp.154-163; Die Brandenburger selbsthilfesiedlung für erwerbslose, by Fresdorf. (A brief account of Brandenburg's successful suburban settlement project for unemployed and part-time workers.)-pp.193-199.

V. 28, 1932. Auhagen, Otto. Die russische agrarrevolution und ihre lehre für die deutsche landwirtschaft. (The author discusses the Russian agrarian revolution, finding in its happenings little that it would be to the advantage of Germany to copy.)-pp.65-89; Denkschrift über die förderung der moorkultur durch den Preussischen Staat, by Steiger. (A historical summary of the reclamation and cultivation of moorland in Prussia includes an account of the administration of the cultivable land, the work done and its financing, the establishment of settlers on the land, and its relation to the relief of unemployment.)-pp.115-124; Heimstättenarbeit in Danzig, by Althoff. (The basic principles for the building up of the Free City of Danzig are outlined



and the necessity for up-to-date roads and other channels of communication and for recreation spots is emphasized. The Schrebergarten movement has found wide favor. The one-family house with garden has been preferred. Suburban and unemployed settlement have been developed along the same lines as in Germany.)-pp.129-136; Bodenreform und steuerreform, by Blatta. (A discussion of the interrelationship of land use, land distribution, and land taxation in Germany.)-pp.136-152; Die vorstädtische kleinsiedlung, by Saessen. (This is a report of the Reichskommissar for suburban small settlement. Among the subjects discussed are the choice of settlers, the provision of land, costs, building of settlers' houses, the small garden movement, and the accommodation of large families.)-pp.162-173; Die reichswirtschaftsheimstätte in Preussen, by Ernst Dronke. (An account of the homestead in Prussia, its establishment, make-up, responsibilities, security, and peculiar characteristics.)-pp.193-222; Der deutsche Osten und die Osthilfe, by H. Krüger. (A historical summary of the so-called Eastern relief.)-pp.222-237.

V. 29, 1933. Die bodenreform und der weltfrieden, by W. Mensching. (A discussion of the relation of land reform to world freedom.)-pp.1-24; Aus der ersten national-sozialen bewegung Deutschlands, by Adolf Damaschke. (Trends of the national socialist movement in Germany.)-pp. 65-106; Aus der arbeit des Bundes Deutscher Bodenreformer 1918-1932, (A summary of the work done by the Bund deutscher Bodenreformer in the interests of soldier and other land settlement from 1918 to 1932.)-pp.132-138; 182-185; Bodenreform in China, by Ping Chu. (A historical account of the basic land problems of China, of Chinese land tenure with special reference to the leasing system, and of land policy and legislation from 1930 to 1932.)-pp.145-181; Reichserbhofgesetz. Vom 29, September 1933. (A brief digest of the provisions of the German national inheritance law of September 29, 1933 and the text of the law.)-pp. 186-197; Zum reichserbhofgesetz, by Kiesbye. (A discussion of the above law and its background.)-pp.200-204.

V. 30, 1934. Richtlinien zur neuordnung des deutschen bodenrechts der Akademie für Deutsches Recht überreicht vom Bunde Deutscher Bodenreformer, by Adolf Damaschke and Heinrich Erman. (A suggested outline of land law reform made to the Academy of German Law by the proponents of land reform, the members of the Bund Deutscher Bodenreformer. The importance and necessity of the regulation of the ownership and use of the land in such a way as to further the social, economic, and cultural development of the people are emphasized. Hence private ownership is recommended subject to national requirements, the State retaining the right to encourage, limit, or forbid the cultivation of certain crops, to determine the reclamation of waste or moorland, and to prevent misuse of the land for private purposes. State and community should have the right to expropriate land for which an indemnity would be paid. Land settlement in all its forms is described as a necessity of the present for the sake of the future. Land valuation and taxation are discussed with special reference to their influence on land prices, agrarian indebtedness, and land distribution, and in connection with



their power to hinder speculation and the building up of latifundia, and to encourage the building of small houses.)-pp.1-24; Der deutsch-rechtliche gedanke in der bodenreform, by Zwißgmeyer. (The work of Damaschke for land reform is shown to be in keeping with German history and German national tendencies.)-pp.24-40; The regulations of October 19 and December 19, 1933 for the enforcement of the German land inheritance law of September 29, 1933 are given in full - pp. 40-63; Menschenalter bodenreformerarbeit? (Beginning with the proceedings of the International Congress for Land and Social Reform, held in Paris in June 1889, the author traces the development of the ideas evoked on land reform throughout a generation in various countries, such as the United States, England, Ireland, the British dominions, France, Italy, Spain and Latin America, Russia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Bulgaria, Hungary and Transylvania, China and Palestine.)-pp. 65-144.- A. M. Hannay.

### Neues Bauerntum

Neues Bauerntum; fachwissenschaftliche zeitschrift für das gesamte ländliche siedlungswesen, bd. 25-26; Jan. 1933-Dec. 1934. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, Berlin, Germany.) 282.28 N39

The Library of Congress has v.7 (nos. 1-3, 7 missing), 1915; v.8, Oct.-Nov. 1915-Sept. 1916; v.10, Oct. 1917-1918.

Bd. 25, 1933 and earlier volumes have title: Archiv für Innere Kolonisation, monatschrift der Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Inneren Kolonisation e.V.

Sub-title varies slightly.

Each number contains original contributed articles, pertinent legislation, excerpts from the press on land settlement and reviews of books and periodicals.

Partial contents:

Volume 25, 1933

January: 25 Jahre Archiv für Innere Kolonisation. Wie das "Archiv für innere Kolonisation" entstand, by Heinrich Sohnrey. (The founder of the periodical describes its genesis and early struggles on the occasion of its twenty-fifth birthday.)-pp.1-3; Zur frage der wirtschaftsberatung für neusiedler, by M. Stolt. (A discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of economic advice being supplied to new settlers.)-pp.3-5; Wirtschaftsberatungs - und genossenschaftswesen, by Wilhelm Boyens. (The author points out that the task of the economic adviser is to protect the settler from economic losses due to his limited knowledge of farming. For the business end of his enterprise the organization of cooperatives is shown to be necessary to enable him to dispose of his products to advantage.)-pp. 5-9; Maschinenverwendung in siedlungsbetrieben, by Tassilo Tröschner. (Cooperative use of farm machinery is indicated as one means of strengthening the position of the small settler on the land.)-pp.9-14; Siedlung durch aufgliederung der gutswirtschaft. (A discussion of the possibilities for economic development in a type of land settlement which would unite the interests of the landed property and those of the small farmers who might be settled within its limits.)-pp.55-60.



February: This number contains several articles on providing economic advice for the settler. These are published in order to clear up a number of controversial issues in this connection. Die wirtschaftsberatung in der siedlung von heute, by Przyszkowski. (Some of the reasons for the lack of success of the system of providing advice for settlers in certain parts of the country are indicated, and the aims that such a system should have to be effective are enumerated. The main emphasis should be placed on the needs of the settlement and the settler.)-pp.61-66; Praktische erfahrungen in der wirtschaftsberatung, by Gerhard Uhlemann. (The author emphasizes the bewildered ignorance of a new settler who has been transplanted from another kind of soil, another climate, and different conditions of living and of work. He needs advice with regard to methods of cultivation, transformation of his products and their marketing, and the purchase of fertilizer, fodder and other means of production. Examples of the work that has been done along this line by the association "Eigene Scholle" are given. Many of the duties of an economic adviser are discussed, and the need of financial help from the State for carrying on and developing the work is pointed out.)-pp.66-73; Die siedler - beratung in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, by Momsen. (The duties of the economic adviser to new settlers in Mecklenburg-Strelitz are discussed where the yearly increasing number of new settlers is raising the question of restriction of his attention to the problems of the latest arrivals.)-pp.74-78; Ausbau der siedlerberatung bei ansetzung von landarbeitern, by W. Wunderlich. (The difficulties that confront the agricultural worker who is placed on his own holding are pointed out as well as the difficulty which the economic adviser has in giving him sufficient assistance. It is suggested that a certain amount of work in common be done in a settlement before each one is placed on his own land. The need for care in the selection of the settlers is emphasized.)-pp.79-80; Die ländliche siedlungstätigkeit in Preussen 1931-1932. (Contains land settlement statistics covering activities in Prussia in 1931 and 1932)-pp.81-90; Gleitende siedlerrente? A reply to a suggestion of the "Freie Scholle" that settlers' rents be adjusted according to a sliding scale based on current cost of living index numbers. Such a procedure is not recommended for Germany, although it is possible in Denmark where the land remains the property of the State and only the use of it is relegated to the settler.)-pp.124-126.

March: Zur frage der wirtschaftsberatung, by Klaassen. (Exception is taken to the emphasis laid in the February number of this publication on the importance of the role of the economic adviser in land settlement. While he does not deny that the economic adviser can be useful in many ways, the author stresses the importance of practical experience, and training in an agricultural school.)-pp.132-136; Zur frage der wirtschaftsberatung und des genossenschaftswesens in neusiedlungen, by Tiemann. (A discussion of economic advice to settlers from the point of view of the adviser.)-pp.136-139; Volksvermehrung und wirtschaftsbelebung durch siedlung, by Günther von der Goltz. (A study of the extent to which land settlement in East Prussia has contributed to increased population, better living conditions, and the abolition of unemployment.)-pp.139-144; Die ländliche siedlung im Reich bis zum Jahre 1932. (A statistical account of land



settlement in Germany from 1919 to 1932, as published in *Wirtschaft und Statistik* 13(5): 156-158. 1933.)-pp.146-151; *Umstrittenes siedlungswerk*, by Leonhard Oberascher. (Reprint of two articles published in *Wirtschaftsdienst*, the one with this same title in v.18, no.7, pp.214-218, Feb. 17, 1933 and the other with title *Der zukunfts-wert der innenkolonisation*, in v.18, no. 8, pp.243-246, Feb. 24, 1933. (The various types of land settlement are discussed including those created to relieve unemployment. Various views with regard to the future value of land settlement are briefly discussed. The futility of bringing about an increase of population in Eastern Germany without providing more markets for their products is pointed out.)-pp.151-159; *Herkunft der siedler und wirtschaftsberatung im kulturamtsbezirk Küstrin*. (Shows the place of origin of postwar settlers in the district of Küstrin.)-pp.159-161; *Zur frage der landarbeitersiedlung. I. Die verhältnisse in Ostpreussen*, by Gebert; *Die verhältnisse in Schlesien*, by Gerhard Schulz. (Accounts of land settlement of agricultural workers in East Prussia and in Silesia.)-pp.189-196.

April-May: *Die kommende siedlung und die zweckmässigste rechtsform ihrer träger*, by M. Stolt. (A summary of the work done by State administration of land settlement, private settlement activity and the land jobber, and provincial land companies leads the author to the conclusion that the most effective organization for purposes of land settlement is that of the limited liability company under government supervision and provided with a fair share of public funds. His list of requirements for the success of such an undertaking include freedom from state bureaucratic interference with details, the maintenance of an adequate working capital, and expert and farsighted leadership. He would not recommend the abolition of all private land settlement organizations, but would urge the retention of those provided with reliable administration and capital. In view of the expected extensive development of land settlement the author urges decentralization of the settlement activities as much as possible by making use of local activities and letting the settler help to build or repair his own house, for instance, wherever possible.)-pp.199-219; *Der land-vorrat für die siedlung*. (A table is given showing land available for settlement, by provinces, on March 31, 1933.)-pp.219-225; *Einige praktische winke für die fortsetzung der siedlungsarbeit*, by Rahn. (Some practical suggestions in connection with the establishment of settlers on the land.)-pp.225-228; *Berufsgliederung und krisenanfälligkeit*, by Walter Stauss, Gründler and Mahlke. (A discussion of the susceptibility to the effects of depressions as determined by occupation. Prince Kropotkin is quoted as having said that the living conditions of land owning industrial workers in times of depression are better than those of landless industrial workers in cities in normal times.)-pp.232-241; *Grenzen des gesetzlichen fruchtepfand-rechts nach der verordnung des Reichspräsidenten vom 19.1.1933*. (The limits of the power of the decree of Jan.19, 1933 dealing with liens on crops are defined.)-pp.245-247; *Der mensch in der siedlung*, by Przyszkowski. (A discussion of the human factor in land settlement.)-pp.247-250; *Wärmewirtschaftlicher vergleich zweier siedler-gehöfte*, by R. Rasch. (Problems of keeping settlers' houses warm illustrated by two examples.)-pp.251-254; *Wie soll sich der landar-*



beiter zur siedlung stellen? by C. Lang. (The advantages of becoming a settler for the agricultural worker are enumerated.)-pp.296-300; Three other articles on land settlement from the point of view of the worker are contained in this number. They are: Verbleib der arbeitnehmer von besiedelten gütern, by Otto Albrecht; Landarbeiter und siedlung, by Bölefahr; and Landarbeiter! by Schäfer.

June: Die absiedlung, by W. Boyens. (A discussion of the selling of part of an estate in order to provide for the solvency and economic administration of the remainder... The question is discussed from the point of view of the purchaser with the attendant advantages and disadvantages.)-pp.319-324; Gesetz zur reglung der landwirtschaftlichen schuldverhältnisse. Vom 1. Juni 1933. (The text of the law of June 1 regulating the settlement of agricultural indebtedness.)-pp.326-346; Gesetz über bäuerliches erbhofrecht. Vom 15. Mai 1933. (Text of the Prussian land inheritance law of May 15, 1933)-pp.347-363.

July: Das bäuerliche erbhofrecht, by Richard Haack. (A discussion of the provisions of the Prussian land settlement law of May 15, 1933.)-pp.385-390; Arbeitsbeschaffung durch siedlung, by von Zanthier. (Discusses the possibilities of providing work for the unemployed by the acquisition of land for reclamation and improvement by communes. The methods of obtaining the land, the advantages to the communes and the scope of the suggested undertaking are discussed.)-pp.390-394.

August-September: Landwirtschaftliche betriebsgrößen - Gliederung und das bäuerliche erbhofrecht, by Günther v.d. Goltz. (A discussion of the size of farms economically acceptable under the Prussian land inheritance law. The foundation and backbone of a sound land settlement system are said to be the peasant family farms which, under normal agricultural production conditions provide for industrious, expert settlers who farm intensively, a sufficient livelihood to cover the needs of a growing family.)-pp.417-420; Die niederschlesische siedlungsarbeit im jahre 1933, by Joseph Schäfer. (The author sees in the fact that the land settlement work in Lower Silesia for 1933 can be discussed before the end of the year a sign of difficulties which he proceeds to outline. He sees the need of a general provincial plan of settlement as a necessary prerequisite for the future success of land settlement in Eastern Germany as a whole.)-pp.420-426; Weitere äusserungen zur frage der wirtschaftsberatung. (This is in the nature of a symposium on the question of economic advice to new settlers. Opinions for or against the system are expressed by Engelmann, Schleip, Stadig, and J. Rongen, the whole put together and commented on briefly by M. Stolt.)-pp.426-443; Bauernsiedlung als deutsches lehen, by v. Boeckmann. (The need for a strong land settlement policy in Eastern Germany is emphasized for the sake of the future of the German nation. Some basic problems are discussed including the acquisition of land and of settlers, the carrying on of the project, and the authority and responsibility of the State. The author believes that as land settlement is a vital need of the State the necessary funds must and will be forthcoming.)-pp.473-476.

October: Ländliche siedlung und bevölkerungsverdichtung. Eine studie, by Warnack. (In this study the author answers two questions, namely, whether and to what extent the population of



Germany has been increased by land settlement, and whether such increase has been shown to be permanent.)-pp.477-492; Das reichserbhofgesetz, by R. Haack. (An explanation of the provisions of the German land inheritance law of September 29, 1933.)-pp.492-494; Reichserbhofgesetz. Vom 29. September 1933. (Text of German land inheritance law of September 29, 1933.)-pp.494-506; Ausserungen zum aufsatz von Dr. V. Boeckmann im Vorigen Heft "Bauernsiedlung als Deutsches Lehen". (Some critical commentaries on Dr. v. Boeckmann's Bauernsiedlung als Deutsches Lehen which appeared in the August-September issue of this publication. The most outstanding of these are by Freiherr von Gayl, Dr. v. Zanthier, and Dr. Junker.)-pp.532-544.

November: Rentenmark und siedlung. Ein rückblick, by M. Stolt. (The author shows that the plan of Dr. Helfferich for the stabilization of the currency and the adoption of the Rentenmark was made possible by the creation in 1922 of the Roggenrentenbank which granted loans based on the price of rye. Its certificates were used as means of payment of debts, and were only supplanted by the Rentenmark.)-pp.545-547; Osthilfesiedlungen in Pommern, by Heinz Becker. (The influence of land settlement in Pomerania on the relief of agricultural indebtedness is discussed.)-pp.548-554; Erste durchführungsverordnung zum reichserbhofgesetz, insbesondere über einrichtung und verfahren der anerbenbehörden. Vom 19. Oktober 1933. (Text of first regulation for putting into effect the national land inheritance law of September 29, 1933.)-pp.556-573; Neues bauernland, by Przyszkowski. (A brief description of the kind of land settlement that the author thinks appropriate to modern conditions, from the standpoint of the sponsor, the acquisition of land, the procedure, the legal form and the rent, and the financing of the undertaking.)-pp.594-596.

December: Reichserbhofgesetz und siedlung, by R. Haack. (Although the German land inheritance law makes no direct reference to land settlement, the influence of a number of the provisions on the establishment of hereditary homesteads (Erbhöfe) is pointed out.)-pp.597-600; Vom landarbeiterwohnungsbaue zur landarbeitersiedlung, by Gerhard Fenner. (Pre-war and post-war methods of housing agricultural workers are discussed from their establishment on small holdings in settlement colonies or on large landed estates to their settlement on independent farms with land enough to provide for their subsistence even in times of unemployment.)-pp.600-606; Der reichsarbeitsminister über die vorstädtische kleinsiedlung. (A summary of the subject discussed at a conference held from December 14-16, 1933 in the German Labor Ministry on the promotion of suburban land settlement. The Minister of Labor, Franz Seldte, expressed great interest in the subject and outlined the progress made under his régime to further its interests. He pointed out that the character of the movement was changing more and more from that of an attempt to provide for the unemployed to that of an organized effort to provide means of subsistence for part-time workers. He also pointed out that suburban settlement was no longer a feature of large cities but that it had spread to small communities and even to villages. Special consideration had been given to wounded soldiers and to people with large families. This was not extended to all who took part in the war, and he hoped that it would include in the future all who had fought and bled for national improvement.)-pp.606-608. - A. M. Hannay.



## SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

- Henderson, W. O. The Lancashire cotton famine, 1861-1865. 1934. (Half-title: Publications of the University of Manchester. Economic history series, no. IX.)  
Reviewed by Arthur Redford in Econ. Hist. Rev. 5 (1): 138. Oct. 1934.
- Hevesy, Paul de. Le problème mondial du blé; projet de solution. 1934.  
Reviewed in Internatl. Rev. Agr. 25 (12): 573E-574E. Dec. 1934.
- Jevons, H. S. Economic equality in the co-operative commonwealth. [1933]  
Reviewed by Edmund Whittaker in South African Jour. Econ. 2 (4): 478-481. Dec. 1934.
- Jones, J. M. Tariff retaliation; repercussions of the Hawley-Smoot bill. 1934.  
Reviewed in the Economist [London] 120 (4769): 128, Jan. 19, 1935 in an article entitled "The Future of Tariffs."
- Smith, J. G. Economic planning and the tariff; an essay on social philosophy. 1934.  
Reviewed by W. L. Whittlesey in Today 3(6): 18. Dec. 1, 1934, in an article entitled "Panacea Politics."  
Reviewed in Annalist 44 (1143): 816. Dec. 14, 1934.  
Reviewed by R. S. Holmes in Banking 27 (8): 85. Feb. 1935.
- Walter, Karl. Co-operation in changing Italy. 1934.  
Reviewed by J. B. in New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 8 (194): 694. Nov. 10, 1934.
- Watson, J. A. S. Rural Britain to-day and tomorrow. 1934.  
Reviewed by R. G. Stapledon in New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 8 (178): 96, 98, July 21, 1934.
- Wernette, J. P. Money, business and prices. 1933.  
Reviewed by G. R. W. in Roy. Statis. Soc. Jour. (n.s.) 97 (4): 674-675. 1934.
- World social economic congress, Amsterdam, 1931. World social economic planning; the necessity for planned adjustment of productive capacity and standards of living. [1932]  
Reviewed by A. H. Hansen in Jour. Polit. Econ. 42 (6): 817-819. Dec. 1934.
- Zimmerman, E. W. World resources and industries. A functional appraisal of the availability of agricultural and industrial resources. 1933.  
Reviewed by Max Handman in Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 176: 230-231. Nov. 1934.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circular\*

329. Manufacture, composition, and utilization of dairy byproducts for feed, by Mayne R. Coe. 16pp. Nov. 1934.  
Bibliography, p. 15.

Service and Regulatory Announcement (Bureau of Agricultural Economics)\*\*

121. Revised. Revised rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture for carrying out the provisions of the Perishable agricultural commodities act, 1930 (46 stat. 531) as amended April 13, 1934 (48 stat. 584). Jan. 1935. 24pp.

Statistical Bulletin\*

47. Grade, staple length, and tenderability of cotton in the United States 1928-29 to 1932-33, prepared in the Division of cotton marketing, Bureau of agricultural economics in cooperation with state agricultural agencies Jan. 1935. 112pp.

Unnumbered Pamphlet \*\*

- Handbook of official grain standards of the United States...Rev. Sept. 1934. 91pp. (U.S.G.S.A. - Form no. 90)  
Prepared by the Grain Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Addresses and Radio Talks of the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretary\*

Secretary Wallace

- Statement...at hearing before the Senate agricultural committee on cotton exports, January 30 [1935] 15pp., mimeogr.

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\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

\*\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Under Secretary Tugwell

- Foreign competition and demand; statement... before Senate committee on agriculture and forestry, January 30 [1935] 12pp., mimeogr.
- The problem of social insecurity; address... Chicago dental society, February 19, 1935. 19pp., mimeogr.
- The progressive tradition; address... Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., January 25 [1935] 21pp., mimeogr.

Assistant Secretary Wilson

- Farm records and farm adjustment; a radio talk... January 22, 1935, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, 2pp., mimeogr.
- Land use in relation to general farm policy; a radio address... broadcast in the Conservation day period of the National farm and home hour, February 1, 1935. 4pp., mimeogr.

Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Mimeographed)\*

- Agricultural income and purchasing power, by O. C. Stine. [1935] 6pp., diagrs. Address, joint session, American Statistical Association, and American Farm Economic Association, Chicago, Dec. 28, 1934 devoted to discussions of the topic changes in the aggregate volume and distribution of purchasing power during recovery.
- The agriculture of the American Indian prior to the European conquest, by Everett E. Edwards. Dec. 1934. 9pp.  
Bibliography, pp. 8-9.  
A revision and condensation of the introduction to the writer's Agriculture of the American Indian; a classified list of annotated historical references, issued by the U. S. Department of agriculture Library as its Bibliographical contributions 23 (2d ed. Washington, 1933).
- Beef cattle outlook charts for use with the agricultural outlook for 1935. Nov. 1934. 25pp.
- Consumption of fruits and vegetables in the United States. An index to some sources of statistics, comp. by Mamie I. Herb, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. Jan. 1935. 125pp. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 56)  
A part of C.W.A. Project F-1
- Cotton outlook charts for use with the agricultural outlook for 1935. Nov. 1934. 21pp.
- Dairy products outlook charts for use with the agricultural outlook for 1935. Nov. 1934. 32pp.
- Driven-in receipts of livestock 1934. Feb. 1935. 26pp.
- List of periodicals containing prices and other statistical and economic information on fruits, vegetables and nuts, comp. by Esther M. Colvin, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. Jan. 1935. 238pp. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 55)  
A part of C.W.A. Project F-1

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\* These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.



Marketing Michigan pears 1934 season. Jan. 11, 1935. 4pp.

Issued in cooperation with Michigan Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Foods and Standards.

The modern settlement movement in Germany, by Charles P. Loomis. Feb. 1935. 68pp.

The need of historical materials for agricultural research, by E. E. Edwards 8pp. Jan. 1935.

Appears with the same title in Agricultural History 9:7-8. Jan. 1935.

Receipts from the sale of principal farm products, by states, with rental and benefit payments for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 and for December 1932, 1933 and 1934. Feb. 1, 1935. 10pp.

A review of the 1934 Arizona fall lettuce season, by A. E. Prugh, Jan. 26, 1935. 6pp. (Issued in cooperation with Arizona fruit & vegetable standardization service)

Rice, peanuts, soybeans, dry beans, and broomcorn outlook charts for use with the agricultural outlook for 1935. Nov. 1934. 21pp.

Sheep, lambs, and wool outlook charts for use with the agricultural outlook for 1935. Nov. 1934. 28pp.

Summary of the apple and pear export season, 1933-34 by F. A. Motz... and A. C. Edwards. Dec. 1934. 83pp. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign agricultural service. F. S. A. 438)

A supplement entitled, Monthly statistics relating to apple exports, contains statistics 1924-25 to 1933-34."

Tax delinquency of rural real estate in 1,536 counties in 31 states, 1928-33. Jan. 1935. 4pp.

Tobacco outlook charts for use with the agricultural outlook for 1935. Nov. 1934. 19pp.

Wheat outlook charts for use with the agricultural outlook for 1935. Nov. 1934. 24pp.

#### Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration\*

Administrative rulings nos. 2,3,4, and 5 - emergency livestock agreement. 3pp. Issued October 31, 1934. (Sheep 8)

Administrative ruling no. 34. Joint compliance for tobacco contracts, other than cigar-leaf types. 2pp. Issued January 5, 1935. (T-77, supplement 16)

Administrative rulings - sugar-beet production adjustment. [2]pp. Issued January 8, 1935. (Form sugar 20)

Agriculture's interest in America's world trade; questions and answers on a vital aspect of America's future. Prepared in Division of information. 22pp. Issued January 1935. (G-26)

Bibliography, p.22.

Amendment no. 1 to code of fair competition for grain exchanges and members thereof (code no. 11) 6pp. Issued January 1935. (Form M-55-Amendment no. 1)

The Atlanta milk license; how it operates... License no. 193. 8pp. January 1935. (Commodity information series. Milk leaflet no.1)

Code of fair competition series - code no. 8. Amended code of fair competition for the commercial and breeder hatchery industry. Approved January 11, 1935. Effective January 16, 1935. 28pp. Issued January 11, 1935. (M-44 (Amended))

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\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Code of fair competition series - code no. 19. Code of fair competition for the malt industry, approved December 28, 1934, effective January 7, 1935. 15pp. 1935. (Form M-82)

Corn - hog adjustment; a handbook for use in the corn-hog adjustment program. 103pp. Issued January 1935. (C.H.-113)

The Dubuque milk license; how it operates... License no. 94. 7pp. January 1935. (Commodity information series. Milk leaflet no.2)

The facts about wheat; a review of the wheat situation as it affects wheat growers of the United States. 28pp. January 1935. (Commodity information series. Wheat circular no. 1)

(General sugar quota regulations, series 2) Relating to consumption requirements and quotas. Order made by the Secretary of agriculture under the Agricultural adjustment act. 5pp. Issued January 8, 1935. (G.S.Q.R. Series 2)

Instructions for use of record form (form C.H.-102) (Supplement no. 1 to "Instructions for conducting the 1935 corn-hog program and use of related forms" (C.H. 108)) 5pp. Issued January 30, 1935. (C.H.-108a)

Instructions to county agents and tobacco committeemen concerning the cigar-leaf tobacco referendum for the crop year 1935-36. 3pp. January 1935 (T-148)

License series - license no. 37 as amended. Amended license for gum-turpentine and gum-rosin processors. Amended license issued by the Secretary of agriculture, December 27, 1934, effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, December 31, 1934. 16pp. 1935. (Form M-68 as amended)

License series - license no. 96. License for California rice industry, including marketing agreement (Agreement no. 10) as exhibit A; price fixed by the Secretary of agriculture for extra fancy, clean, Japan, California rice; and amendments nos. 1 and 2 to the marketing agreement. License approved and executed by the acting Secretary of agriculture, December 20, 1934, effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, December 21, 1934. 25pp. Issued December 21, 1934. (Form M-83)

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 28. License series - license no.28. Approval of schedule of minimum sales prices determined by the Control committee pursuant to the marketing agreement for the Connecticut valley shade-grown tobacco industry. Schedule of minimum prices approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, January 16, 1935. Amendment to license for handlers of Connecticut valley shade-grown U. S. type 61 (a) tobacco. Amendment to license issued by the Secretary of agriculture, January 16, 1935, effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, January 21, 1935. 6pp. 1935. (Form M-46-Amendment no. 1)

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 55. License series - license no. 95. Marketing agreement and license for citrus fruits grown in the state of Florida, including a national stabilization plan. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture December 14, 1934, effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, December 18, 1934. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, December 14, 1934, effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, December 18, 1934. 52pp. 1935. (Form M-81)

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 56. License series - license no.97. Marketing agreement and license for shippers of fresh peas and cauliflower grown in the state of Colorado. Marketing agreement approved and executed January 11, 1935, effective 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, January 15, 1935. License issued January 11, 1935, effective, 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, January 15, 1935. 28pp. 1935. (m-84)



Procedure for handling corn-hog contracts where from C.H.-101c (rider A) becomes a part of the contract under administrative ruling no.131, and instructions for use of form C.H.-106a supporting evidence for hogs sold as meat, lard or dressed carcass. (Supplement no. 2 to "Instructions for conducting the 1935 corn-hog program and use of related forms" (C.H.108)) 7pp. Issued February 5, 1935. (C.H.-108b)

Tobacco administrative ruling no.38. Adjustment of base production for burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco production-adjustment contracts having abnormally low base yields. 1p. (Issued January 19, 1935. (T-77, supplement 20)

(Tobacco regulations, series 1, no.2) Rates of processing taxes, with respect to the processing of cigar-leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of scrap chewing and/or smoking tobacco; Burley, flue-cured, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco used in the manufacture of chewing tobacco; and definition and conversion factors. Revision of tobacco regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, as amended. 7pp. Issued January 19, 1935. (T.R. Series 1, no.2)

#### Radio Talks (Mimeographed)\*

The agricultural adjustment program in the wheat belt; by George E. Farrell... Feb. 2, 1935. 2pp.

The amended commercial and breeder hatchery code; a talk between R. L. Cochran... and Morse Salisbury... Jan. 21, 1935. 4pp.

The part young people take in rebuilding agriculture; by Chester C. Davis... Feb. 2, 1935. [2]pp.

Planning the use of contracted or shifted acreage for 1935; by J. F. Cox... Jan.23, 1935. 3pp.

Progress of agricultural adjustment; by A. D. Stedman. Feb. 4, 1935.. 4pp.

Progress of corn-hog adjustment; by Dr. A. G. Black. Jan. 18, 1935. 3pp.

What is land use planning; by Dr. L. C. Gray. Jan. 25, 1935. 3pp.

#### Addresses and Statements (Mimeographed)\*\*

Agricultural adjustment, present and future. (Speech by Chester C. Davis, Jan. 30, 1935, before Illinois agricultural association, in Quincy, Ill.) 14pp.

A land use program for the cotton belt; address by H. R. Tolley... before the Association of southern agricultural workers, Atlanta, Georgia, Feb. 1, 1935. 19pp.

The need for an industrial production program as a basis for sound price and employment policies, by Louis H. Bean... Prepared for the hearings on employment and provisions of codes of fair competition, Jan. 31, 1935. before the National industrial recovery board. 10pp.

Some facts about agricultural exports. (Statement by Chester C. Davis... before the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry, Feb.4, 1935) 16pp.

What farm recovery means to an industrial region. (Address of Chester C. Davis... at Farmers' week, Michigan state college of agriculture and applied science East Lansing, Michigan, Jan. 31, 1935.) 15pp.

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\*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

\*\*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.



## STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

### Alabama

Mereness, E. H. Farm mortgage loan experience in southeast Alabama. Ala. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 242, 18pp. Auburn, 1934.

### Arizona

Arizona. College of agriculture, Agricultural extension service. Arizona agricultural situation, 1935. 16pp. Tucson. 1935.

### Arkansas

Arkansas. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-sixth annual report, fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 312, 63pp. Fayetteville. 1934.

Rural economics and sociology, pp. 54-59.

Arkansas co-operative crop reporting service. Arkansas annual crop report for the year 1933. 31pp. Little Rock. 1934.

In cooperation with the Arkansas State Plant Board and the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Does not contain as much detail as previous issues but contains county data for corn, rice, and cotton.

Brannen, C. O., and Bralock, H. W. Financial situation of Arkansas public schools. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 314, 22pp. Fayetteville. 1935.

McCormick, T. C. Rural social organization in south central Arkansas. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 313, 39pp. Fayetteville. 1934.

Portions of Ouachita, Calhoun, Dallas, Cleveland, Grant, and Jefferson counties are included. The third report in "a group of studies... to determine the extent to which the farm people are centering their activities and organizations in open country, in villages, and cities."

### California

Ockey, W. C., Smythe, D. W. and Wilcox, F. R. Statistics presented in connection with a proposed marketing agreement for hops produced in California, Oregon, and Washington. Berkeley, Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. 29pp., mimeogr. 1935.

Stover, H. J. Statistics pertaining to the almond industry. 2pp., 19 tables, 8 charts, mimeogr. Berkeley, Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. 1935.

Data compiled... for use at an almond hearing of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Berkeley, California, January 7, 1935.



## Colorado

Colorado. State Board of immigration. Yearbook of the state of Colorado, 1933-1934. 479pp. Denver. 1934.

Contains detailed information, including county statistics.

Henderson, George. Short cuts to the hog market. Colo. Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 336-A. 19pp. Fort Collins. 1934.

A discussion of direct marketing.

## Illinois

Ashby, R. C. Local livestock markets in relation to corn-belt hog marketing. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 408, 624pp. Urbana. 1934.

"It is hoped that some of the new approaches made in this report - for example the broader conception of what is involved in livestock marketing costs; the significance of inequalities in the price of hogs to packers; the harmful effects of inequitable freight rates; the grouping of packers according to the method and the place of livestock purchasing and of their function in the industry; the effects of local-market operation upon terminal markets; and the possible effects of the concentration of large-volume purchases upon wholesale meat prices - may assist stockmen to think in terms of present-day conditions."

Ashby, R. C. Local livestock markets in relation to corn-belt hog marketing. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Abstract of Bull. 408 [Listed above] 20pp. Urbana. 1934.

Illinois. Dept. of agriculture, Division of grain inspection at Chicago and East St. Louis. Seventeenth annual report... July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934. 23pp. Springfield. 1934.

## Indiana

Kohlmeyer, Wm. Put poultry on a business basis. Ind. Purdue Univ. Ext. Serv. Bull. 202, 8pp. Lafayette. 1934.

Includes results from records of production costs and sales of farm flock owners.

## Iowa

Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts; Extension service. Iowa farm economist, no. 1. 16pp. Ames. Jan. 1935.

A new periodical which "is designed to fill in the breach between "Economic Facts" and economics research bulletins published by the college. It will carry articles on current research in economics at Iowa State College. In some cases these articles will be popularized summaries of technical bulletins; in other cases they will deal with research not published anywhere else. Some discussions and reviews of current economic subjects will be presented."



Contents: Current prices misleading, by T. W. Schultz; People, production, plans, by R. E. Wakely; Check up on your business, by L. G. Allbaugh; Where does the money go? by L. G. Allbaugh; Shall I sign the 1935 corn-hog contract? by J. A. Hopkins; Paying the processing tax, by G. S. Shepherd; Kansas City outbids Chicago, by R. C. Bentley.

### Maine

Maine. University, Agricultural extension service. Annual report... year ending June 30, 1934. Maine Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 213, 50pp. Orono. 1934. Agricultural economics, pp. 11-14.

### Maryland

DeVault, S. H., and Burdette, R. F. Roadside markets in Maryland. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 365, 41pp. College Park. 1934.  
Information presented is based on a study made in the summer of 1933.

Walker, W. P., and DeVault, S. H. Tax revenue sources for the state government of Maryland. College Park, Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. of Agr. Econ. 25pp., mimeogr. 1935.  
Preliminary report.

### Minnesota

Boss, Andrew. The farm program for 1935. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Minn. Farm Business notes, no. 145, pp. 1-6., mimeogr. Univ. Farm, St. Paul. 1935.

Minnesota. Dept. of agriculture, dairy and food. Minnesota state farm census, 1934. Minn. Dept. Agr. Bull. 18, 9pp. St. Paul. 1935.  
In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.  
Contains number of farms, acreage of crops, and numbers of livestock by counties.

Minnesota. University, Agricultural extension division. Agricultural outlook and farm family living outlook in Minnesota for 1935. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Pamph. 35, 12pp. Univ. Farm, St. Paul. 1935.

### Nevada

Howard, M. R. A study of certain problems relating to the Nevada tax system. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 137, 28pp. Reno. 1935.

### New Mexico

New Mexico. College of agriculture and mechanic arts, Extension service. New Mexico agricultural outlook - 1935. N. Mex. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 134, 20pp. State College. 1934.



## New York

New York (Cornell) State college of agriculture, Dept. of agricultural economics and farm management. Farm economics, no. 87. Ames. Jan., 1935.

Partial contents: The crop situation, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, pp. 2090, 2105-2106; Utilization of milk by dealers selling milk in New York state, by L. L. Clough; pp. 2106-2108; Amount of store credit granted to farmers, by O. H. Maughan, pp. 2108-2111; Result of farm management community surveys for 1932-34, by L. C. Cunningham, pp. 2111-2112.

## Ohio

Moore, H. R. Semi-annual index of farm real estate values in Ohio, July 1 to December 31, 1934. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta., Mimeogr. Bull. 77, 5pp. Columbus. 1934.

In cooperation with Farm Lands Division of Ohio Association of Real Estate Boards.

Zumbro, P. B. Chickens pay on most farms during 1933. Ohio State Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Poultry pointers, no. 16, 4pp. Columbus. 1934.

An analysis of farm poultry records for the year ending Sept. 30, 1933."

## Oregon

Oregon. Agricultural experiment station. Applies research contribution to Oregon's agricultural income. A biennial report of activities and accomplishments [for the period ending June 30, 1934] Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 334, 78pp. Corvallis. 1934.

Division of Agricultural Economics, pp. 42-43.

Oregon. Dept. of agriculture. Milestones of progress covering the first three years since its organization, July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1934. Oreg. Dept. Agr. Bull. 36, 43pp. Salem. Dec. 1934.

Includes the work of grading and inspection.

Oregon. Dept. of agriculture, Division of grain inspection. Official grain standards...effective Sept. 1, 1934, 24pp. Portland. 1934.

Oregon. State agricultural college, Extension service. The agricultural outlook for 1935. Oreg. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Agr. Situation and Outlook, 1935 Circ. 1., pp. 1-6. Corvallis. 1935.

Pennsylvania. Agricultural experiment station. 47th annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934. Bull. 308, 38pp. State College. 1934.  
Agricultural economics, pp. 8-9.



Pennsylvania. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of markets. Official grades for fruits and vegetables in Pennsylvania. 74pp. Harrisburg. 1934.

#### South Carolina

South Carolina. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-seventh annual report ... for the year ended June 30, 1934. 149pp. Clemson College. 1934.  
Agricultural economics and rural sociology, pp. 7-16.

#### South Dakota

South Dakota. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, Extension service. South Dakota agricultural outlook for 1935. S. Dak. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Farm Econ. Rev. and Outlook. Circ. Letter 115, 24pp. Brookings. 1935.

#### Virginia

Hutcheson, J. R. The why and the whither of the AAA. Va. Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 135, 24pp. Blacksburg. 1934.

Virginia. Dept. of agriculture and immigration. Virginia standards for apples... effective August 15, 1934. 24pp. Richmond. [1934]

#### Washington

Washington. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fourth annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934. Bull. 305, 78pp. Pullman. 1934.  
Division of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics, pp. 37-40.

#### Wisconsin

Bakken, H. H. Consumer preferences for potatoes. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 124, 40pp. Madison. 1934.  
Part I. Consumption habits, customs, needs, and preferences; Part II. Retail distribution; Part III, Motor truck transportation; Part IV, Some problems in handling and sales.

Bakken, H. H. The market for midwestern potatoes. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 272, 16pp. Madison. 1934.  
Information for the producer on consumers' preferences.

Kirkpatrick, E. L. Rural young people in relation to relief and rehabilitation. Wis. Univ. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Special Circ. 6pp., mimeogr. Madison. 1935.  
Rural youth and rural life series.  
Paper delivered before the Annual American Sociological Society meeting, Chicago, Illinois, December 28, 1934.

McNall, P. E., and Hall, I. F. Managing the farm for better income. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 429, 16pp. Madison. 1934.

Mortenson, W. P. Economic considerations in marketing fluid milk. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 125, 56pp. Madison. 1934.



## PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

### Agrarian Reforms - Europe

Seraphim, Hans-Jürgen. La production agricole à l'Est et au Sud-Est de l'Europe. Revue Economique Internationale, 26. année, v. 4, no. 3, pp. 457-475. Dec., 1934. (Published at Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium. May be obtained from Felix Alcan, 108, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, France)

Agrarian reform and land distribution are the main themes of this article. Suppression of large estates, regrouping of lands, tenants made owners, area and capital allocated to new settlers are among the subjects discussed. The countries involved are Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece.

### Agricultural Council - Australia

An Australian Agricultural Council. Queensland Agr. Jour. 42 (6): 669-670. Dec. 1, 1934. (Published in Brisbane, Queensland)

"At a recent conference of Federal and State Ministers at Canberra a proposal to form an Australian Agricultural Council was adopted unanimously. Wide powers and many responsibilities will be given the newly-formed Council, which, it is hoped, will function permanently as a body, having as its objective the promotion of the welfare of agricultural industries and the formulation of national policies." Its functions are outlined.

### Agricultural Credit - Spain

Martinez de Bujanda, E. Reorganisation of agricultural credit in Spain. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 25 (12): 566E-571E. Dec. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

A review of the Decree of September 13, 1934 which reorganizes the National Service of Agricultural Credit. The writer states that this decree "constitutes a step in advance toward the realisation of the agrarian reform; it is the necessary preliminary to the future financial organisation which will have to capitalise the manifold tendencies and requirements of the Reform; to the National Bank of Agricultural Credit which will come to the assistance of those who have been assigned small or medium sized holdings to enable them to bring their holdings up to the level required by modern progress in cultivation, and to tide them over unfavourable seasons or contingencies."

### Agricultural Depression - Japan

Agricultural depression in Japan. Indus. and Labour Inform. 52 (13-14): 395-396. Dec. 24-31, 1934. (Published by International Labour Office,



Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation,  
40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

A brief account of farmers' difficulties in Japan.

#### Agricultural Experiment Station - Beltsville, Md.

Lindley, E. K. Farming by fact. Today 3 (12): 10. Jan. 12, 1935. (Published  
at 152 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

"Coordination of Department of Agriculture experiments at a plant being  
built in [Beltsville] Maryland will enable the nation's farmers to plan  
with more assurance permanent rural prosperity."

#### Agricultural Outlook - Great Britain

Agricultural prospects in 1935. Country Life 77 (1983): xxvi, xxviii. Jan.  
19, 1935. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Strand, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

The outlook for milk, bacon pig schemes, beef, sheep, sugar beets, etc.  
It is thought that "the necessity for calling a halt to increased [milk]  
production may require some control on output ultimately."

#### Agricultural Policy - Czechoslovakia

Schwarz, Benő. Evolution of Czechoslovakia's farm policy. Northwest. Miller  
181 (2, sec. I): 199. Jan. 16, 1935. (Published at 118 S. 6th St.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.)

A short article in which a brief part is devoted to the consideration  
of protective policies adopted in Czechoslovakia. "The latest phase in  
the Czechoslovakian agrarian policy is the grain monopoly system, which,  
however, is of too recent a date to permit of a definite judgment, al-  
though the experience of this system made elsewhere is by no means en-  
couraging."

#### Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

De La Warr. Agricultural policy. Land Union Jour. 31 (11): 168-169. Dec.,  
1934. (Published at 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1, London, Eng.)

In an address to farmers at Norwich on November 24, 1934 "Lord De La  
Warr dealt with the present state and future prospects of the Government's  
agricultural policy. He stated that the Government had saved agriculture  
from ruin by taking action on a national scale... Our policy is not a  
restrictive policy. It is the planning of the market for greater stabil-  
ity and more efficient service. But we have to face the fact that unless  
we can increase consumption there is no alternative to restriction - unless  
we can lower costs there is no alternative to higher prices... The problem  
of today is to bring together the overproducer and the underconsumer."

Street, A. G. Making roads to nowhere. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18 (1): 1-6  
Jan. 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

The author discusses the successes and failures of the first year of  
"planning" of British agriculture. He congratulates the Government on its  
recognition of the importance of livestock raising and sees ample justifica-  
tion of the marketing schemes in the information obtained concerning the



livestock industry and in the improvement effected in the quality of its products. But he deprecates the increasing tendency towards restriction of production which he believes to be wrong in principle. "The next step in the policy of 'planning' must be for our rulers to make a choice of the products of our home farming which are to be restricted to a certain quantity and also of those commodities in the production of which our farmers are to go full speed ahead. Unless this choice is made the present policy of controlled marketing is merely making roads to nowhere... It will be nothing short of criminal to settle unemployed men from other trades on the land, without first obtaining definite assurance from those in authority that in certain directions an increase in production is desired, and that the men who bring it about will obtain a decent livelihood."

#### Agricultural Production - Germany

Tyszka, Dr. v. Deutschlands selbstversorgung mit nahrungsmitteln. Wirt-schaftsdienst (n.F.) 19 (47): 1594-1596. Nov. 23, 1934. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 1, Germany)

Germany's pre-war and post-war dependence on other countries for grain, fruits and vegetables, and fats is discussed and her growing self-sufficiency is indicated.

#### Agricultural Relief - Australia

Australia. Rural rehabilitation. Statist 125 (2968): 53-54. Jan. 12, 1935.  
(Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Describes and discusses the Plan of Rural Rehabilitation drawn up by the Commonwealth Government. The plan has two main features, debt reduction and a home consumption price for flour.

Making the rehabilitation plan effective. Primary Producer 19 (49): 1. Dec. 13, 1934. (Published at 38-44 Stirling St., Perth, Western Australia)

Consideration of the Federal plan for rehabilitation of the primary industries of Australia by the various executives of the Primary Producers' Association resulted in resolutions adopted which are in part as follows: "That the attention of Dr. Earle Page be drawn to the fact that the plans for the utilisation of the 12,000,000 for rural rehabilitation holds out little hope to the small woolgrower, the wheatgrower, and other primary producers whose debts are largely due to creditors secured by land and stock, as these creditors are not likely to enter into voluntary adjustment of debts."

Further references to the scheme will be found in the reports of the various executives, published in this issue as follows: A Call to Australia's Wool growers. Reform of Marketing System Urged, p.5; and Busy Time for P.P.A. Executive Officers. Federal Rehabilitation Plan. Wheat Policy and Wool Marketing, p.9.

An editorial on p.3, entitled "Federal Government's Reconstruction Plans" gives a brief outline of the plan and points out the most serious objections to it.



### Agriculture - Notopoero Irrigation Area - Java

Joosten, J. H.L. Beschouwingen over de te verwachten land-bouwkundige verbeteringen voor het irrigatie-gebied Notopoero (residentie Madioen) door bevoeiing uit een reservoir bij de desa ngasinan). Landbouw; landbouwkundig tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië. 10(1): 2-31. July 1934. (Published in Buitenzorg, Java)

An English summary of this article, Investigation into the Agricultural Conditions of the Notopoero irrigation area (Residence of Madioen) Java is given on pp. 32-33.

### Agriculture - Tropics

Water and tropical agriculture. Statist 124 (2966): 1015. Dec. 29, 1934. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Discusses briefly "the importance of tropical agriculture, bearing in mind that a very large proportion of the total area of the British Empire is situated in the Tropics."

### Agriculture - United States.

Heaton, Herbert. The American farmer. Polit. Quart. 5 (4): 530-548. Oct.-Dec., 1934. (Published by Macmillan & Co. Ltd., St. Martin's St., London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

The author gives figures to show that "the old assertion that agriculture is America's most important occupation is no longer true. But the political power of the industry is still very great. In short, the farm problem is Public Concern Number One." To make that clear the author discusses American farming and the American farmer. He traces the development and the decline of the export market and discusses the adaptability of the farmer to changing conditions, pointing out the gulf between good and bad farming and the factors which have widened it.

"Agriculture is commercialized, fairly heavily capitalized, yet is still largely organized on the traditional family-farm plan... Two fifths of the country's farmers are tenants... Three-fifths of the country's farms are owned by their operators, and nearly half of these men have borrowed money on mortgage... How far the farmer works on borrowed money apart from his mortgage has not been adequately estimated; but a recent study of the situation in Minnesota showed that in 1931 the farmers in that state had borrowed on personal or collateral security a sum equal to two-fifths of the mortgage debt." The author describes the measures taken locally and by the federal government to stop foreclosure and farm abandonment, to provide easier farm credit, and to raise prices. Mr. Wallace's views and the response to the "orderly retreat from surplus acreage" are discussed. Nature's intervention since June has changed the picture and "in place of efforts to raise prices the task of government will probably soon be that of preventing excessive increases in food costs... The combination of drought and inflationary policies will release price movements which may easily get out of hand."



## American Farm Bureau Federation

Bureau Farmer 10 (5): 1-16. Jan. 1935. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

This issue of the Bureau Farmer contains chiefly extracts from the principal speeches made at the 16th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, held at Nashville, Tennessee, December 10, 11, and 12, 1934. The contents in part follow: Telephone message of the President of the United States to the convention, p. 2; Extracts from address by President O'Neal, p. 2; Agriculture and foreign trade agreements, by Cordell Hull, pp. 3, 11; The American farmer - today and tomorrow, by Henry A. Wallace, pp. 3, 11; Meeting the farmers' problem, by Chester C. Davis, pp. 4, 12; The national monetary system, by G. F. Warren, pp. 4, 13; Marketing agreements and licenses by H. R. Tolley, pp. 4, 13; A national land program, by M. L. Wilson, pp. 5, 14; What the farmer wants in tariff, by Clifford V. Gregory, pp. 5, 14; Financing agriculture co-operatively, by W. I. Myers, pp. 5, 14; The Tennessee Valley Authority, by David E. Lilienthal, pp. 5, 13; and Co-op services as organization builders, by Donald Kirkpatrick, pp. 5, 15.

## Beef - Export - Canada

Shaw, A. M. Report on experimental shipment of chilled beef to Britain. Sci. Agr. 15 (3): 158-164. Nov. 1934. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

This is a report of an experimental shipment of chilled beef from Canada direct to London in 1934.

The writer states in conclusion, that "it might be said that Canadian chilled top quality baby beef is entirely suitable for the British market as far as conformation, type and finish are concerned; and if the meat can be landed in good condition, the likelihood is that the price would closely approach that of the home-grown or home-killed product. This means that it would command a price very much higher than that ordinarily obtained for the products of Argentina and Australia. In the face of this, however, is the fact that even though these prices could be obtained for the chilled product, this experiment has demonstrated that the same class of cattle forwarded alive will be likely to net a greater return."

## Beef-Export - Southern Rhodesia

Chilled beef export scheme. Guaranteed prices for three years. African World 129 (1675): 340. Dec. 15, 1934. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C., Eng.)

"Further details of the Southern Rhodesia Government's scheme to fix prices for a period of three years for beef exported overseas were given by the Minister of Agriculture, Captain F. E. Harris, at a meeting of the Washonal and Farmers' Association in Salisbury. Arrangements had been made, he said, with the cold storage company by which prices were guaranteed until December 31, 1934, and he was putting a proposal forward to the Government whereby prices would be guaranteed for three years. To encourage a national scheme for feeding cattle, it would be necessary for the Government to guarantee minimum prices for 100 lb. dressed weight for first grade chilled meat."



## Beef - Export Bounties - Union of South Africa

Union of South Africa. Export of beef: regulations and payment of bounty. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 133 (1985): 903. Dec. 20, 1934.  
(Published by H. M. Stationery Office London, Eng.)

Notice no. 590, dated October, 1934, states that the Union Minister of Agriculture has consented to the payment of an export bounty of 1 1/2 d. per lb. for Grade A beef and 1d. per lb. for Grade B beef.

## Business - Annual Reviews

The Annalist, v. 45, no. 1148, pp. 65-168. Jan. 18, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

This is the Annual Review & Forecast Number.

Partial contents: World recovery prospects; short-term revival vs. long-term instability, by Lionel Robbins, pp. 71, 155-156; Business activity completes a minor cycle in year; other economic changes, by H. E. Hansen; pp. 75-76; Triumphs and defeats of a year of trial and error; recovery irresistible, by Neil Carothers, pp. 77, 125, 126, 127, 128; Net public debt \$25,914,818,407, an increase of \$3,127,176,294 in 1934, pp. 86, 148; The statistical realities of the influence of agriculture on business, by Ruth Houghton, pp. 88-89; Canadian economy characterized by moderate but persistent recovery, by H. E. Hansen, pp. 90, 92-93; World recovery continues in face of shrinking international trade, by Winthrop W. Case, pp. 94-96; U. S. exports rise in 1934 with world recovery; imports up moderately, by Winthrop W. Case, pp. 97, 98; Commodity prices up in 1934 on drought and AAA; world price level steady, by Winthrop W. Case, pp. 98-99; Foreign U. S. cotton markets curtailed by 12-cent loans; year's consumption lower, pp. 111-112; U. S. wheat surplus reduced to normal by drought; world situation improved, pp. 112-113; Coffee aided by Brazilian destruction, pp. 113-114; Cocoa marked by year of heavy consumption, p. 114; Sugar bolstered by Cuban treaty and AAA, pp. 114-115; Higher rubber prices reflect restriction, p. 115; Silk depressed by rayon competition, p. 115; Wool prices fall with lower consumption, p. 115; Hide consumption highest since 1929, pp. 115-116.

Dun & Bradstreet Monthly Review, v. 43, no. 2082, Jan. 1935. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

This is Dun & Bradstreet's Annual Statistical Number.

Partial contents: Failures in 1934 reduced to fourteen-year low, pp. 18-23; Statistical record of commerce and finance, pp. 26-27; Outlook for textiles best in many years, by C. S. Woolsley, pp. 34-35.

The Economist annual review. Economist, v. 93, no. 2, sec. 2. 27pp. Jan. 11, 1935. (Published in Chicago, Ill.)

Partial contents: Textile incomes fall sharply early in 1934, p. 10; Packers have prosperous year despite drouth and government, p. 21.



Financial Age 71 (3): 33-60. Jan. 19, 1935. Annual Financial Review Number.  
(Published at 132 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.)

Included in this issue of Financial Age is a chronological review of 1934 and the "Bond Market for Year 1934."

#### Canned Foods - Labeling

The Canning Trade, v. 57, no. 26, 178 pp. Feb. 4, 1935. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

This issue of the Canning Trade is devoted to the convention of the National Cannery Association, the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, and the National Food Brokers Association. According to an introductory statement on pp. 9-10 "each speaker - there were no speakers for the Grade Labeling side of the argument - viewed and reviewed the arguments supporting Descriptive Labeling." Among the speakers were Elmer E. Chase, Mr. Gerber, V. H. Hanf, R. H. Rowe, H. J. Carr, R. O. Dulany, P. S. Willis, H. C. Peterson, H. A. Orr, J. H. Covington, and others.

Grade Labeling of canned foods. A report made by the Consumers advisory board to Division Administrator Armin W. Riley, December 21, 1934. Canning Trade 57 (23): 8, 10, 12-13. Jan. 14, 1935. (Published in Baltimore, Md)

Gives a summary of the report on Canadian Government grade labeling of canned fruits and vegetables made jointly in Canada by the Consumers Advisory Board and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and an extract of the 20-page report on the Operation of the Canadian Grade Labeling law.

Grade labeling under the Canadian system. Calif. Fruit News 91 (2426): 5. Jan. 5, 1935. (Published at 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.)

Wrightson, F. Hall. Grade labeling of canned foods. First public presentation of grade side of labeling controversy made at Tri-state convention. Canning Age 16 (1): 32-34, 50. Jan. 1935. (Published at 461 8th Ave., New York, N. Y.)

#### Canning Crops - Prices

Campbell, Carlos. Raw stock prices paid by canners, 1910-1914, with comparisons for later years. Canning Trade 57 (27): 8, 10. Feb. 11, 1935. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

Statistics are given for prices paid growers, parity prices and ratio for peas, corn, and tomatoes, annually, 1910-1914, 1918-1934; and income per acre, actual, parity and ratio base period, annually, 1914, 1920-1934, for sweet corn and field corn.

#### Cattle - United States

Wilcox, E. V. Beef across the map. Country Gent. 105 (2): 5-6, 61. Feb. 1935. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

An article on the beef industry.

"I don't mean to predict that a wild stampede in beef production is in the offing. That would be a foolish thing. Fortunately it is impossible.



The beef population can't be doubled overnight. But the production of beef calves and feeder stock is sure to increase, and in this expansion the Corn Belt will have a little advantage over the range for several years, perhaps for a much longer time."

#### Cattle Policy - Canada

Archibald, E. S. A national cattle policy. Sci. Agr. 15 (3): 133-157. Nov. 1934. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

The writer discusses and makes suggestions regarding policies for feeds and feeding, freight rates, regionalizing production, the marketing of beef cattle, marketing of dairy products, breeding, health of cattle, distribution, credits, and exhibitions. The article is accompanied by statistical tables giving the following information: dairy and beef cattle in Canada showing by provinces the number and classes of cattle within each group and the total numbers of all cattle, June survey, 1933; total dairy production of Canada expressed in pounds of milk, 1933; production of butter and cheese by provinces, 1933; value of dairy production by provinces, 1933; domestic rates on grain and grain products; export rates on grain and grain products; creameries, cheese factories and meat packing establishments by provinces, 1932; summarized statement of branded beef sold during 1931, 1932, and 1933, by provinces; and by months; numbers of different classes of cattle exported from Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934 and exports according to the province from which the cattle were exported and in which they were finished.

#### China

Sze, Sao-Ke Alfred. Reconstruction in China. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Annals 177: 257-267. Jan. 1935. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Address delivered before the American Academy of Political and Social Science on November 27, 1934.

See pages 260-264 for the speaker's remarks on the National Economic Council, agriculture, cotton and silk, and water conservancy.

#### Civil Service - United States

Harding, T. Swann. Our Federal civil service. Harvard Business Rev. 13 (2): 157-166. Jan. 1935. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the number and qualification of employees, civil service examination and other selective methods, dismissals and new appointments, the government as employer and personnel manager, available personnel and new government activities, public good will and "pressure groups", and competence, tenure and training.



The following is quoted in part from the latter part of the article:

"In conclusion, it is imperative that scientific research in the Federal Government be not further curtailed. Fortunately the Department of Agriculture has been blessed with higher officials who understand perfectly the necessity of unbroken continuity in research programs and who realize that the important thing is the proper social and economic implementation of the results thereof. Unfortunately, other Federal scientific and research bureaus have not always had this intelligent understanding on the part of their officials...

"Second, there must be general recognition that government work is quite as important, quite as necessary, and quite as respectable as any other kind. Work for the Federal Government must become in the full sense a profession and a career, and outstanding workers - whether scientists or administrators - must be able to attain the same distinction they would in business, industrial, or university life."

#### Coffee - Brazil

Outline history of Brazil coffee. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 67 (6): 517-519. Dec., 1934. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

"Tracing coffee's rapid and dramatic spread in Brazil from the time of its entry at the Colony of Pará to its present position as the Republic's greatest commercial asset." A brief summary of valorization marketing organizations. This article is followed by others describing coffee production in the various states of Brazil, the development and functions of the Coffee Institute of São Paulo, the activities of the Technical Service Department of the Ministry of Agriculture in improving Brazilian coffee, grading coffee in São Paulo, and the fostering of commercial relations with the United States.

#### Coffee and Cocoa - Cuba

Fitzgerald, E. D. Creación de la Oficina del Café et el Cacao en la Dirección de Agricultura. Revista de Agricultura 15 (8): 47-51. Nov., 1934. (Published in Havana, Cuba)

Attention is called to the creation in the Department of Agriculture of Cuba of a Coffee and Cocoa Office, the functions of which are enumerated.

#### Combine Harvester Costs - Saskatchewan and Alberta

Grest, E. G. The combine harvester. Econ. Annalist 4 (4): 52-54. Dec. 1934. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

"During the summer of 1931 the Economics Branch co-operating with the Canadian Pioneer Problems Committee, the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Alberta, made an extensive study of farm power in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The analysis of data relating to combine harvester costs is briefly reported in this article. The areas in which the data were obtained are Davidson, Craik, Maple Creek and Richmond in Saskatchewan and Irwine, Hilda, Foremost, Bow Island and Olds, Alberta."



## Competition

Whitney, S. N. Competition under secret and open prices. *Econometrica* 3 (1): 40-65. Jan. 1935. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

## Control of Production

Sanders, J. T. Seeking prosperity through scarcity. Restriction policies applied to cotton and wheat afford more farm relief for foreign competitors than for American farmers. J. T. Sanders shows how this situation has resulted. *Texas Weekly* 10 (50): 8, 9. Dec. 15, 1934. (Published in Dallas, Texas)

"Editor's Note - J. T. Sanders, as head of the department of agricultural economics of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, has made a thorough-going study of the operations of the A.A.A. program. In the following article he explains where production control can be expected to lead."

## Cooperation - Rumania

Pienesco, Mircea V. Agricultural co-operation in Rumania. *Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol.* [reprint from the *Internatl. Rev. Agr.*] 25 (12): 541E-565E. Dec. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

This is the concluding part of an article, the first part of which appeared in the November, 1934, issue, pages 492-511.

Topics considered are: The financial organization of Rumanian cooperation; the trade organization of Rumanian cooperation; organization of self-government; different forms of the cooperative societies (credit, land purchase, land leasing, societies for the supply of requisites, for production and marketing, forestry, other forms, associations for the improvement of agriculture); the situation of agricultural cooperation today.

## Corn - Union of South Africa

Another maize control bill. Statutory board and export pool proposed. *African World* 129 (1675): 336. Dec. 15, 1934. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C., Eng.)

"The representative committee appointed by the Minister of Agriculture at the beginning of October has embodied the conclusions arrived at in the draft of yet another Control Bill, which has been submitted to the Government. The draft provides for the setting-up of a Statutory Maize Control Board, representative of all the interests concerned. An export pool is proposed, the Board to have power to divert maize intended for export for use as stock-feed in drought-stricken areas. To enable the Board to carry out its functions, a levy not exceeding one penny per bag is proposed.

"The questions of sale through one channel and price fixation were considered, but the committee decided that the time was not opportune for recommending the granting of these extensive powers to the proposed Board."



## Cost of Living - Index Numbers

Index numbers of the cost of living. (General indexes, and indexes of food prices) Internatl. Labor Rev. 31.(1): 120-122. Jan. 1935. (Published by International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"Tables I and II ... give index numbers of the cost of living (I) and of the prices of food (II), compiled by the competent statistical services of various countries, for the period 1927-1934. For some countries for which index numbers of the cost of living are not available, indexes of food prices only are given. In a few cases the index of food prices includes also the prices of heating and lighting. The index numbers are reproduced on their original base, which differs in different countries. Notes on the sources and methods of compiling these index numbers have been given in earlier numbers of this Review. A note on the revision of the cost-of-living series for Germany is given ... [in this article]." p. 120.

## Cotton

Butler, Eugene. Foreign cotton competition. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 50 (1): 3, 10-11. Jan. 1935. (Published at 1104 Insurance Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

The author analyzes the world cotton production and consumption situation in the light of recent and past economic history.

Extracts in Prog. Farmer (Miss. Valley ed.) 50 (1): 3, 15. Jan. 1935.

Donald Comer discusses cotton and textile situation. Textile Bull. 47 (20): 4-5, 23. Jan. 17, 1935. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

Address at "a joint meeting of the Associated Industries of Alabama and agricultural leaders from over the State, in Birmingham."

The competition of other fibers and other growths with American cotton is discussed.

Journal of Commerce and Commercial, January 28, 1935. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

Sections II and III of this issue are the 1935 Annual Textile Number. Section IV is the Special Cotton Crop and Market Survey.

Klingg, Thomas. Hundertfünfzig jahre baumwolle - die epoche des individualismus. Wirtschaftsdienst 19 (41): 1397-1398, tables. Oct. 12, 1934. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany)

One hundred and fifty years of cotton - the epoch of individualism.

"A brief history of the utilisation of American cotton in Europe since 1784. The advantages of synthetic textile fibres for Germany are pointed out, as this would ensure independence of manufacture and regularity of supply. Rayon, vistra, and wollstra are discussed in this connection. Germany's consumption of cotton in 1932 amounted to 329,726 tons." - Jour. Textile Inst. 25 (12): A597. Dec. 1934.



Todd, J. A. The world's cotton position. II. - The current season. American v. outside growths. Trop. Agr. 12 (2): 48-50. Feb. 1935. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B. W. I.)

Windel, Dudley. Supplies and consumption of raw cotton. Washington's control of future price policy. Manchester Guardian Com. 29 (756): 463-464, tables. Dec. 14, 1934. (Published at Guardian Building, Manchester, England)  
Annual review and outlook.

#### Cotton - Australia

Raw Cotton Bounty Act. (Bounties and tariff protection). Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 15 (4): 887-890. Oct. 1934. (Published at Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

This Act, passed on August 2, 1934 provides for (1) the repeal of the Cotton Industries Bounty Act, 1930-32, which provided for a bounty on the total production of seed cotton until the end of the 1936 cotton season; (2) the provision, instead, of a bounty on raw cotton to the extent of each year's annual requirements of Australian users of raw cotton, plus 20 percent; (3) the payment of bounty on the approved quantity of raw cotton on a sliding scale basis according to weekly fluctuations in the world's price of raw cotton as sold on the Liverpool market, subject to rate of bounty not exceeding a certain maximum amount per lb. An outline is given of the Tariff Board inquiry and its recommendations and the basis for the Government's decision.

#### Cotton - China

Co-operative cotton marketing in Northern China. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 27 (12): 438-439. Dec. 1934. (Published by International Cooperative Alliance, Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, England)

"A very significant co-operative development in China during the last two years has been the growth of the co-operative organisation for marketing cotton in the Province of Hopei... 215 societies with a membership of 2,600 are engaged in cotton marketing." This project was promoted by a representative of the Department of Sociology, Yenching University, Peiping, who found the existing marketing system complicated and disadvantageous to the producers. The first experiment in co-operative marketing yielded a saving of between 9 and 10 percent.

Cotton production in Kiangsi. Chinese Econ. Bull. 25 (21): 341-345, tables. Nov. 24, 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, 1040 North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China)

Wu, L. T. K. The crisis in the Chinese cotton industry. Far Eastern Survey 4 (1): [1-4] tables. Jan. 16, 1935. (Published by American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Competition of Japanese and other foreign-owned cotton mills with Chinese mills is described.



## Cotton - Great Britain

The British cotton industry. Proposals for reorganisation. Indus. and Labour Information 52 (11): 321-322. Dec. 10, 1934. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"Two proposals for the reorganisation of the British cotton industry were submitted to the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations on 9 October 1934. The purpose of the one is to eliminate surplus spindles and thus permanently to reduce the productive capacity of the industry, while the other aims at the organisation of a controlling body to regulate prices and production, mainly for the purpose of preventing price-cutting." An account of the two schemes is given.

## Cotton - Japan

Vinson, Curtis. Japan as a raw cotton producer. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35 (50): 3-4. Dec. 15, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

"Cotton cultivation within the Empire has been encouraged, especially in Korea, or Chosen, as it is now called. This program in recent months has been enlarged to include the new Empire of Manchoukuo where Japanese interests are dominant."

## Cotton - Warehousing

Powell, W. H. The advantages of storing farm products in public warehouses, compared with storing on farm. Mid-South Cotton Assoc. News 12 (6): 5. Jan. 1935. (Published at Memphis, Tenn.)

Advantages discussed are: Responsibility of warehousemen, safety and preservation of product, insurance benefits, use of certificates or negotiable receipts, and assurance of accurate classing and weighing.

## Cotton Policy - United States

Angly, Edward. Old King cotton topples. Today 3 (19): 6-7, 20. Jan. 19, 1935. (Published at 152 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Presents the side of those in the South who "doubt both the wisdom and the justice of the present crop restriction program." The opposition includes not only the farmer who voted no in the nine-to-one vote of the farmers in favor of continuing the Bankhead Act but also the cotton merchants, exporters, railroad men, and others who depend on the cotton industry for a living.

An editorial on pp. 12-13, entitled "From Hayne to Bankhead" supplements Mr. Angly's article by other considerations which give the AAA side of the case.

Cox, A. B. Cotton. Tex. Business Rev. 8 (10): 4-5. Nov. 28, 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin, Texas)



The author declares that "the emergency cotton program must (1) provide means for restoring export markets for American cotton; (2) eliminate the processing tax to restore the domestic market for cotton goods on a basis of fair competition with other textiles; (3) relieve the unbearable tariff burden now being carried by cotton growers; (4) restore hundreds of thousands of farm families to homes on farms with a prospect of making a decent living; (5) bring about better farm management practice on cotton farms to prevent overproduction and provide additional cash enterprises."

Cox, A. B. Do prices and benefit payments justify the cotton reduction program? Cotton Ginners' Jour. 6 (3): 3-4, 11, chart. Dec. 1934. (Published at 109 Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

"It is the objective of this discussion to analyze the price of cotton over the past three years to determine first the extent and direction of the movement of cotton prices in terms of gold; second the causes of dollar price changes that have occurred in the United States; and third, the extent to which cotton farmers have profited or lost by governmental action and policies."

Cox, A. B. Federal cotton policy. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 6 (4): 3, 12. Jan. 1935. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

"Fundamental elements of a sound cotton policy" are stated.

Garrett, Garet. The boll evil. Sat. Evening Post 207 (26): 5-7, 41-44, illus. Dec. 29, 1934. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The author discusses government control of cotton production through the AAA and the Bankhead Act and its effect upon production in the South and in foreign countries.

Gillespie, J. D. Guarantee the prices on staple products of the soil. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35 (52): 9, 13. Dec. 29, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

The author proposes a plan to guarantee the price of wheat, cotton, and corn, and figures the loss to the Government of such a plan of about \$500,000,000.

Hutson, L. C. The cotton industry should have a definite program to offer. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35 (48): 4, 12. Dec. 1, 1934. (Published in Dallas, Texas)

The author holds that "adjustment of our tariff walls is the first and long-time remedy" needed. He objects to the Clair-McDonald plan of domestic allotment on the grounds that "fair and equitable distribution of the allotment to the different farms" could not be obtained. He holds that the Farmers' Union plan of domestic allotment has an unsound price-fixing feature. He is opposed to any curtailment of production, because foreign growths will thereby permanently displace American cotton in the world market. The only remedy, he thinks, is



to allow farmers to plant as much as they wish, and rely on a processing tax to serve as a protective tariff, "the full amount of the processing tax, less the expenses incident to operating and collecting same," to be paid the farmer as a bonus at the end of the year.

Hutson, L. C. A substitute for the Bankhead Act. Cotton Digest 7 (14): 5-6. Jan. 12, 1935. (Published at 702 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Jordan, Harvie. Reconstruction of cotton growing industry. Manfrs. Rec. 103 (12): 20-21, 66, 68, illus. Dec. 1934. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

The author commends the principle of acreage reduction, protests unjust features of the Bankhead control act, and appeals for rescinding of process fees. He suggests improved methods of farming and baling, and points out the need for permanent Federal loans to growers on stored and insured bales.

Keiser, Günter. Die amerikanische agrarpolitik und der baumwollmarkt. Wirtschaftsdienst 19 (33): 1122-1125, tables. Aug. 17, 1934. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany)

"The effect of the Roosevelt policy of crop restriction on the general cotton market is not as great as might be expected, chiefly owing to the doubt as to the powers of the American market to affect prices. Nevertheless, the output of American cotton exceeds that of all other countries combined, so that opposition to American plans is ineffective. Consequently a gradual rise in cotton prices may be expected. Statistics are analyzed." - Jour. Textile Inst. 25 (12): A596. Dec. 1934.

Lordan, F. P. Passing glory of the South. Cotton Digest 7 (12): 5-7. Dec. 29, 1934. (Published in Houston, Texas)

The author discusses the cotton situation which has led to the organization of the Cotton Industries Employees Association to urge removal of government restrictions on cotton production.

Miller, Dale. Conference raps cotton program. Tex. Weekly 11 (5): 8-9. Feb. 2, 1935. (Published at McKinney and Fairmont Sts., Dallas, Texas)

An account of a conference sponsored by the Arnold Foundation of Southern Methodist University, which was "held in Dallas Thursday and Friday of this week."

In this article the writer says "It would not be inappropriate to devote some space to a resume of the thoughts presented by the speakers and to a general recapitulation of the results achieved."

Dr. A. B. Cox, research specialist of the University of Texas spoke on the Government's cotton program. "He contended that even as an emergency measure the agricultural program has probably 'done more harm than good.'"

More about cotton. Acco Press 13 (1): 4-6. Jan. 1935. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

A digest of unfavorable arguments and comment against the Government's cotton policy from numerous periodicals.



Wilson, Otto. Government policies affect vegetable-oil output. Indus. and Engin. Chem. (News ed.) 12 (22): 406-407, charts. Nov. 20, 1934. (Published at 706 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

The government's cotton-restriction campaign and the tax on coconut oil have reduced vegetable oil production for the September quarter to the 1924 level.

"The effect of the change in demand because of the [coconut oil] tax is seen in steadily rising prices for cottonseed oil during the summer and fall."

#### Crop Forecast - Argentina

The official crop forecast. First estimate of the outturn of cereals and linseed in the 1934-1935 agricultural year. Rev. of the River Plate 77 (2246): 25. Dec. 28, 1934. (Published in Buenos Aires. New York agents: S. S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The probable production is estimated for wheat, linseed, oats, barley, rye, and birdseed, and a table shows production of these products for the years 1924/25 to 1933/34.

#### Decentralization of Industry

The drive for a planned economy. Com. & Financ. Chron. 140: 851-853. Feb. 9, 1935. (Published at 25 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.)

This is an editorial commenting very critically on the report of the Business Advisory and Planning Council of the Department of Commerce which was made public recently. The report proposes the extension of government aid to industries which can operate more advantageously in rural districts than in metropolitan centers. The editorial considers that the proposals are objectionable from every angle and that the effect of the proposals, if carried out, would be "in the fullest sense revolutionary."

#### Drought - United States

Case, W. W. The western drought situation continues acute; will 1934 be repeated? Analyst 45 (1151): 237. Feb. 8, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

#### Economic Conditions - Great Britain

The economic future. Country Life 77 (1982): 28. Jan. 12, 1935. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Strand, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Editorial comment on the New Year message of the Prime Minister which "dealt with the future rather than with the past, and with economic rather than political issues." Among the questions that need to be solved are a separate scheme of unemployment benefits for agricultural workers, increasing agricultural employment and placing families on the land.



## Economic Conditions - Netherlands

The economic position of Holland. Lloyds bank limited. Monthly Rev. (n.s.) 6 (59): 19-29. Jan. 1935. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E. C. 3, Eng.)

## Economic Council

Wallace, H. A. America - recluse or trader? Collier's, Feb. 2, 1935, pp. 7-8, 50, 51. (Published in New York, N. Y.) Pam. Coll.

Since the United States will have to decide many important questions within the next few years Mr. Wallace suggests that, "in order to give national continuity on matters about which there can be no disagreement as to need for continuous policy," the President appoint, with the consent of Congress, "a compact continuing staff of long-time economic councilors that will be as revered and trusted as the Supreme Court." Such an economic council should be small and should have "the power to determine by direct referendum the will of the people on key questions of national policy."

## Economic Crisis - Danubian States

Jaszi, Oscar. The economic crisis in the Danubian States. Social Research 2 (1): 98-116. Feb. 1935. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

Overpopulation in the Danubian countries has led to "a pulverization of peasant property, to a growing land famine, and to an increasing fear among the ruling classes of political explosion. The agrarian reforms after the World War were due, to some extent, to the pressure of overpopulation "the evils of which, it is shown, they were unable to cure, even approximately. In Hungary only 180,000 hectares were added to the territories occupied by the small proprietors in fragments of one fifth to one hectare. In Czechoslovakia about 550,000 hectares of forest and 600,000 hectares of arable land were expropriated from the large and medium-sized estates, and 40,000 hectares of pasture were taken from the large estates and given to village communities. In Yugoslavia 1,000,000 hectares of the large estates were turned over to the former serfs, 500,000 hectares were distributed among the smaller peasants, and 500,000 hectares of forest became community property. "Although the territory expropriated was not more than one eighth of the Yugoslavian agrarian land, the reform was far reaching considering the fact that even before the war this region was characterized by the preponderance of small peasant properties." In Rumania about 6,000,000 hectares were redistributed and the agricultural land held by large estates was reduced from 40 percent to about 10 percent. It is pointed out that while the social-political consequences of these agrarian reforms were highly beneficial, the economic consequences were often disadvantageous resulting in many places in a considerable decrease in agricultural productivity.

"The distribution of land was not far reaching enough and the maximum allotment was not sufficient to give real independence to the peasant families.



The division of the land cannot alone solve the agrarian problem if the peasant proprietors have not the necessary credit to carry on a reasonably advanced type of production... Finally, and this is perhaps more significant than all the other causes, all the agrarian countries embarked upon a policy of artificial industrialization which enormously increased the cost of the industrial commodities required by the peasants... Austria and Czechoslovakia... imposed high protective duties on agricultural products." All this has led to less intensive cultivation, a rapid decrease in the price of land, and a large debt on property. "The slogan of a planned economy has become a pretext for preserving the income from rent, to the detriment of those who live by their labor... The productivity of the land is too low and the population is increasing too rapidly. Increased agricultural production, however, faces a political obstacle in most countries of central Europe in the resistance of the still dominant landed interests represented by the holders of large and middle sized estates. This is the reason why new plans for the distribution of land are advocated not only in Hungary, where feudalism remains intact, but also in Yugoslavia, where large and middle sized holdings are only the exception." Several reasons are given for the failure of the agrarian succession states to industrialize their countries. It is suggested that an increase of agricultural production would be remunerative for the small peasants. The marketable surplus would increase and the money income of the peasants would be larger even in the case of lower agricultural prices. If the population became more prosperous the state could get more advantageous commercial treaties with foreign countries... The agrarian states of the Danube are unable to consume their agrarian products not because they produce too much but because they produce too little... It is agrarian overpopulation, extreme misery and the great poverty of the whole country which is responsible for the fact that even the small quantities produced are not consumed, and remain export surpluses which bring disaster unless they are sold in foreign countries... Only a strong, prosperous and cultured peasantry could break down those agricultural and industrial monopolies which at present close the door to Danubian cooperation. This regeneration of agriculture leading up to a political confederation is now the supreme task of the Danubian countries."

#### Economic Crisis - Netherlands

Kaag, H. A. Brief survey of measures taken in the Netherlands to counteract the effects of the economic crisis. *Amsterdamsche Bank n.v. Financial and Econ. Rev. Statis. Dept.*, no. 42; pp. 1-11. Jan. 1935. (Published in Amsterdam)

A brief survey of measures affecting trade policy, governmental intervention in connection with international payments, assistance to agriculture and cattle breeding, assistance to fisheries, shipping and inland navigation, and measures for increasing the amount of work available.

Among the measures for the relief of agriculture are The Wheat Act of 1931, the Crisis Dairy Products Act of 1932, the Crisis Pig-breeding Act of 1932, Agricultural Crisis Act of May 5, 1933, Aug. 5, 1933, and July 27, 1934, measures for aiding the growing of rye, barley, flax, osiers, and rushes, sugar beets, poultry farming, production of peat, and the potato flour industry, and the Crisis Leasehold Act.



## Economic Geography

Economic Geography, v. 11, no. 1, pp. 1-108. Jan. 1935. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Contents: Geographical controls of agriculture in Orkney and Shetland, by Andrew C. O'Dell, pp. 1-19; Seattle as a port city, by Albert L. Seeman, pp. 20-32; Agricultural regions of Asia, part VII, The Japanese Empire, B. The Ryu Kyu-Taiwan region, by Robert Burnett Hall, pp. 33-52; Human occupance of the St. Clair Delta, by Bert Hudgins, pp. 53-61; Dominica; a wet tropical human habitat, by Lucia Carolyn Harrison, pp. 64-76; Rural settlement in north west Devon, England, by Beatrice M. Swainson, pp. 77-90; Economic geography of Greece, by Joseph Slabey Roucek, pp. 91-104; The rayon industry of Japan, by Shinichi Suzuki, pp. 105-107.

## Economic Recovery

Backman, Jules, and Jackson, A. L. Recovery here and abroad. Commodity price and employment trends in this country compare favorably, but not so for production. Barron's 15 (4): 6. Jan. 28, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The following is the first paragraph of this article:

"In a recent editorial in Barron's, 'The Road to Recovery,' by Sir Henry Strakosch, was discussed. In conclusion, the editor suggested 'it would be interesting to add the United States to Sir Henry's tabulations and charts and see the results.' In response to this suggestion, we have prepared the following analysis which presents comparable figures for the United States to those used by Sir Henry for other countries. In presenting this analysis, we are not accepting or rejecting the conclusions which he has reached. We are merely trying to extend his analysis to include this country. Table 1 indicates the trends of the indices of activity in the United States."

"The road to recovery." The case for the gold bloc. Economist 120 (4769): 113-114. Jan. 19, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

In this article a correspondent replies, from the point of view of the gold bloc, to Sir Henry Strakosch's memorandum.

Strakosch, Sir Henry. "The road to recovery." Supplement to the Economist, Jan. 5, 1935. 12pp. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Also published in Econ. Forum 2 (4, sect. 1): 1-70. winter 1935.

Contents: Collapse of the gold standard; economic developments in gold and sterling countries; international trade; exchange stabilization; costs and prices; the effect of falling prices on costs; the divergence between costs and prices; the failure of deflation; the prerequisites of exchange stability; need for a world monetary system; an international gold standard; central bank co-operation; U. S. A. and sterling area; the immediate tasks.

"Briefly summarised, the most urgent and immediate tasks ahead are for the Gold countries to restore their internal production and trade, and



for the Gold as well as the Sterling countries to remove the impediments which are at present clogging the channels of economic intercourse between the nations. What, in the present situation, dominates all else, and calls insistently for prompt and courageous action, is the restoration in each country of a stable equilibrium between the costs of production and the prices of the goods produced, and between the burden of debts and incomes. That applies especially to the countries which maintain the Gold Standard, or pretend to do so. Deflation as a means of attaining that equilibrium having failed completely in its purpose, the only possible way open to the Gold countries is an appropriate reduction of the gold value of their currencies."

### Electrification, Rural

Nest eggs for rural power. Private electric power interests can meet competition of New Deal by setting up marketing agencies which will accept payments in kind for power consumed. Couch turns to lowly hen to justify rural electrification, and statistical studies show he is on firm ground. Experimental work has already begun. Natl. Sphere 15 (2): 25-27. Feb. 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

Describes Mr. Harvey C. Couch's program of rural electrification for Arkansas. Mr. Couch who is connected with the Arkansas Power and Light Company, "proposes to install a substation, build extension lines throughout the community and its environs wherever as many as three customers to the mile can be obtained. He will offer to arrange for wiring the homes and to sell, to each family, which owns its home, the lamps, irons, water pumps and such other equipment as can be used advantageously, on a monthly payment plan, and allow five years, if necessary, in which to pay.

"To the farmers and other home-owners who desire to avail themselves of this offer, he proposes to give sufficient employment in the building of the lines to enable them to make the first payment on the wiring and the equipment they purchase, and, whenever possible, continue the employment even longer."

He also proposes that when funds are not available to pay for the current used that ten or twelve good hens be added to each farmer's flock.

White, E. A. The challenge of rural electrification. Agr. Engin. 15 (12): 414, 418. Dec. 1934. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

### Employment Capacity of Agriculture

Brandt, Karl. The employment capacity of agriculture. Social Research 2 (1): 1-19. Feb. 1935. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

The object of this study is "to consider whether the economic forces that have operated to expel labor from agriculture have exhausted their potency, and whether counterbalancing forces increasing the employment capacity of agriculture are gaining strength. "The writer finds that as



matters stand today, there is "no ground for forecasting either an absolute increase or an absolute decrease in the employment capacity of agriculture. There can be little question that relatively to other departments of economic life the employment capacity of agriculture will diminish."

He thinks that the employment capacity of agriculture can be increased only by providing supplementary employment by which the farmer may earn an income additional to his farm income. "Reshaping agriculture by a vast program of homesteads and creating new rural communities with a mixed agricultural and economic function would lead toward the reform of the entire economic system... The new life in the rural community will have nothing in common with the smokestack city nor with the desolate farmsteads of today. What we shall have is a new form of civilization, deriving its vitality from the rural community, which in spite of the forces of disintegration retains the potentiality of a sound social life."

### L'Est Européen Agricole

L'Est Européen Agricole 3. année, no. 11, Oct. 1934. (Issued by the Comité Permanent d'Études Économiques des États Agricoles de l'Europe Centrale et Orientale. Published by Jouve & Cie, 15, Rue Racine, Paris (6e), France).

Partial contents: Les récentes mesures pour améliorer l'organisation agraire, by K. Kasinski. An account of recent measures adopted in Poland for putting the agrarian reform into effect and for financing the operations. pp. 7-20; Le dégrèvement agricole à l'automne 1934, by Michel Wierusz-Kowalski. An account of the status of agricultural indebtedness in Poland in the autumn of 1934, with special reference to credit and debt conversion - pp. 21-45; La préférence pour les matières oléagineuses d'origine indigène, by Louis Bernstein. An account of an agreement signed by agricultural organizations and the vegetable oil industry, at the instigation of the Polish Government, whereby the industry agrees to purchase all the oil seeds produced in the country in accordance with conditions agreed on with the producers. The advantages of this agreement are enumerated. - pp. 46-57. L'entente agricole polono-dantzicoise, by Thadée Pilch. The terms of Poland's commercial treaty with Danzig as regards agricultural products are discussed. - pp. 58-69. Tchecoslovaquie. La situation de l'agriculture au cours de la dernière campagne agricole, by Antonin Prokes. A brief sketch of agricultural conditions in Czechoslovakia. pp. 80-82. L'élevage des chevaux, by Joseph Babor. Horse raising in Czechoslovakia. pp. 83-89. Prices of a number of agricultural products in various world markets are given as well as statistics of various kinds for agricultural products in Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia.

### Exchanges, Commodity

Mayer, R. J. We become commodity-conscious. Nation's Business 23 (2): 15-16, 61. Feb. 1935. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

The commodity editor of the Wall Street Journal tells the story of the commodity exchanges and the part they are playing in our business life.



## Farm Economist

Farm Economist, v. 1, no. 9, pp. 181-196, January, 1935. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, Eng.)

Contents: Mechanized farms survey; some preliminary observations [survey made by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute] by H. Whitby, pp. 181-182; Grassland management and output on a Lancashire farm, by John Steward, pp. 183-184; The certainty of farming, by F.R.G.N. Sherrard [includes data showing cost of milk production in pence per gallon on 10 farms 1924/25-1932/33 and cost of feed in pence per gallon for the same years] pp. 185-186; Forecast of the 1935 wheat acreage [6 eastern counties of England] by R. McG. Carslaw and P. E. Graves, pp. 186-188; Egg marketing in the north of England, by G. T. Roy, pp. 188-190; Changes in the volumes of food imports since 1931, by K.A.H. Murray, pp. 190-192; charts showing prices of agricultural commodities in England and Wales 1931-1934.

## Farm Labor Strikes

Taylor, R. S., and Kerr, Clark. Uprisings on the farms. Survey Graphic 24 (1): 19-22, 44. Jan. 1935. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writers "have been keeping a hand on the fast pulse of agricultural troubles on the Pacific Coast for the past two years. They describe the temper of the growers and of the custodians of law and order, and what lies behind the belligerent mood of the striking farm laborers."

## Food - Imports - Great Britain

Britain's food imports. Statist 125 (2968): 48-49. Jan. 12, 1935. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Summarizes and comments on the booklet, The Planning of Food Imports, by K. A. H. Murray and Ruth L. Cohen.

## Forest Taxation - Europe

Luncz, G. Present-day taxation problems with regard to privately owned forests in Europe. Internatl. Rev. Agr. 25 (12): 545T-553T. Dec. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The writer considers "the most characteristic features of the various measures in force in the different countries for the taxation of privately owned forests from the point of view of their correspondence, having regard to the experience that has been gained, with the essential requirements of a proper and continuous preservation of forest resources." Countries are Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

## Freight Rates

Wilson, G. L. Are railroad freight rate structures obsolete? Harvard Business Rev. 13(2): 179-185. Jan. 1935. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)



## Grain

Davis, G. H. Grain industry regulation. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 73 (8): 322, 323. Oct. 24, 1934. (Published at 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association at Memphis, Tenn. The address is concerned with changes that were brought about in the grain industry through legislative measures. Mr. Davis also tells "how our investments and the future of the trade would be affected by possible enactment of some of the hundreds of bills thrown into the legislative hopper each year."

## Grain - Italy

Nicotra, Giovanni. Il problema economico dei cereali. Rivista di Politica Economica 24 (12): 1254-1261. Dec., 1934. (Published at Via Poli, 42, Rome, Italy)

The author discusses the important part played by grain in human economy and the grain problem from the technical, political, and economic standpoint with special reference to Italy's problem, the policy of the Fascist government, and the maintenance of grain prices.

## Grain (Bread) - Consumption and Trade - Switzerland

Shollenberger, J. H. Bread grain consumption and trade in Switzerland. Foreign Crops and Markets 30 (2): 32-40. Jan. 14, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Topics dealt with are production and consumption of wheat and rye imports, and exports, domestic wheat, government regulations affecting the grain and milling industries, milling practices and wheat preferences, bakery practices, and dietary habits. Accompanied by three tables which show acreage, production, yield per acre, imports, exports, and apparent total and per capita consumption of wheat and rye for a series of years; and imports of wheat into Switzerland according to countries of origin for the calendar years, 1913, 1925-1933.

## Grain Loans - U.S.S.R.

Government grain loans to collective farms in the Soviet Union. Foreign Crops and Markets 30 (5): 98-100. Feb. 4, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

## Hogs - Great Britain

Easterbrook, L. F. Pigs and planning. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 9 (202): 6-7. Jan. 5, 1935. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

A discussion of the results of the Pig Scheme.



## logs. - Queensland

The Queensland pig industry act. Queensland Agr. Jour. 42 (6): 746, 747-749. Dec., 1934. (Published in Brisbane, Queensland)  
The provisions and regulations are explained.

## Index of Crop Production

Purves, C. M. New index of crop production, 1866 to 1934. Agr. Situation 19 (1): 2-4. Jan. 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)  
This new index of crop production, recently prepared from the revised estimates of crop production in the United States from 1866 to date, replaces the index number of the mass of crop production which previously was published in the December Crops and Markets."

## Insurance, Social - France

The application of the new social insurance legislation in France. Internatl. Labour Rev. 31 (1): 64-83. Jan. 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount, Vernon St. Boston, Mass.)

"The compulsory social insurance system instituted in France by the Act of 30 April 1930 consists of two main schemes which to a great extent operate separately; a general insurance scheme, covering workers in commerce and industry and domestic servants, and an agricultural insurance scheme. The risks covered (sickness, maternity, invalidity, old age, and death) are divided into two groups, described according to the system of financial organisation applied to them as accumulation risks (invalidity and old age) or assessment risks (sickness, maternity, and death). The first report on the results of the working of the social insurance schemes was submitted to the President of the Republic at the beginning of 1934 [Journal Officiel, 8 March 1934, annexe]."

This article summarizes this first report "on the application of social insurance in France, considered successively from the standpoint of scope, insurance institutions, financial resources, benefits, and financial management."

## Insurance, Unemployment

Agricultural workers' insurance. Economist 120 (4770): 172. Jan. 26, 1935. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir William Beveridge, has just published a report advocating the extension of Unemployment Insurance to agriculture. The scheme proposed is on the same lines as the general insurance scheme, but is not to be incorporated in it." Details of the scheme are briefly given.

Compulsory unemployment insurance. Cong. Digest 14 (2): 33-59. 64. Feb. 1935. (Published at 2131 LeRoy Place, Washington, D. C.)



This number contains pro and con arguments and fact material. Included in the factual meeting are the following: Efforts to enact unemployment insurance legislation in the United States; Contrasting state plans, (a) the Wisconsin plan, (b) the Ohio plan; How the foreign compulsory insurance plans operate, (a) the British system, (b) the German system, (c) other foreign compulsory systems; Foreign voluntary plans in operation.

A list of 1934 references on unemployment insurance selected from a new reference list compiled by Laura A. Thompson, Librarian, Department of Labor, is given on p. 59.

#### International Labour Office

The International labor organization in theory and practice. Its structure and activities; class and national conflicts that occur within it; its accomplishments; and theory underlying its work. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. Serv. Ser., Memorandum No. 14. November 5, 1934, 7pp., mimeographed. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

#### Irrigation - Natal

Simpson, J. R. Natal Estates irrigation scheme. South African Sugar Jour. 18 (9): 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557. Sept. 30, 1934. (Published at 7, St. Andrew's Building, Esplanade, Durban, Natal)

In a paper read at a meeting of the Natal Institute of Engineers in Durban on July 13, 1934, an outline is given of the "enterprise of the Natal Estates Limited in the utilisation of the waters of the Umgeni River as irrigation for their sugar cane lands, and also some of the engineering features... in connection with same." Many problems were "tackled and successfully overcome, and the Natal Estates Limited have now had the satisfaction of seeing a wonderful growth of sugar cane on land that was formerly unprofitable to cultivate, and would in all probability have been abandoned in a short space of time, had irrigation not been introduced."

#### Labor - Scotland

Labour on Scottish farms. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18 (1): 75 Jan., 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

Contains table of numbers of regular and casual workers on holdings exceeding one acre in extent on June 4, 1934.

#### Labor - Trinidad

Shephard, C. Y. Agricultural labour in Trinidad. Part II. - Indentured immigration. Trop. Agr. 12 (2): 43-47. Feb. 1935. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B. W. I.)

#### Land Distribution - Hungary and France

Fellner, Frédéric de. L'étatisme et la répartition de la propriété foncière en Hongrie eu égard à l'état du problème en France. Revue Économique Internationale, 26. année, v. 4, no. 3, p. 477-498. Dec., 1934. (Published at Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium. May be obtained from Félix Alcan, 108, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, France)



The author discusses the factors that influence the distribution of landed property and the right of succession in Hungary; also property division in France and its possible lessons for Hungary.

#### Land Improvement and Reclamation - Italy

Contributi dallo Stato per miglioramenti fondiari. Rivista di Agricoltura 39 (45): 542-645. Nov. 11, 1934; (47): 576-677. Nov. 25, 1934. (Published at Via del Gesù, 57, Rome, Italy)

This is a reproduction of a pamphlet issued by the Office of Land Reclamation containing information with regard to the contributions that may be made by the State for purposes of land reclamation and improvement.

Fontana, Attilio. I miglioramenti fondiari secondo il nuovo catasto e le leggi speciali. L'Italia Agricola 71 (12): 1087-1098. Dec., 1934. (Published at Palazzo Margherita, Via. Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy)

A discussion of land improvements as determined by the law of March 1, 1886 in the light of the new cadastral law and other pertinent legislation.

#### Land Policy - New Hampshire

Perkins, F. E. Land policy is problem. New Hampshire legislature faces task of developing program for state's unproductive areas. New Eng. Homestead 108 (2): 2. Jan. 19, 1935. (Published in Springfield, Mass.)

There has been much misunderstanding in the state regarding the Government's plan to buy 12,000 acres of unproductive submarginal land north of Manchester for recreational and timber development, E. C. Hirst, chairman of the advisory committee on land use of the New Hampshire Planning Board, and A. W. Manchester, northeastern director of the land-use section of the A.A.A., have explained the government's objectives in various talks. A summary of their remarks is given in this article.

"The first public-policy pronouncement to come from the land-use advisory committee of the state planning board recommends to the legislature that the state should examine all land within its borders which is slated for federal purchase and, after consultation with the towns involved, approve or disapprove such action. A further recommendation is that the towns be given power to zone themselves and thus avoid such expenses as road upkeep and transportation of school children in sparsely settled sections which might be better suited to forests or public parks than to farming."

#### Land Settlement - Argentina

Coni, Emilio A. Financiación de una colonización oficial de tierras de los bancos oficiales. Revista de Economía Argentina 33 (197): 205-211. Nov., 1934. (Published at Avenida Diagonal Sáenz Peña, 637, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

The author deprecates the prosecution of land settlement as a work of charity. He believes that "it should be carried on in such a way that the State will be reimbursed for its expenditures. He outlines the characteristics of a typical settler's holdings and the measures that should be adopted by the State for its establishment



### Land Settlement - Jews in the U.S.S.R.

Embree, E. R. Jews on the steppes. Survey Graphic 24 (1): 11-15. Jan. 1935.  
(Published at 112 East 19th St., New York N. Y.)

Describes the Jewish cooperative farm movement in Russia, the impetus to which is "an active cooperation between Agro-Joint, the special agency set up by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and the Soviet Government, which regards as a public duty the reestablishment of all groups into the new order. The guiding star is Joseph A. Rosen, born in Russia, naturalized as an American citizen, graduated in agriculture from Cornell - a scientist, a dirt farmer, a genius in organization and direction."

### Land Settlement - Palestine

Berenstein, M. Jewish colonisation in Palestine. Internatl. Labour Rev. 30 (5): 623-635. Nov., 1934; (6): 797-819. Dec., 1934. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.)

"It is proposed in the following pages to study the Jewish migratory movement, its effects on the demographic position in Palestine, and the various aspects of the economic life of the country (agricultural settlements industrial and commercial activity), and to summarise the principal achievements of the Jewish colonisation movement..."

"Large properties and extensive cultivation are the general rule in Palestine. A very high proportion of the land under Arab ownership is cultivated by tenant farmers... The Government has set up a Land Development Department for the purpose of organising the settlement of the dispossessed Arab farmers on other lands."

An account is given of the administration and functioning of Jewish agricultural settlements owned by the Jewish Colonisation Association, the Jewish National Fund, or by private individuals, "Palestine has not only provided an opening for young people who were unemployed in their country of origin; it has also enabled Jews who were formerly employed in trade or as middlemen to return to the land... A further extension of the land under cultivation would benefit the whole population... Moreover, Palestine is still very sparsely populated, and it seems that with progressive economic expansion the number of inhabitants could be perceptibly increased... An essential feature of Jewish colonisation in Palestine is the development of cooperation." Tables give data on utilization of Jewish capital for settlement.

### Land Settlement - South Australia

Spafford, W. J. Land settlement activities, of the Employment Promotion Council. South Aust. Jour. Agr. 35 (11): 1374-1392. June 15, 1934. (Published in Adelaide, South Australia)

The Employment Promotion Council was organized on September 5, 1932, the Commonwealth and State Governments promising to subsidize its work, pound for pound, up to £25,000 each, £20,000 to be used for land settlement and £5,000 for mining. It was decided to concentrate, on small holdings for mixed



farming where poultry keeping would be the principal activity and eggs would be produced for export. The selection of the land and the settlers, the method of starting a settlement, the terms of allotment, the buildings, and equipment, the expenditure of each settler, the progress made, and the possibilities of success are discussed.

### Land Utilization

Lindley, E. K. Survival of the misfits. Today 3 (14): 10. Jan. 26, 1935.  
(Published at 152 West 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Comments on the recommendations of the Land Use Committee of the National Resources Board. "There are a few novel aspects on the recommendations of the Land Use Committee, but as a whole the program proposed is nothing more than a rational coordination and expansion of conservation activities which the Federal government already has begun in a piecemeal manner."

### Land (Western) Amending Act - New South Wales

N. S.W. Western Lands Amending Act. The commissioner explains. Pastoral Rev. 44 (11): 1178-1139. Nov. 16, 1934. (Published in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia)

Some of the provisions of the act are explained: Improvements or their value are a definite charge on the land until payment is made; that charge taking priority over all other security except money owed to the crown. Land allotted to a smaller man may not be sold or mortgaged unless payment for the improvements has been made or arranged for, but the Minister may allow a transfer to go through if he considers the large landholder's demands unreasonable. Within a month after the determination of the value of the improvements the incoming tenant should pay in cash 20 percent of their value. Terms may then be granted for payment of the balance over a period of 6 years at 4 percent per annum. The area left in the hands of the large landowner should be as compact as possible. A person who holds not more than two home maintenance areas can now apply for one home maintenance area as a perpetual lease.

### Livestock - Great Britain

Scott Watson, J. A., and Murray, K. A. H. The livestock situation. Jour. Farmers' Club, pt. 7, pp. 137-137. Dec. 1934. Discussion, pp. 137-149.  
(Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Discusses the livestock situation, particularly as regards consumption and prices. The writers favor a subsidy rather than import restrictions to remedy the situation. "A subsidy places the burden of farm relief upon the shoulders of those best able to bear it; a levy or tax bears most heavily upon those who must perforce spend the largest part of their incomes upon food. The word subsidy is welcome to nobody's ears. Yet it does seem that, taking the long view and considering the interests of the country as a whole - producer, consumer, manufacturer and trader alike - a carefully worked out scheme of subsidies, to be applied to this or that



commodity as the need could be proved, would be the happiest solution of our problem."

Tables showing the following are given: Estimated value of produce sold off farms and consumed in farm households in Great Britain, 1930-31; index numbers of prices, 1924-33; the decline in the prices of livestock and livestock products in various exporting countries; prices and index numbers of the prices of livestock and livestock products in England and Wales, 1924-33; imports of certain livestock products into Germany, 1924-28, and 1932; trends in the exports of various livestock products, 1925-27 to 1932; estimated per capita consumption of various livestock products in Great Britain, 1924-1933; retail prices of various livestock products, 1924-33; retail price per 1000 calories of various foods, November, 1934; index numbers of consumers' spending power, 1924-33.

#### Livestock - U. S. S. R.

Russian Economic Notes, no. 288, pp. 1-13. Jan. 15, 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Partial contents: The livestock situation in the Soviet Union. The census of June 1934, pp. 1-3; The [livestock] program for the state and collective farms, p. 3; The new livestock census [called for Jan. 1, 1935] pp. 3-4.

#### Mechanization of Agriculture

Denham, H. J. Some trends in mechanised farming. II. - Grass. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18 (1): 14-19. Jan., 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

#### Milk-Marketing - Denmark

Grant, James. Milk marketing in Denmark. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18 (1): 20-33. Jan., 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

Milk marketing in Denmark is discussed under the following headings: Historical development; present day general organisation; federation; size of the creameries; payment for the milk; milk production and utilisation; quality of butter and state control; uniformity of supply; production; home consumption; and export of butter; butter marketing and export agencies; milk and butter price quotations; cheese production and export; cost of operating the creameries; net return; the liquid market; and retail prices.

#### Milk - Marketing - Germany

Milk marketing in Germany. Home Farmer 2 (1): 24, 25. Jan. 1935. (Published at Thames House, Millbank, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

The new milk marketing regulations in Germany are described in this article. By these regulations it has been possible to reduce "the middle-man's risks" and to "decrease excessive margins of gains wherever it appeared necessary in the interest of the community."



### Milk-Regulation - Saskatchewan

Regulation of milk supplied in Saskatchewan. Econ. Annalist 4 (4): 59-60. Dec. 1934. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

### Monopolies - Bulgaria

Bulgaria. Government monopolies. Gt. Brit. Board Trade Jour. (n.s.) 133 (1985): 903. Dec. 20, 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

On Nov. 7, 1934 the setting up of a tobacco monopoly was announced in the Official Gazette of Bulgaria to "control the purchase, manufacture and sale of leaf tobacco and tobacco products and fix the wholesale and retail products thereof. It shall also control the import of tobacco products from abroad and supervise the manufacture of machines and their parts intended for making tobacco products. By virtue of a Law, dated December 1, 1934, a State monopoly of alcohol and plum brandy and light mineral oils is also created."

### Mortgage Moratorium - Argentina

The mortgage moratorium law no. 11,741. Declared constitutional by National Supreme Court. Rev. of the River Plate 77 (2244): 11, 13, 15, 17, 19. Dec. 14, 1934. (Published in Buenos Aires. New York Agents: S. S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

A free translation of the substance of the finding of the Supreme Court of Argentina to the effect that "law 11,741 is constitutional in so far as it grants the moratorium of three years, and that it is unconstitutional as regards the first part of its Article 6, which is contrary to Articles 14, 17 and 28 of the Constitution."

### National Agricultural Conference

O'Neal presents unified farm program to President. National agricultural conference formulates comprehensive program for farm recovery. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Official News Letter 14 (2): 1, 2. Jan. 22, 1935. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

In addition to the account of the conference on pages 1 and 3 of the Official News Letter is given a statement of the program and objectives of the conference. Recommendation regarding the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, monetary reform, rural credit, national land utilization, cooperative marketing, Packers and Stockyards Act, etc. are made.

### Occupation Statistics

Statistics of occupied population in different countries. Internatl. Labour Rev. 31 (1): 123-134. Jan. 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

This article is the first of a series of articles which will contain "summary tables showing the structure of the population, from the standpoint of gainful activity, in the principal countries." Figures for the United States and Canada are given in this article.



## Oils and Fats

The present economic condition of the coconut and other oil-producing industries. *Malayan Agr. Jour.* 22 (9): 405-436. Sept., 1934. (Published at Kuala Lumpur)  
"An abstract of the Report of the Vegetable Oil Committee appointed by... The Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States on 21st April, 1934, and under the Chairmanship of Dr. H. A. Tempany."

## Oleomargarine

Böker, H. Present day tendencies of production and consumption of margarine. *Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol.* [reprint from the *Internatl. Rev. Agr.*] 25 (12): 517E-541E. Dec. 1934. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

In two parts: Progress and consumption of margarine in the chief margarine-consuming countries; The competition between butter and margarine. Among the statistical data given are the following: production of margarine by countries; consumption of butter and margarine per capita by countries; production of margarine in the United States, by classes; oils and fats, except butter, utilized in the production of margarine in the United States; consumption of raw materials by the Danish margarine industry; production, consumption and exportation of margarine in the Netherlands; etc.

## Olive Growers, International Federation

International federation of olive growers. *Indus. and Labour Inform.* 52 (13-14): 392. Dec. 24-31, 1934. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

A meeting called by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome in November 1934 "approved the constitution and rules of a new International Federation, the objects of which will be to promote the general interests of olive growers, to coordinate internationally the measures adopted to improve the methods of cultivation employed in olive groves, to improve the manufacturing processes in use in the olive oil trade, to prevent fraudulent practices, to organise publicity with a view to increasing the consumption of olive oil, and in general to take the necessary steps for the encouragement and protection of all branches of the olive-oil trade."

## Potatoes - Scotland

Acreage under each variety of potatoes in 1934. *Scot. Jour. Agr.* 18 (1): 75-78. Jan., 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

Contains a statement showing the acreage under certain varieties of potatoes in Scotland in 1934, as returned by growers of one acre or over.



## Poultry - Canada

Report of the Poultry committee, Canadian Society of Animal Production - eastern section. Sci. Agr. 15 (3): 181-188. Nov. 1934. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

Breeding, nutrition, growth, fattening, marketing, housing, sanitation and health, disease control and parasite control are the subjects considered in the report.

## Price-fixing

Fixed maximum prices. By "Verax." Producer 19 (1): 9. Jan. 1935. (Published at 1, Balloon St., Manchester, Eng.)

"The agitation for fixed maximum prices for C.W.S. [Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.] productions appears likely to be stronger than ever during 1935." Because of this the writer sets forth the objections which occur most frequently.

## Price Statistics - India

Guha Thakurta, J. R. A short list of [Indian] official publications relating to price statistics. Sankhyā; the Indian Journal of Statistics 1 (4): 440-446. Oct. 1934. (Published at the Art Press, 20 British Indian St., Calcutta, India.)

## Production for Use by the Unemployed - Ohio

Operation of idle factories by Ohio relief authorities for benefits of unemployed. Monthly Labor Rev. 39 (6): 1311-1319, illus. Dec. 1934. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

"Operation by the State of idle factories for the benefit of the unemployed has been undertaken on a considerable scale in Ohio. Clothing and household furnishings are being manufactured. It is expected that the 11 factories now in operation will give employment to more than 800 workers. As only part-time work is to be given to individual workers, however, the number of persons actually employed is expected to be at least 50 percent more when the factories are operating at full capacity. The employees are selected from the relief rolls and are paid in cash for their labor. The goods are to be sold to the relief agencies throughout the State, for distribution to persons on relief." p.v.

## Profitableness of Farming - Scotland

Fourth report on the profitableness of farming in Scotland, 1931-2. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18 (1): 72-73. Jan., 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

A digest of the above report which is "based on a study of the financial accounts from 198 farms which have been collected by the Advisory Economists of the Agricultural Colleges and which serve as a basis for advisory work as well as for the assessment of the national situation of the industry."



## Rationing - U. S. S. R.

Abolition of ration cards on bread and some other agricultural products. Russian Econ. Notes, no. 289, pp. 1-5. Jan. 30, 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Abolition of rationing in the Soviet Union. Indus. and Labour Inform. 52 (13-14): 392-395. Dec. 24-31, 1934. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation; 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.)

An account of the reasons for rationing, the extent of rationing, and the reasons for its abandonment. The Decree to abolish rationing "fixes the standard prices for bread, flour, meal, macaroni, peas, beans, lentils and rice in each of the eight regions, which are defined in the Decree. A special scale is fixed for oats and bran... The sale of more than two kilograms of bread or 1 kilogram of flour to any one person is prohibited. The sale of cereals at low prices to the peasants who supply the State with industrial crops will be abolished on 1 January 1935. The prices paid for these products (cotton, flax, hemp and tobacco) will consequently be raised... As regards compulsory deliveries of corn, the 1935 prices will show an increase of 10 percent. over those of 1934: in the case of free purchases by the State or the co-operative societies, the increase will be 20 percent."

Volin, L. The abolition of the bread-card system in the Soviet Union. Foreign Crops and Markets 30 (4): 77-81. Jan. 28, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

## Rice - Bengal

Ali, Hashem Amir, Bose, Tara Krishna, and Talukdar, J. N. Varieties and yields of rice in Benuria Mauza in Lower Birbhum, Bengal. Sankyā; the Indian Journal of Statistics 1 (4): 359-387. Oct. 1934. Editorial note by P. C. Mahalanobis, pp. 387-389. (Published at the Art Press, 20 British Indian St., Calcutta, India)

"In the present paper attention has been focussed on all the rice land of a single Mauza [unit of land settlement for revenue purposes] (approximate position 23° 40' N and 87° 38' E) with a detailed study of about a hundred plots. It deals with the yields of rice in a single year, and along with the yields it seeks to find out what other qualities such as husking quality, market value, etc., pertain to the different varieties grown in the region."

## Rural America

Rural America, v. 13, no. 1, January 1935. (Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 E. 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: A working balance between agriculture and industry, by Henry A. Wallace [paper read before the American Statistical Association, December 28, 1934] pp. 3-4. The A.C.L.A. -- what of the future? by Carl C. Taylor, pp. 5-8; Planning for rural library service, by Carl



H. Milam, radio address, November 18, 1934] pp. 8-9; Youth and national planning. Summary of discussion sessions, seventeenth annual conference of the Student Section, A.C.L.A., Washington, D. C., November 16-19, 1934, pp. 10-12 [among the subjects discussed were benefits of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the contribution of subsistence homesteads, changes in the Tennessee Valley, outlook for rural rehabilitation, etc.); Coordinating rural education programs, by Richard E. Jagers, p. 13.

### Rural Civilization

Bryson, Lyman. After the farmer is abolished. Survey Graphic 24 (1): 33-34. Jan. 1935. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer foresees "a new unit of civilization" when the farm and city both lose their importance through a decline in the number of professional farmers and the decentralization of industry. This unit may be a strengthened village where part-time farming activities will be combined with some industrial or trade occupation, and where "the schools, the libraries, the circulation of music and art and all the major enjoyments, will be as satisfactory...as they are now in any but the largest centers."

### Rural Community Organization

Adams, W. G. S. Better living: the community movement in the countryside. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18 (1): 6-14. Jan., 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland)

The author emphasizes the importance not only of agriculture but of the rural community as permanent parts of national life. He notes the persistence of the family farm even in countries which have been tending towards a more industrial form of society. "It is because the family farm gives the possibility of a living, however hard, and provides satisfaction for not only the needs but the inclinations and aspirations of the individual... Not only the family farm but all other occupations on the land, down to the small allotments, make possible a greater and better satisfaction of the daily needs of life. The value of the land as a means of supplementing the resources of large numbers of industrial workers and of providing well-being, if not wealth, is yet far from being realized in this country. There are abundant examples of wonderfully managed individual holdings, just as there are of the benefits of allotments to the industrial community, but a vast amount can yet be done to improve the standards not only of those who live by the land in the countryside, but of the industrial workers who can have a share in the land in the neighbourhood of their homes to supply some of the needs of their families." The author passes from the aspect of individual initiative to the question of the organization of the rural community. He calls attention to the influence of the Women's Institute, the Young Farmers' Movement, and the Rural Community Councils which originated in Oxfordshire in 1921. "A well-organized community needs the development of community organization, locally in the village or parish, in the county or in some larger area which groups the villages for cooperation, and finally in the national unit which looks out over the whole field, and which furthermore keeps the whole movement in touch with what is going on in other countries."



## Soil Erosion

Roe, H. B. Soil erosion control and soil moisture regulation in relation to state and national land-use planning. Agr. Engin. 15 (12): 428-430. Dec. 1934. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

Edited by William Boss.

"A presentation specially prepared for the consideration of the National Resources Board in connection with its deliberations relative to state and national land-use planning, and based on the experiences of the land reclamation staff of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in the conduct of official work and on the results of contact with colleagues in other states and in the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

General recommendations regarding research, educational demonstrations, state drainage and soil erosion codes, and the establishment of a land classification department in each state are given.

## Soy beans - Manchuria

The Manchurian soy bean situation. Foreign Crops and Markets 30 (4): 82-86.

Jan. 28, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Accompanied by statistical tables which contain the following data: Estimated soy bean acreage and production, 1929-1934; soy bean production and distribution 1929-30 - 1934-35; total exports of soy beans and bean products, 1929-30 - 1933-34; exports of soy beans and products by countries of destination, 1931-32 to 1933-34; average monthly price of soy beans and soy bean products at Dairen, in silver yen and United States currency and price of crude soy-bean oil at New York, 1932-33 to 1934-35.

## Subsistence Homesteads

Pickett, C. E. The social significance of the subsistence homestead movement. Jour. Home Econ. 26 (8): 477-479. Oct. 1934. (Published by the American Home Economics Association, Baltimore, Md.)

Striemer, Alfred. "Growing villages of farmer-artisans." Rural Rehabilitation 1 (2): 19. Feb. 15, 1935. (Published by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 1734 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Extract from a letter dated Berlin-Neukölln, Oct. 3, 1934, in which the writer gives briefly the theory for his method of settling growing villages of farmer-artisans.

## Sugar

Prinsen Geerligs, H. C. Sugar in 1934. Econ. Bull. Netherlands Indies 2 (19): 340-341. Dec. 17, 1934. (Published in Batavia, Java, N. I.)

"The year 1934 showed, as far as sugar is concerned, the same picture as the previous year, that is to say, a constantly increasing domestic production in the sugar consuming countries, a constantly increasing protection of their own production, an ever tightening monopolisation of buying and selling



and, as a result of all this, the world market getting smaller and smaller and a still further decrease of the price of such sugar as is still left on the open market." Attempts to reduce protection and stimulate production are shown to have been made in the United States with the Jones-Costigan Act, in Brazil, and The Netherlands, and the aims of the British Sugar Marketing Scheme are outlined.

#### Tariff - Great Britain

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This article is concerned with the tax delinquency situation in Arkansas, including causes of delinquency and cost of handling tax delinquent records.

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Creation of a Soviet tea industry. Russian Econ. Notes no. 289, pp. 11-12. Jan. 30, 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Short article on the growth of the tea industry in the Soviet Union.

#### Tobacco

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A continuation of answers to questionnaires sent to correspondents in different countries. Replies in this series are from Dahomey, Portuguese Guinea, and French Mandated Territories of the Cameroons and Togoland.

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Anselmi, Anselmo. Trade associations and corporations in Italy after the recent reforms. Internatl. Labour Rev. 31 (1): 6-27. Jan. 1935. (Published by



the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"In accordance with the evolution of the Fascist corporative system of trade associations, the Act of 5 February 1934 aimed at effective organisation of the corporations on the basis of the main branches of industry. In the present article, Mr. Anselmo Anselmi proceeds to analyse the provisions of the Act and those of the Decrees relating to the twenty-two corporations which have been created. After a recapitulation of the principles upon which the Italian corporations and trade associations are based, he outlines the modifications which have had to be made in the organisation of these associations, in order to adapt them to the new tasks which they are called upon to undertake. He then studies the improvements which have been made in the corporative system properly so called, and analyses the general principles which govern the creation and operation of the corporations, at the same time explaining the standards according to which they were constituted.

"The article is completed by an appendix, containing a series of tables which demonstrate the scheme of organisation of the trade associations and the corporative organisations in Italy at the present time." - p.6

#### Vegetables - British Columbia

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The world wheat problem is discussed in its technical and economic aspects.

Lambilliotte, Maurice. La question mondiale du blé. Revue Économique Internationale, 26.année, v. 4, no. 3, pp. 436-456. Dec., 1934. (Published at Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium. May be obtained from Félix Alcan, 108, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, France)

A discussion of the world wheat situation as it affects exporting and importing countries.



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## Wheat - France

France. The change at the bank of France. A new credit policy. The wheat law in execution. Statist 125 (2967): 15-16. Jan. 5, 1935. (Published at 51, Cannon St., E. C. 4, Eng.)

A statement of the French wheat law and new proposals for the direct purchase of both controlled and free wheat.

May, Pierre. Le problème français du blé. Revue Économique Internationale, 26. année, v. 4, no.3, pp. 499-507. Dec., 1934. (Published at Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium. May be obtained from Felix Alcan, 108, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, France)

A brief summary of France's attempts to regulate wheat prices and their effects.

Hazen, N. W. The French wheat law of December 24, 1934. Foreign Crops and Markets 30 (7): 157-181. Feb. 18, 1935. Mimeographed. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

"The French wheat law of December 24, 1934 aims primarily at the abolition of the minimum price system and the gradual restoration of a free wheat market. From the longer time point of view, the new legislation contains provisions designed at least to stabilize French wheat acreage and possibly to reduce it. In the meantime, the Government program for subsidized exports and denaturing of wheat is to be strengthened." The wheat situation in France is briefly discussed under the following topics: Reasons for the new wheat law; previous governmental intervention; and the French wheat situation on the eve of the law of December 24, 1934, and at the end of January 1935. To mitigate the possible disastrous effect on the wheat market of the abolition of the minimum price system, various decrees were issued, with the result that "the free market will remain limited to 55 percent of the millers' requirements until February 15, 1935, inclusive, when it will be reduced to 40 percent (unless a new decree is promulgated to change these provisions.)..."

"The new law prohibits: (1) The sowing of wheat on areas larger than those established by local custom for the rotation of crops; (2) The cultivation of wheat on soil which bore that crop the preceding year; (3) The increase in area sown to wheat to more than the average of the preceding years..."

"It is estimated that by the end of June 1935, when the Government proposes to buy all the then existing wheat stocks of the 1932-33 and 1933-34 crops, there will still be a surplus of some 10 to 12 million quintals (36.7 to 44 million bushels)..."

"Following the passage of the new law and the formation of the new low price on the free market, the Government reduced both the denaturing and export premiums."



The salient points of the five principal wheat laws enacted for the defense and organization of the French wheat market and also of the principal decrees promulgated in connection with them are given. The laws are those of July 10, 1933, December 28, 1933, March 17, 1934, July 9, 1934, and December 24, 1934. The decrees, of which 21 are listed, range from that of July 13, 1933 to that of January 7, 1935. A set of decrees ranging from that of November 20, 1927 to that of April 28, 1934 show the changes that have taken place in the maximum quantity of wheat flour that millers may extract from domestic wheat.

Tables show the compulsory minimum percentages of domestic wheat to be used by millers, as fixed by law from December 5, 1929 to date; imports and exports of wheat, including flour, by countries, average 1921/25, 1926/30 and annual 1930-1934; minimum wheat prices in France established by law, July 15, 1933 to July 15, 1935; average price of domestic wheat in Paris, by months 1929/30 to 1934/35; and retail prices of first quality white bread in Paris, by months, 1930 to 1935.

All the laws and decrees referred to in this article have been published in the Journal Officiel of France. The text of the law of December 24, 1934 may be found in Journal Officiel 66 (303): 12696-12699. Dec. 25, 1934.

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Contains a free translation of the "National Wine Law as sanctioned on December 20. The law was promulgated on December 24."

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The author urges increased consumption of yerba maté in the United States because of its beneficial effects on the health and because of the economic advantages of its exports to the three producing countries of Paraguay, Brazil, and Argentina.



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Wellington, New Zealand. City council. Milk committee. A brief history of the municipal milk supply. 31pp. [Wellington, Palmer & Mahood, 192-?] 280.344 W46

At head of title: 1840. City of Wellington, New Zealand.

Foreword signed: The Milk committee of the Wellington City council.

Appendix "A" contains the Wellington City Milk Act, 1919.

Wellington, New Zealand. City council. Milk committee. Souvenir of the realization of an ideal. Issued by Wellington City council. 36 pp. Wellington, N. Z., 1931. 280.344 W46S

Foreword signed: W. H. Bennett, chairman, Milk committee, Wellington City council.

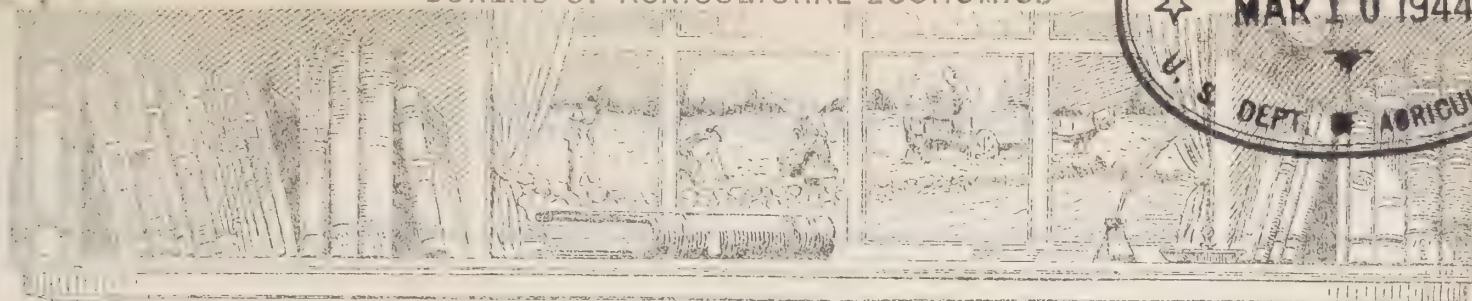
On the municipalisation of the city milk supply.

Appendix "A" contains the Wellington City Milk Supply Act, 1919 and Appendix "B", the Amendment Act, 1926.



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SERVE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



The basis of the cooperative organization is men.  
Capital cannot cooperate -- only men can co-  
operate. -- G. Harold Powell

Vol. 9

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No. 4

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews.....	217-221
Sohn, Dr. Friedrich: Aufgaben und Aufbau des Reichsnährstand- es, by Hermann Reischle und Wilhelm Saure.....	217
Hendrickson, C. I.: Pennsylvania. State planning board. Pre- liminary report ... to Hon. Gifford Pinchot.....	220
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts.....	221-242
Canada. Minister of finance. An explanation of the Farmers' creditors arrangement act, 1934.....	222
Moulton, H. G. The formation of capital.....	223
Joint committee of cotton trade organizations. Economic and statistical dept. The changing conditions of world trade in cotton and rayon goods.....	226
U. S. Committee on economic security. Report to the President...	226
Sayre, F. B. The menace of economic nationalism; address.....	228
U. S. Tariff commission. A graphic analysis of the inter- national trade of the United States in 1932.....	229
Starnes, G. T., and Hamm, J. E. Some phases of labor re- lations in Virginia.....	229
Stamp, L. D., and Willatts, E. C. The land utilisation sur- vey of Britain.....	230
Condra, G. E. Land-use problems in Nebraska.....	231
Beard, C. A. The open door at home .....	232
Committee on government statistics and information services. Statistics relating to agriculture.....	237
Bibliographies.....	243
New Periodicals.....	243-244
Selected List of Recent Reviews.....	244-246
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character.....	247-251
State Publications.....	252-257
Periodical Articles.....	258-298
Notes.....	299-304



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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



SIGNED REVIEWS

Reischle, Hermann and Saure, Wilhelm. Aufgaben und aufbau des Reichsnährstandes. 206pp. Berlin, Reichsnährstand verlags- g.m. b.h. [1934] ([Germany] Reichsnährstand. Schriften über den Reichsnährstand... bd.1) 281.9 R27

In the agricultural sector of German economy, new principles based on socialist ideals have been employed during the past year and a half more radically than in the remaining sectors. When observing recent changes in Germany it is therefore necessary to give particular attention to these developments. The Reichsnährstand is one of the most important instruments for putting into effect the national-socialistic ideas of economy. The Reichsnährstand is a semi-official body with administrative autonomy based on law. Not only all farmers, but also all traders, processors and manufacturers of agricultural products as well as agricultural laborers are members of this organization, which was intended by the makers of the law to include all groups that deal in any way with agricultural products. As production of, trading in, and processing of agricultural products form a major part of German national economy, the new organization represents an important part of the whole economic system. Its aim is to exert considerable influence on production, to regulate the flow of goods in a way most beneficial for the whole community, to eliminate speculation, and to smooth out fluctuations in prices to a very large extent (partly by fixed prices). In order to reach this goal it is necessary to supervise the whole process from the producer of the raw product to the consumer. The new organization, established on the basis of the law of September 13, 1933, has now been roughly completed. In the volume under review by Dr. Reischle and Dr. Saure, who both have done considerable work in building up the new organization, the first exhaustive description of the organization and its functions is given.

In order to understand the organization and its tasks it is first of all necessary to describe the set-up. As absolute head of the entire Reichsnährstand we have the Reich Peasant Leader (Reichsbauernführer) R. W. Darre who, at the same time, heads the Reich Ministry of Agriculture. While the Reich Ministry of Agriculture fulfills legislative and general administrative functions, a large portion of the executive work is done by the Reichsnährstand as a self-administering body. As an important aim is to eliminate the free play of forces in agricultural markets, a great deal of regulatory work is necessary which cannot be done satisfactorily by a central government office. Through the Reichsnährstand the way is opened for an extensive self-administration. The Government determines the aims and the general direction of policy and also handles the supervision, whereas the economic groups comprising the Reichsnährstand search out the most practical methods of application and so take part in moulding a new economy.



Within the organization of the Reichsnährstand we must distinguish a central organization, the Reich Administrative Office (Reichsverwaltungsamt), 19 provincial subdivisions, the Provincial peasant groups (Landesbauernschaften), about 500 county units, the County Peasantries (Kreisbauernschaften), and several thousand local units, the Local Peasantries (Ortsbauernschaften). The influence of the central body reaches down to the last village through the provincial and local organizations. The central office of administration is divided into five departments, one department for general affairs of administration (finance etc) and four Main Divisions (Hauptabteilungen) for the four great sphere of work. The work of Main Division I centers around the farmer as a human being. Peasant culture, community life, youth organization, and the philosophy of national-socialism are the main lines of activity of this Division. In Main Division II the farm as an enterprise - farm management, extension work, the general technic of agriculture, professional training, and agricultural research - is the center of activity. In Main Division III all cooperative efforts of agriculture are centralized, whereas in Main Division IV the manufacturing, processing and trading of agricultural products are organized. According to recent announcements (these are not yet considered in this book) Main Divisions III and IV will be amalgamated in the near future. This new Main Division III will be organized on commodity lines, and will not, as heretofore, be a divided organization of cooperative associations and private trade. The task of the new Main Division III "Market Regulation" (Marktordnung) will be to coordinate all efforts to reorganize agricultural markets. We shall deal with this problem in more detail later.

The provincial organizations, which are headed by a Provincial Peasant Leader (Landesbauernführer) have an administrative organization similar to that of the central organization. The county and village units, headed by the County Peasant Leader (Kreisbauernführer) and the Local Peasant Leader (Ortsbauernführer) respectively, are much simpler. The local units of the organization, however, are very important links in the whole organization as they have direct contact with the people. It should be mentioned also that the Reichsbauernführer has at his disposal a Staff Office (Stabsamt) in which a great deal of planning work is carried out. Besides the offices described the Reichsnährstand includes the institutions of "The National Farmers' Congress" (Reichsbauerntag) and "The National Farmers' Council" (Reichsbauernrat). Corresponding institutions are to be found in the Provincial and County Peasantries. As already pointed out, membership in the Reichsnährstand is compulsory for all individuals and legal persons as stipulated by the law. The funds necessary for the support of the institution are supplied by fees which have the character of taxes. With the establishment of the Reichsnährstand the functions of most of the old agricultural organizations were taken over by the new body. It became necessary to dissolve a great number of organizations; others which still prove to be necessary were attached to the Reichsnährstand and their work closely coordinated with the work of the new organization. This great reorganization, which is practically completed now, has made it possible to tackle problems which under the old conditions could not have been solved.

One of the foremost aims of the Reichsnährstand is to regulate the markets. This task could not be accomplished with the organization just described.



A special machinery organized on commodity lines had to be set up for this purpose. Under the supervision of the Government (partly under leadership of Reich Commissioners) and the Reichsnährstand a number of important agricultural markets (for example milk and dairy products, grain, livestock and meat, eggs, sugar etc.) have already been completely reorganized. It is clear that the organization for each product has to be adjusted to the character of the commodities concerned and that therefore the marketing machinery must show considerable variation from commodity to commodity. On the other hand, there are certain principles which we find applied whenever possible. There is a distinct tendency to have the regulation of markets carried out by self-administering bodies such as the so-called Group Associations (Wirtschaftliche Vereinigungen) or the Marketing Associations (Marktverbände). The former are compulsory associations for groups fulfilling a certain function, as for example, the flour mills. They are horizontal in character. The latter constitute a vertical association including the production, manufacturing and trading of a particular product. These "Marktverbände" which are usually subdivided into a head organization and regional units, are a form of organization which is most typical of the National Socialist market order. The aim is to fix prices or at least to keep prices as constant as possible, to adjust production to demand, to improve and unify quality, to fix margin and price spreads, and to avoid unnecessary transportation. This goal can only be reached if the various groups dealing with the product concerned work together. The necessary cooperation is brought about by the Marketing Associations which are compulsory organizations. The Marketing Associations themselves do not go in for business, they regulate the entire trade and the flow of goods. In order to distribute offers as evenly as possible, to carry out an orderly stock policy, and to adjust imports to home market requirements, special institutions, the so-called Reich Offices (Reichsstellen) have been established. These Reich Offices which are a necessary link in the whole marketing system have the character of Government offices and are not a part of the self-administration. For a number of important agricultural commodities, such as grain, milk and dairy products, livestock and meat, and eggs (recently also sugar), Marketing Associations have been established during the past year. Other markets, for which the character of the products or former organization did not make the immediate establishment of a Market Association advisable, have been treated in other ways. Temporary solutions have been found. Special Commissioners (Kommissare or Beauftragte) of the Government or the Reichsnährstand have been appointed for certain products. As already indicated, the picture of the new market system is very complex although similar principles are applied everywhere.

The book by Dr. Reischle and Dr. Saure describes the status prevailing about October 1934. In the meantime some minor changes have taken place which, however, are not of great importance. The book is particularly valuable because it treats the legal sources quite extensively for the first time; without such a complete guide it would be extremely laborious to follow the developments in detail. The book gives also a short description of the efforts made to regulate the individual markets, and closes with some remarks about probable future development.

Dr. Friedrich Sohn, Berlin, Germany



Pennsylvania. State planning board. Preliminary report, Pennsylvania state planning board, to the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, governor of the commonwealth and to the National resources board. 682pp. Harrisburg, 1934. 280.073 P38.

Text, multigraphed; t.-p., printed.

The National Planning Board, now the National Resources Board, undertook to encourage State and local planning activities by the appointment of consultants for the State Planning Boards. One of the requirements made of the State Boards in consideration of the services of the consultants was that a report be prepared. A number of these reports are now available.

The preliminary report of the Pennsylvania State Planning Board was submitted to the National Resources Board on December 31 last. The limited time available did not permit a large amount of original research to be done. Yet the report does contain a large amount of valuable information. It consists of nearly 700 pages and is illustrated with 152 maps and graphs. Many of the latter are in the form of modernistic pictograms, interesting, but there will probably not be general agreement as to their effectiveness.

The five main sections of the report are entitled "Population; Land and Land Utilization; Working and Living Conditions; Industry, Trade and Transportation; and Social Activities." These sections are preceded by the Principal Findings and Recommendations and followed by two appendices.

The section on Population discusses the population prospect for Pennsylvania, bringing out the trend towards a stable population. This section appears to have as much original material as any. The future population estimates are those of Thompson and Whelpton of the Scripps Foundation. This is probably an indication of the growing interest in the question of population. There is a discussion of the movement of population within the State from a study of population redistribution by C. W. Thornthwaite. The net migration by counties, 1910-1920 and 1920-1930 is shown. There is also an interesting report of a study on the movement of population within the State since the 1930 Census was taken. This study is based on a Census of cities and boroughs having a population of 25,000 or more and the school Census for the whole State. The Census of the cities was a C.W.A. project. Confirmation is given by this study to the impression that the trend back to the farm during the depression has been proportionately greater to the poorer agricultural areas than to the better ones.

The section on Land and Land Utilization is divided under the following heads: Physiography (climate is discussed under this); Agriculture; Forest Land a Basic Resource; Water Resources: Water Supplies and Sanitation; Mineral Resources; and Tentative Outline of Economic-Geographic Regions. The discussion on agriculture is based to a considerable extent on Bulletin 305 of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station and General Bulletin 445 of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Soil erosion, abandoned farm land and submarginal farm land are listed as the three major agricultural land use problems. There is a discussion of all three giving estimates



of the extent of the problems. The discussion of forest land has a table showing recommended future forest ownership and a similar table for park and recreational land. At the end of the discussion on forest land is a "Summary of Land-Use Plans," which treats only of forested or to be forested land for forests, game and parks.

Other parts of the report will also be of interest to some readers. There is a discussion of local governmental problems under the section on Social Activities. For those interested in planning, the Tentative Outline of Economic-Geographic Regions, listed above under the Section on Land and Land Utilization, and Planning for Reasonable Comfort, the first part of the section on Working and Living Conditions, are suggested as especially worthy of attention. They discuss two problems in planning, that are frequently not thought of or dismissed as not needing consideration; the problem of the area for which to plan and what all this planning is for. From the word "Tentative" in the title of the first and the footnote to the title of the other it is evident that the authors of both consider their work as only suggestive. "Ultimately, if we are to plan a sound civilization, we must think essentially, in terms of the needs of citizens. This section is submitted as an attempt to face this problem." C. I. Hendrickson, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Land Economics.

#### DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

##### Agricultural Cooperation - Wales

Conference on development of agricultural co-operative business, Aberystwyth. Report of Conference on development of agricultural co-operative business, Friday, October 26th, 1934. 80pp., mimeogr. Aberystwyth, Department of agricultural economics, University college, 1934. 280.29 C763 Oct.1934.

Partial contents: Farmers and the milk marketing scheme, by Ben Hinds, Vice-chairman, Milk Marketing Board; Prospects of trade in feeding stuffs and fertilizers, by W. H. Jones; and The position of livestock producers in Wales, by A. W. Ashby.

##### Agricultural Economics Society

Agricultural economics society. Report of conference held at St. John's college, Oxford, 29th June to 2d July, 1934, etc. 187 pp. [Reading, 1934] (Journal of proceedings, vol. III, no. 3, Dec. 1934) 281.9 Ag8

Partial contents: Presidential address, by A. W. Ashby; Planning agriculture: Some preliminary observations; Some social implications in the economic planning of agriculture, by L. K. Elmhirst, with discussion; Scientific planning in Czechoslovak agriculture, by Dr. Milan Hodža; Agricultural journalism, by John Morgan, with discussion; A glimpse at the literature of rural life, by J. W. Robertson Scott, with discussion; Description of exhibit of books, by G. D. Amery.



### Agricultural Indebtedness - Canada

Canada. Minister of finance. An explanation of the Farmers' creditors arrangement act, 1934. Published by the authority of Hon. E. N. Rhodes ...Minister of finance. 7 pp. [Ottawa, Printed by J. O. Patenaude, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1934] 284.2 C162

"At the last Session of Parliament there was passed an Act to facilitate compromises and arrangements between farmers and their creditors.

"This Act, which is known as The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, was drafted for the specific purpose of dealing with the financial difficulties of farmers. Its object may best be stated by quoting the preamble to the Act itself-

"Whereas in view of the depressed state of agriculture the present indebtedness of many farmers is beyond their capacity to pay; and whereas it is essential in the interest of the Dominion to retain the farmers on the land as efficient producers and for such purpose it is necessary to provide means whereby compromises or rearrangements may be effected of debts of farmers who are unable to pay; etc., etc."

"To accomplish this object the Act provides for setting up simple and inexpensive machinery and procedure whereby farmers who are unable to meet their liabilities as they become due may propose to their creditors, without actually going into bankruptcy, a composition, extension of time, or scheme of arrangement of their affairs. In the type of case where compromises or rearrangements cannot advantageously be made, Parliament has also provided machinery inexpensive to the farmer whereby a clearance can be obtained by the debtor."

Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. An act to facilitate compromises and arrangements between farmers and their creditors. Assented to 3rd July 1934. 6pp. [Ottawa, Printed by J. O. Patenaude, law printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1934?] 284.2 C163

### Agricultural Indebtedness - Finland

Willandt, O. W. Suomen maatalouden velkaantumisen, lähinnä vuoden 1932 lopussa. 67pp. Helsingissä, Pellervo-seura, 1934. 284.2 W66

Willandt, O. W. The indebtedness of agriculture in Finland...pp. [401]-412. [n.p., 1934]

"Reprinted from Acta agraria fennica, N: p 31, 1934."  
Bibliography, pp.411-412.

The first of the items above contains the findings of the extensive investigation on the indebtedness of Finnish agriculture made by the Bureau of Agricultural Marketing Research of the Pellervo Society, The date of the investigation is given as 1932. The second of the items is a translation into English of the text of the Report.



## Agriculture - Czechoslovakia

Reich, Edvard. Základy organisace zemědělství Československé Republiky.  
Die Grundlagen der organisation der Tschechoslowakischen Landwirtschaft.  
Les bases de l'organisation de l'agriculture en Tchécoslovaquie. 799pp.  
Praha, 1934. (Czechoslovak Republic. Ministerstva zemědělství. Publikace.  
Číslo 88)

This is a critical survey of agricultural economic conditions in Czechoslovakia with special reference to the differences and similarities of agricultural production in the eastern and western sections of the country. The author makes a strong plea for a plan of directed and organized economy if future depressions are to be avoided or their effects minimized.

## Agriculture - Vocational Education

U. S. Dept. of the interior. Office of education. Vocational education.  
Bulletin no. 105. Analysis of the management of a cotton-growing enterprise; managerial training content of the type jobs of an enterprise of growing cotton for market. Rev. 1934. 20 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934. (Agricultural series no. 26) 173 V85B

U. S. Dept. of the interior. Office of education. Vocational education.  
Bulletin no. 178. Teaching farm credit; a discussion of principles and practice together with suggestions to teachers, based on illustrative cases. 43pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934 (Agricultural series no. 46) 173 V85B  
Bibliography, p. 43.

## Capital

Moulton, H. G. The formation of capital. 207pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1935. (The Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 59) 284 M86Fo

"Third in a series... which presents the results of a study of the Distribution of wealth and income in relation to economic progress." - Director's preface.

"Our analysis of the process of capital formation may be summarized as follows. To begin with, we challenged the assumption that money savings enter the market as direct demand for capital goods. We contended that such savings merely constitute a supply of money available to business enterprisers for use in the construction of new plant and equipment. Whether it will be profitable to use such funds in the formation of new capital depends upon the possibility of selling the commodities which such capital can produce. The demand for capital goods is derived from the demand for consumption goods. Hence, an increase in savings at the expense of consumptive demand will decrease rather than increase the output of capital goods.

"In the light of this general analysis we reached a preliminary conclusion that if new capital is to be created there must be an increasing flow of funds through consumption channels as well as through savings channels. We then turned to a study of the evidence afforded by our in-



industrial history as to the conditions under which a growth of capital does in fact take place. The evidence led us to the following conclusions.

"1. The facts show incontrovertibly that new capital is constructed on an extensive scale when consumption is expanding rather than when it is contracting. The bulk of our capital is created in periods of general economic expansion, when productive resources are being more fully utilized than at other times. The process does not involve an extensive shifting of labor and materials from consumption goods industries to the formation of capital. Nor do the prices of consumption goods and capital goods tend to move in opposite directions.

"2. The evidence indicates that in a period when the output of both consumption and capital goods is being increased, there is an expanding flow of funds through both consumption and investment channels. This simultaneous increase is made possible by the expansive quality of our commercial banking credit system.

"3. The available evidence also supports the view that the growth of capital is directly related to the demand for consumption goods. In the first place, changes in the direction of business activity in most cases appear to have begun with factors affecting the consumption side of the economic picture. In the second place, the growth of new capital is adjusted to the rate of expansion of consumptive demand rather than to the volume of savings available for investment. Between 1923 and 1929, for example, the volume of securities floated for purposes of constructing plant and equipment remained practically unchanging in amount from year to year, despite the fact that the volume of money available for investment purposes was increasing rapidly. Regardless of the amount of money available for the construction of new plant and equipment, the growth of capital goods was adjusted to the rate at which consumptive demand was increasing.

"Although the traditional analysis recognized that new capital is created with a view to a subsequent expansion in the output of consumption goods, it was assumed that business enterprisers would proceed for years to create new capital, thereby extending the 'roundabout processes of production, even though consumptive demand might for the time be declining, or lagging. The facts which we have assembled afford no support for this assumption.

"The conclusions which we have reached with reference to the dependence of the growth of capital upon the concurrent expansion of consumptive demand have an important bearing upon the relationship of the distribution of the national income to economic progress. If, in consequence of wide variations in the distribution of income, the proportion of the national income that is saved expands rapidly, there results a maladjustment which retards rather than promotes the expansion of capital.

"The rapid growth of savings as compared with consumption in the decade of the twenties resulted in a supply of investment money quite out of proportion to the volume of securities being floated for purposes of expanding plant and equipment, while at the same time the flow of funds through consumptive channels was inadequate to absorb - at the prices at which goods were offered for sale - the potential output of our existing productive capacity. The excess savings which entered the investment market served to inflate the prices of securities and to produce financial instability. A larger relative flow of funds through consumptive channels would have



led not only to a larger utilization of existing productive capacity, but also to a more rapid growth of plant and equipment...

"At the present stage in the economic evolution of the United States, the problem of balance between consumption and saving is thus essentially different from what it was in earlier times. Instead of a scarcity of funds for the needs of business enterprise, there tends to be an excessive supply of available investment money, which is productive not of new capital goods but of financial maladjustments. The primary need at this stage in our economic history is a larger flow of funds through consumptive channels rather than more abundant savings." - Conclusions.

#### Cotton - China

China. Ministry of industries. National agricultural research bureau.

Dept. of agricultural economics. Special publication no. 3. A regional test of cotton; report of the first year's results conducted by the National agricultural research bureau [by] H. H. Love and Y. S. Chen. 26pp. Nanking, China, 1934. 281.9 C44

Pp. 1-14 in English; pp. 15-26 in Chinese.

"Since cotton is one of the most important crops of China, it is worthwhile to know which varieties are best adapted to each of the large cotton-growing regions. For a good many years foreign cotton seed has been imported for growing in certain regions of China, but little definite information is available to denote the exact regions where Chinese cotton is the more profitable and where foreign cotton is the better...

"With this in mind, the National Agricultural Research Bureau planned to conduct an extensive variety test in which Chinese varieties were to be compared with foreign varieties under the same climatic conditions and with the same cultural treatment...

"The results of all the foregoing trials, as already emphasized, are from one year only and one is not justified in drawing definite conclusions from the experiments of one year. However, since the trials were conducted at a number of places, the data do furnish some interesting comparisons as to the possible adaptability of foreign and Chinese varieties."

#### Cotton - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Empire cotton growing corporation. Progress reports from experiment stations, season 1933-1934. 151pp. London, 1935. 72.9 G79Rs 1933-34

#### Cotton - United States

Patch, B. W. Cotton exports and crop reduction. pp.243-259. Washington, D. C., 1934. (Editorial research reports, v. 2, 1934, no.14) 280 Ed42 1934 v.2, no. 14.

Partial contents: Conflicting aspects of cotton control program; The United States and the world cotton supply; Cotton exports and the cotton export market; and Voluntary and compulsory cotton crop reduction.



## Cotton and Rayon - World Trade

Joint committee of cotton trade organisations. Economic and statistical dept. The changing conditions of world trade in cotton and rayon goods. 1. Introduction and survey of present trade distribution. 10pp. Manchester, 1935, 304 J662 pt. 1

Have also statistical appendix to pt. 1.

"The survey begins by measuring the size of international trade in cotton goods in relation to international trade generally. A further comparison is made between cotton and rayon goods. The distribution of trade among the principal exporting countries is considered next. This involves an examination of the extent to which various countries are interested in the cotton goods export trade, compared with their exports of other manufactures including rayon; the extent to which they are interested in exporting yarns, thread, piece goods or made-up cotton goods; and the extent to which their trade is already preserved by political means.

"Consideration of the principal cotton goods markets follows. The future development of these markets is obviously related to the consumption of cotton goods per head of population; and to the progress of domestic industries. Cotton goods imports are compared with the import trade in other manufactured goods, and with remittances on account of interest on investments and other services.

"This survey is based mainly on figures for 1929 and 1933, that is, the year immediately before the depression of 1930-1931, and the latest year for which complete figures are available. A period of comparative stability closed in 1929...

"After 1929 depression set in, and even in 1933, when recovery had begun, the volume of international trade was only 75 percent., and its value only 52 percent., of the 1929 figure." - Summary

## Cuba

Foreign policy association, New York. Commission on Cuban affairs. Problems of the new Cuba. Report of the Commission on Cuban affairs. 523 pp. [New York] Foreign policy association, incorporated, 1935. 280.14 F76 Chapter 19. A soil and forestry program; pp.454-471; Chapter 20. Land colonization and diversification; pp.472-491.

The introduction states that M. L. Wilson had primary responsibility for the preparation of the chapters on soil, forestry and agricultural questions, C. C. Zimmerman, for the material on standards of living and rural life, L. H. Jenks for the material on sugar, and F. D. Graham, for that on currency, credit and diversification.

## Economic Security

U. S. Committee on economic security. Report to the President. 74pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 173.2 Ec7R

The library has an 18 page supplement with same call number.

"The program for economic security we suggest follows no single pattern. It is broader than social insurance and does not attempt merely to copy European methods. In placing primary emphasis on employment, rather than unemployment compensation, we differ funda-



mentally from those who see social insurance as an all-sufficient program for economic security. We recommend wide application of the principles of social insurance, but not without deviation from European models. Where other measures seemed more appropriate to our background or present situation, we have not hesitated to recommend them in preference to the European practices. In doing so we have recommended the measures at this time which seemed best calculated under our American conditions to protect individuals in the years immediately ahead from hazards which plunge them into destitution and dependency. This, we believe, is in accord with the method of attaining the definite goal of the Government, social justice, which was outlined in the message of January 4, 1935. 'We seek it through tested liberal traditions, through processes which retain all of the deep essentials of that republican form of government first given to a troubled world by the United States.'

"We realize that these measures we recommend will not give complete economic security. As outlined in the messages of June 8, 1934 and January 4, 1935, the safeguards to which this report relates represent but one of three major aspects of economic security for men, women, and children. Nor do we regard this report and recommendations as exhaustive of the particular aspect which this committee was directed to study - 'the major hazards and vicissitudes of life.' A complete program of economic security 'because of many lost years, will take many future years to fulfill.'

"The initial steps to bring this program into operation should be taken now. This program will involve considerable cost, but this is small as compared with the enormous cost of insecurity. The measures we suggest should result in the long run in material reduction in the cost to society of destitution and dependency, and we believe will immediately be helpful in allaying those fears which open the door to unsound proposals. The program will promote social and industrial stability and will operate to enlarge and make steady a widely diffused purchasing power upon which depends the high American standard of living and the internal market for our mass production, industry, and agriculture." - Conclusion.

#### Farm Accounts - South Australia

South Australia. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 293. Mallee farm costing.- Farm no. 1. By Arthur J. Perkins. 71 pp. Adelaide, Harrison Weir, Government printer, 1934. 23 So84B

"The farm under consideration is a private farm situated in the Murray Mallee division of the State, concerning which a preliminary Report was published in the February, May, June and July (1932) numbers of the Journal of Agriculture. This farm has been managed and worked by its owner, but its accounts have been kept by the Department of Agriculture for three successive seasons, namely - 1929-30, 1930-31, and 1931-32; and it is on the mean results of these three seasons that the costing accounts have been based."

#### Farm Youth

U. S. Dept. of the interior. Office of education. Vocational education. Report of conference on out-of-school farm youth. [Washington, D. C.] Oct. 1934, 12 pp., mimeogr. (U. S. Dept. of the interior. Office of education, Vocational education, Misc. 1590) 173 V85Mi



## Finland - Cooperation

Pellervo-Seura. Hannes Gebhardin Muisto. 301 pp. Helsingissä, Pellervo-seura, 1934. 120 G26

The work contains memorials of 25 Finnish and 3 foreign cooperative experts about the father of the Finnish cooperative movement.

## Foreign Trade

Sayre, F. B. The menace of economic nationalism; address... before the Academy of political science, New York city, November 7, 1934. 11 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 150.1 M52

"Whatever the economic developments of the future may hold in store, one thing stands out clear. Economic nationalism in its recently developing forms is incompatible with permanent economic stability or with the future peace of the world. Thus far the movement has accentuated our economic difficulties and problems, caused wide-spread unemployment, generated staggering problems of finance, and gravely increased international frictions and hostilities. To cure present evils, increased economic nationalism offers no hope...

"America's interest lies in seeking to promote the restoration of world trade; and this can be done only through a general reduction or lowering of existing trade barriers, whether in the form of quota restrictions, tariff walls, exchange controls, clearing agreements, compensation arrangements, import licenses, or other forms of trade restrictions. It is this policy which must control the administration of the Trade Agreements Act passed by Congress last June in order to promote our foreign trade.

"For the mistakes of the past America is no more free from blame than many other nations. But it is the future which concerns us now. With her face turned toward the future, America stands ready, if other nations are willing to join in her efforts, to struggle against the throttling forces of economic nationalism in a united and determined movement for the liberalization of the trade of the world."

## Fruits and Vegetables - Italy

Liebe, Hans. Italiens gartenbau erzeugung und aussenhandel. 104pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1935. ([Germany] Reichsministerium für ernährung u. landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft. n.f. 103. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A

An account of Italy's production and export of fruits and vegetables and its effect on the German market followed by a summary of some of the most important Government measures for the encouragement of the export of fruits and vegetables.

## Industrial Production - Index Numbers

Warsaw. Instytut badania konjunktur gospodarczych i cen. Comparabilité internationale des indices de la production industrielle. 16pp. Varsovie, 1934. 284.2 W262

At head of title: Institut de Recherches sur le Mouvement Général des



Affaires et sur la Formation des Prix. Michal Kalecki et Ludwik Landau.

The methods of establishing index numbers of industrial production in Poland, United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Japan are discussed and contrasted in an attempt to find a common basis of comparison.

### International Trade of the U. S.

U. S. Tariff commission. A graphic analysis of the international trade of the United States in 1932. 123pp. (Miscellaneous series) 172 T17Gr

Contains "One chart illustrating exports to and imports from the world broken down by commodity groups and subgroups.

"Twenty-three charts illustrating exports to and imports from each of 23 countries broken down by commodity groups and subgroups.

"One chart illustrating imports from the world broken down by commodity groups.

"Eleven charts illustrating imports from the world in each of 11 commodity groups broken down by commodity subgroups and by countries."

### Labor Statistics - International Standardization

International labor office, Geneva. The international standardization of labour statistics; a review of the statistical work of the International labour office and of various international statistical conferences. 64pp. Geneva, 1934. (Studies and reports. Series N (Statistics) no. 19) 283 In8ls

"The resolutions on the scope and methods of compilation of statistics of labour adopted by various International Conferences of Statisticians held under the auspices of the International Labour Office or with its direct collaboration have been scattered hitherto among various publications of the Office issued during the last ten years, and it has been decided to make them available in one volume.

"Five international conferences on labour statistics were called by the International Labor Office, and between them they covered almost the whole field of labour statistics. In addition, others were held due to the initiative of other institutions; the Social Science Research Council (U.S. A.), and the International Union of Towns. The International Labour Office collaborated closely in these Conferences and, as they covered also branches of labour statistics, the resolutions adopted by them are included here.

"It has been thought desirable to precede the resolutions by a short introduction on the nature of these Conferences, with indications as to the scope of the subjects treated and the effort made by the Office to compile regular statistics classified as far as possible on the lines laid down by the Conferences. Full references are also made to the statistical publications of the Office containing these data." - Preface

### Labor - Tobacco and Rayon Industries - Virginia

Starnes, G. T., and Hamm, J. E. Some phases of labor relations in Virginia. 151pp. New York, D. Appleton-Century company, incorporated, for the Institute for research in the social sciences, University of Virginia, 1934. (Virginia. University. Institute for research in the social sciences. Institute monograph no. 20) 280.9 V81 no. 20



Partial contents: The rayon industry in Virginia; The rehandling of tobacco in Virginia; Tobacco manufacturing in Virginia; and The growth of trade unionism in Virginia.

From the authors' preface the extracts below have been taken:

"The rayon industry is a recent addition to the legions of industries not only in Virginia but throughout the world. Since the location in Virginia of the first rayon plant only a few years ago the number of similar plants has continued to grow until at present the rayon industry ranks high among the various industries employing labor in the Old Dominion. Insofar as this industry was an importation to Virginia, it brought with it policies and methods of dealing with its employees which were determined beyond the boundaries of the Commonwealth. In many respects these policies, which represent the most modern improvements in the field of labor management, stand out in bold contrast to the antiquated methods used by the native industries in dealing with their employees.

"Tobacco rehandling is a native industry, and has played an important part in the economy of Virginia since the seventeenth century. In contrast to the rayon industry where practically all the workers are white, the rehandling of tobacco affords the only opportunity for any large number of negroes in Virginia, especially females, to get employment outside of agriculture and domestic services. This industry then serves to illustrate the importance of the negro as providing a serious labor problem not only in Virginia but in the South as a whole. His opportunities for employment in industry are so limited and his numbers so great that employment at even moderate rates of wages cannot be found.

"Our selection of tobacco manufacturing as one of the industries to be studied needs no justification. Not only is it the most important industry in the State when considered from the standpoint of value of product and value added by manufacture, but it also employs a larger number of laborers than the majority of other industries in the Commonwealth. In this industry most of the workers are white male and female, few colored workers being employed in the manufacturing processes. Though the manufacture of tobacco products is a native industry and one of the oldest in Virginia, the labor policies of the majority of the factories are far from modern when compared with those of the rayon factories. While the owners of the tobacco factories have modernized their machines and production processes, little has been accomplished in the direction of modernizing their methods of dealing with employees.

"In Virginia, as in the other Southern States, the development of labor consciousness has been very slow. At the time the text was written, the workers in the industries studied were almost entirely unorganized. In order to give a more rounded picture of labor and labor conditions in Virginia, it seemed natural to include a study of the organized labor movement in the State."

#### Land Use - Gt. Britain

Stamp, L. D., and Willatts, E. C. The Land utilisation survey of Britain; an outline description of the first twelve one-inch maps. 4lpp. London, The Land utilization survey of Britain, London school of economics (University of London) 1934. 282 L223L

"The Land Utilisation Survey of Britain, which came into existence in



October, 1930, has two principal aims. The first is to make a record of the existing use of every acre in England, Wales and Scotland. It is believed that such a record will serve as a standard of comparison with the past, permitting the study of the geographic and economic factors influencing change in utilisation in any given area, and at the same time will form the proper basis of planning for the future, since any plan must start from the present position and justification must be sought for any change from an existing utilisation to a new one. The second aim is to interest the nation in the land and its uses, and thus to secure the support of a well informed public opinion for the work of planning the land for the future for the benefit of all. With this latter objective in view, the field work of the Land Utilisation Survey was carried out almost entirely as an education exercise by colleges and schools. Their detailed work, on the scale of six inches to one mile, has been carefully edited and reduced to the scale of one inch to one mile by the Land Utilisation Survey, and is being published as a special series of one-inch sheets by the Ordnance Survey.

"Sir Charles Close, a former Director General of the Ordnance Survey, and late President of the Royal Geographical Society, has said that 'the picture these maps give of the country is a fuller one than that which is given by ordinary topographical maps, and it will not be surprising if this form of map ultimately supersedes the form at present in common use...'

"They do indeed present a remarkably vivid picture of the landscape - using that term in the widest sense - and are thus of first class importance to all who would learn of the land of Britain and its problems.

"Twelve sheets have now been published, and further sheets, some of which are indicated in figures 1 and 19, are being prepared and will be issued in due course. The first twelve have been carefully selected to illustrate the chief types of country found in Britain, and pending a full report on the work of the Survey this booklet is issued to facilitate the detailed study of the sheets." - Preface.

#### Land Use - Nebraska

Condra, G. E. Land-use problems in Nebraska. 20pp. Lincoln, Nebr., By authority of the state of Nebraska, 1934. (Nebraska University. Conservation and survey division. Conservation dept. Bulletin 7) 99.47 N27 no.7

Contains a table showing the amount of land publicly owned or used for public purposes in Nebraska and concludes with the statement that:

"Nebraska, like other commonwealths, should create by statute a non-partisan Board or Commission to erect a plan for the use of our land resources. The members of this board or commission should have a close technical and practical knowledge of the land resources and their development."

#### Livestock Insurance - Finland

Nylander, Hannes, ed. Eläinvakuutusyhdistyksen käsikirja, jeltjäs uusittu painos. 93 pp. Helsinki, Pellervo-seura, 1934. 284.6 N98

This brochure contains directions on the organization and management of a livestock insurance society in Finland.



## Mortgages

Mortgage bankers association of America. Proceedings of the twenty-first annual convention of the Mortgage bankers association of America held October 4 and 5, 1934, Chicago, Illinois. 309pp. [Chicago, Association headquarters office, 1934] 284.9 M84

Partial contents: Address of H. A. Wallace; Farm foreclosures under the new laws, by I. O. Copes, O. M. Corwin, C. C. Renfro, and Frank C. Waples; Frazier-Lemke act and kindred legislation, by L. E. Mahan; Management of farm field forces, by E. T. Gaines; Methods of appraisal for new farm loans, by P. L. Gaddis; The United States in the mortgage field, by W. W. Beal, Frederick P. Champ, George H. Dovenmuehle, L. E. Mahan, William H. McNeal, William Ontjes, and J. B. Wadsworth; Farm foreclosures under the new laws (The Frazier-Lemke Act, by Frank C. Waples.

## Oils and Fats - Government Regulation - Germany

Wegener, K. A. Nationale fettwirtschaft; zusammenstellung der wichtigsten bestimmungen der neuen fettwirtschaft nebst kurzen erläuterungen und einem nachtrag, teil 1. Margarine und öle. 2. auflage. 75pp. Kempten im Allgäu, Deutsche molkerei-zeitung, 1934. 281.377 W42

An annotated compilation of the German Government measures for the regulation of the oil and fat industry, with special reference to oils and margarine.

## Planning - China

Chen, Gideon. Chinese government economic planning and reconstruction since 1927. 56pp. [Shanghai] China institute of Pacific relations, 1933. 280.184 C422

Preliminary paper prepared for the fifth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, to be held at Banff, Canada, August 28, 1933.

Parts III-VI, slightly abridged, appear in the Proceedings of the 5th conference. q.v. 280 In72 1933

## Planning - National

Beard, C. A. The open door at home; a trial philosophy of national interest... With the collaboration of G.H.E. Smith. 331pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1934. 280.12 B380p

This work was reviewed by Secretary Wallace in the New Republic for Jan. 2, 1935. From this the extracts below have been taken:

"Rarely has a historian come down from his Olympian height with such precise plans for a single nation as has Charles Beard in his book, 'The Open Door at Home.'...

"Opening the book to page 120, I found him making fun of Raymond L. Buell of the Foreign Policy Association, for saying that the future of capitalism depends on increased foreign purchasing for our exports brought about by lowering the tariff. Beard's sharp pen has long delighted me, but it didn't seem so funny now that he was pricking one of my own pet



hobbies. Reading on, I found that Beard... is decidedly bigger than such simple classification as 'isolationist' or 'internationalist.' He has almost as much contempt for agrarians as he has for industrialists. His supreme interest is the national interest. He writes with more intelligent patriotism than any other American I have ever read.

"The one thing he hates above everything else is imperialism. He thinks the leading nations that cultivated imperialist policies during the nineteenth century are now beginning to reap the tares and thistles they have sown. Imperialism he defines as an effort on the part of the dominant industrial and financial forces of a nation to send its surplus capital and commodities abroad in preference to raising the standard of living of its people at home...

"In his discussion of agrarian statecraft, Beard assumes that the central policy is 'low tariffs.' Frankly I question whether this chapter, which is somewhat of an argument for a continuation of high tariffs in the United States at the present time, does much credit to Beard as an economist. But his testimony as a historian is quite impressive. And, of course, he may be right that the economists of the United States today have been seriously infected by the rationalizing of the British free-trade economists of a century ago. Unfortunately Beard has not lived as close to the leaders of agrarian statecraft during the past quarter of a century as is necessary for a really authoritative pronouncement. Until rather recently, the farmers have been more interested in getting special privileges for themselves than in taking away special privileges from someone else. Even Southern farmers have apparently been more interested in getting tariffs on vegetable oils, peanuts, sugar and tropical vegetables than they have in lower tariffs on industrial products. Under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the processing tax serves as the farmer's tariff. The National Grange has long been a high-tariff organization. The American Farm Bureau, in spite of the efforts of its President, Ed O'Neal, from Alabama, has, on the whole, played the high-tariff game.

"While probably more farmers are in favor of lower industrial tariffs today than ever before in the United States, I fear that the agrarian statecraft of a great many of them consists simply in the following: "We intend to raise all we can and get a fair price for it." If the people of the United States are unable to consume their output at a fair price, they believe in dumping the surplus on the world and are surprised to find that the world isn't as thankful as it was before the World War. During the past two years, millions of farmers have outgrown this childish attitude but, even now, commission men, exporters and others interested in the volume of farm produce they handle, work on farmers quite successfully to urge the maximum of production for a market that no longer exists except at a price that means peonage for American farmers...

"Beard realizes that, since the World War, we have had a long drawn-out stalemate between conflicting interests which has proved terribly disastrous. A decision must be reached. The method of the decision, according to the American tradition, consists of three parts as follows: (1) Formulate the new policy; (2) take it to the country, debate it and get it adopted; (3) after you get the mandate, carry it into execution.

"The Beard policy that is taken to the country for debate by his book, has for its essential background the terrible fear that the United States may get into war...

"Charles Beard, at heart, is an esthetic, a believer in the Good Life according to academic standards. I am inclined to think that most of



his objectives are sound and that they will appear so as soon as the American people are really hungry for them. But on questions of tactics and methods, his judgment is less certain. I have the uneasy feeling that Beard in his approach skates too easily over the economic surface of the American situation.

"I should judge that his proposal would result in losing foreign markets for the product of at least forty million acres of crop land. He lightly assumes that a domestic market for the product of this land could be created almost at once by an act of the national will. As a matter of technical fact, two very definite things would be necessary in the creation of a domestic market for the product of these extra forty million acres; first it would be absolutely essential to get the greater part of the unemployed at work on the job of increasing the national output of industrial goods to a point at least 40 percent above 1929. It would then be necessary to shift the greater part of the land, and the people who have been producing farm products for export, into the job of producing farm products, fruits, vegetables and meats. This kind of thing can be done in ten years, but it cannot be accomplished without great confusion during the next two or three years. It may be permissible for a historian to neglect the time factor, but those who are in the midst of business and political affairs can never forget it...

"In discussing the various issues with the people of the United States there is nothing to be gained by covering up the economic and spiritual costs of the different possible alternative approaches; neither the path of nationalism nor of internationalism, nor a planned middle course, should be made to appear too rosy. The essential thing is that sooner or later there must be a decision. Beard is quite right in likening this period to that just before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, when the Federalists, appalled by the anarchy of the day, appealed to the people to support a social document designed to bring order out of chaos. It would seem that the time has arrived for launching a New Federalist to discuss the issues of our present day as significantly as did the Federalist papers of 1787. I should suggest Charles A. Beard himself as its ideal editor.

"Beginning on page 287 of his book, he gets down to definite suggestions. He would establish a Foreign Trade Corporation or monopoly which would have complete control over all exports from the United States and all imports into the United States. All industries that import goods would report their needs and the Foreign Trade Corporation would work out quotas on each of the commodities. The producers and manufacturers of foreign countries might perhaps be called upon to make bids to supply the import needs of the United States. The exports of the United States might perhaps also be sold on an auction basis...

"He would have imports consist largely of luxury or cultural goods, and would modify the Tariff Act to enable the Foreign Trade Corporation to transfer commodities from the free list to the dutiable list and vice versa. He would have it possible for the corporation to shift tariff rates in view of the economic situation, but always with the idea of maintaining the internal price level with the least possible disturbance. As for the private interests in the import and export business, they would not necessarily be driven out of it, but they would inevitably be relegated to positions of much less influence and power. Perhaps in the past they



have had altogether too much power, power that has involved public support running into the hundreds of millions of dollars, to enable them to do business in foreign lands...

"Security, once more, is his measure of all things. Beard predicts, however, that his proposed system will have other virtues as well, and I think that he opens himself to a flank attack by claiming too much for it...

"Perhaps some day the American nation will have to adopt his Foreign Trade Corporation. Certain actions by foreign nations may compel it. On the other hand, if we adopt such a corporation, we in turn will compel similar action by foreign nations, even as the actions thus far adopted by them played a significant part in the congressional delegation of tariff powers in the Tariff Act of 1934. If the Foreign Trade Corporation is set up with the powers suggested by Beard, the operation of it will be one of the most gigantic tasks ever undertaken by this nation.

"In the last two or three pages of his book, Beard dreams a great dream of a beautiful and peaceful future of our great land, remote from the predatory course of foreign nations, 'fighting like cats and dogs over crumbs of trade.' We would stay at home and provide an adequate army, navy, aviation force and coast defenses to take care of the United States proper, setting an example to other nations of a land at peace and a happy race of people engaged in promoting high living standards and an appreciation of all that is finest and best. The heart thrills to all of this, but I fear that even Beard has not seen the whole problem. He is not quite so good an economic technician as he is a historian. I wish he were, because his contribution would then be even more significant. In the meantime, I trust his book will be debated up and down the breadth of the land this winter."

#### Poultry Industry - England and Wales

Gt. Brit. Agricultural marketing reorganisation commission. Eggs and poultry; report of Reorganisation commission for England and Wales. 211pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. (Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Economic series no. 42) 280.9 G792

After giving a brief description of the nature and extent of the poultry industry in England and Wales, the statement which follows is included in the introduction to the report:

"This short description of the egg and poultry industry to-day may serve to show the unusual complexity of our task. We were charged with preparing a marketing plan for an industry complicated by an extreme diversity in types of producer, in methods of production and in marketing practices; an industry whose attention had hitherto been concentrated upon numerical expansion and increased egg yield, to the virtual exclusion of the problems of marketing the additional output and of maintaining the virility of the stock. Our investigations have been rendered more difficult by the practical impossibility of obtaining exact statistics of the home industry, owing to its very nature, as well as to the existence of a large but unknown number of producers concerning whose output there are no particulars available; nor have we found it possible to obtain information as to financial results which might be regarded as



representative of the industry as a whole. We have, however, been impressed by the fact that a number of producers have concentrated on expanding their business out of profits, without building up any outside reserves against bad times. The result has been to leave them in a relatively weak position to meet the lower prices and earnings of the last few years. We have formed the view that, while profits have been reduced in the last few years, the producer's greatest apprehension is directed to the possibility of a further fall in prices unaccompanied by any corresponding reduction in costs.

"If, however, a marketing scheme can be devised to remedy the weaknesses disclosed by our investigations, the producer should benefit by obtaining an adequate return for his labour, the consumer by the regular supply of fresher produce of more uniform quality, and the nation by the placing of an important industry upon a sound economic basis."

### Prices - Canada

Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. Internal trade branch. Prices and price indexes, 1913-1933 (Commodities, securities, exchange services, import and export valuations) Published by authority of the Hon. R. B. Hanson, M. P., Minister of trade and commerce. 198pp. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1934. 284.3 C16

"This report, the twelfth on the subject of Prices and Price Indexes issued annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, deals chiefly with the year 1933, but data are included for earlier years, in many instances back to 1913. In the case of wholesale prices, annual index numbers are available back to 1867.

"The report includes statistics of domestic and foreign wholesale and retail prices, security prices, rates of exchange, prices of services (including hospital services, street car fares, electricity, ~~gas~~, telephone rates), interest rates, and import and export valuations."

### Prices - United States

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Industrial prices and their relative inflexibility; letter from the Secretary of agriculture, transmitting in response to Senate resolution no. 17, a report relative to the subject of industrial prices and their relative inflexibility [by Gardiner C. Means] 38pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. (74th Congress, 1st sess. Senate. Doc. no.13) 1 Ag86In

Partial contents: The basic cause for the failure of a laissez faire policy; The basic choice in social policy; The problem of making industrial policy; and Possible techniques for making industrial policy.

There are appendices also on The breakdown of the market mechanism; The disruption of the law of supply and demand; Inflexible administered prices versus flexible market prices; The requirements of a free market; Not government ownership versus private ownership; The public interest; The business interest; The labor interest; The consumer interest; The farmer interest; An American basis for economic reorganization; and The necessity for supplying the right amount of the monetary medium.



## Relief Land Settlement - Ontario - Canada

Ontario. Relief land settlement committee. First report... for the years 1932 and 1933. 29pp. Toronto, H. H. Ball, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1934. 282.29 On8

## Rural Reconstruction Association

Rural reconstruction association. The association and its policy. 16pp. Beaconsfield [Eng.] Printed at the Excelsior printing works [1935] 281.9 R882

On cover: Preliminary edition, January, 1935.

"We are changing over from one economic system to another and unless we have clear constructive policies, easily understood and immediately applicable, we may easily drift on to the condition of confusion and even revolution that has overtaken other countries.

"The immediate issue is, then, the large scale revival of agriculture. The alternative is permanent unemployment in both country and town, left to be dealt with by assistance from public funds or private charity, accompanied by risk of national disorder. On the solving of this issue the future of our national life depends." - Conclusion.

## Share-Croppers

Thomas, N. M. The plight of the share-cropper. Includes Report of survey made by the Memphis chapter L.I.D. and the Tyronza Socialist party under the direction of William R. Amberson. 34pp. New York city, The League for industrial democracy [1934] 282 T36

"Who is the share-cropper and what is the system under which he works? He is a man who owns, on the average, as near to nothing as any man in the United States... The share-cropper with his family ... do all the work of planting, raising, and picking cotton...

"It is quite obvious that so desperate a situation of poverty and exploitation admits of no easy cure."

The author recommends that the Secretary of Agriculture should do three things: (1) He should himself take the initiative before the courts to enforce by law all contracts and provisions for the protection of the share cropper. (2) He should see to it that representatives of the share-croppers, Negro as well as white, are on whatever local boards are set up. In the past all local enforcement authorities have been recruited from the landlord class and its sympathizers. (3) He should definitely encourage organization of the share-croppers in their own interest.

## Statistics Relating to Agriculture

Committee on government statistics and information services. Statistics relating to agriculture. Memorandum to the secretary of agriculture, December, 1934. 97pp., mimeogr. [Washington] Committee on government statistics and information services, 1934. 251 C73

Issued in eight sections, the titles of which follow: Types of statistical and informational work in the Department of Agriculture; Improve-



ment in accuracy and geographic detail of data on acreage and production; More adequate price data needed; Data on the movement of agricultural products; The problem of estimating the incomes of farm people; Other problems of interagency relationship in agricultural statistics; Types of data not treated in detail here which stand in need of further study; and Statistics relating to agricultural credit.

#### Tariff - Pork and Mutton

Alexander, C. K. The tariffs on pork and mutton. 120pp. Madison, Wis., Tariff research committee, 1934. (Tariff research committee. Agricultural tariffs series [no.4]) 285.350 A12

"Some of the important conclusions to be derived from this monograph are: 1. That the duties on pork and lamb have been practically without value to the American farmer. 2. That lamb, being on a domestic basis, is dependent wholly on domestic purchasing power, while the pork-lard export surplus must be sold abroad at world market prices. 3. That the American meat producer has been losing his foreign markets steadily since about 1900. The war temporarily offset this tendency. During the post-war period many factors beyond the control of domestic producers have been operating to curtail drastically the foreign market. 4. That the recent loss of the foreign market is immediately attributable to such factors as the resumption of production of food stuffs in Germany, France, and other European countries, and particularly to the increased production of bacon, butter and cheese in the Low Countries of a character to fit especially well the tastes of Great Britain.

"The increased production of food stuffs, and drastic tariff acts making all but imperative for many of these countries to live mainly on the food stuff produced at home is a situation brought about by a complex of causes. The bankruptcy, or near-bankruptcy, of European countries is a legacy of the War. Country after country finding first its cash and next its credit at low ebb has decided to live on its own to an unwonted degree, and to this end has hedged itself about with the highest and most extensive tariffs ever known in the modern world. These drastic measures are the only means known to the countries involved of saving themselves from ruin in a tariff-crazed world. Our own tariff of 1930 has furnished the incentive for an unknown number of retaliatory acts, since our former customers found trade undesirable or impossible, under the increased rates. The recent changes in world economy are the fruits of plans and policies, many of our own making, and are mainly to the disadvantage of our own farmers, and likewise to other producers.

"5. That very radical changes in both American and European economic organization and political policies would be necessary to open up world markets to American meat on the basis of production existing prior to the recent reduction program.

"6. That the Corn-Hog reduction program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is based on the realization of these facts and the evident belief that it is practically impossible to change our tariff policy and to induce foreign nations to change their political and economic policies so as to restore our lost foreign markets.

"7. That meat prices, being dependent on the purchasing power of the masses of people, cannot be materially raised simply by restriction



of production to a domestic basis. Unless production is restricted so drastically as to deprive many of the unemployed and lower income groups of meat, a program evidently neither contemplated nor desired, higher meat prices must await resumption of consumer purchasing power. This study... shows that it does not suffice merely to restrict production to a domestic basis. We must go further and see that domestic consumers have purchasing power adequate to pay fair prices on a reasonably large volume of production. During the 'twenties the farmer was at a disadvantage because he continued to produce at the world market price even though domestic purchasers had the money to pay higher prices - the problem was a supply problem. Since the depression he has received unremunerative prices chiefly because the total monetary demand of domestic consumers has decreased - the problem is now a demand as well as a supply problem. Agricultural prices are not solely an agricultural problem, but one of the entire domestic economy. The farmer's fate is thus linked rather directly with that of the people in the urban centers of population. - Editor's introduction.

### Tariff - Wool

Mohat, Haldor R. The tariff on wool. 168pp. Madison, Wis., Tariff research committee, 1935. (Tariff research committee. Agricultural tariff series [no. 5]) 285.345 M72

"The question now in order is, 'Are the benefits derived from the wool duties worth the cost incurred by reason of their imposition?' In other words, 'Is the net result a gain or loss?' It is upon the answer to this question that a rational public policy must depend.

"On first thought, one may incline to the belief that, so far as the more direct results are concerned, the benefits to producers and the revenue derived from imports practically offset the cost to consumers and there is, then, neither a net gain nor a net loss to the nation. But this analysis overlooks two important points - (1) the fact that the cost to consumers exceeds the sum of the benefit to producers and the revenue collected on imports by the amount of the additional carrying charges made necessary by the duties and (2) the further fact that a part of the so-called benefit to producers (that which goes to those operating under the more disadvantageous conditions) is, for these producers and the nation, really not a benefit at all. Indeed, for the nation it constitutes a loss because it diverts industry to less productive channels than those in which it might have moved in the absence of a tariff. This diversion is the chief objection to any protective tariff which cannot be justified by the infant industries argument. Neither is the remaining part of the benefit a national gain; it is merely a transfer of wealth from certain domestic groups to others.

"So it appears from this analysis of the direct results of the wool duties that there is no net gain but actually a net loss to the nation. There is, however, a very real shifting of wealth from one domestic group to another, from the consumers, including most farmers, to the large wool growers.

"When, along with this conclusion as to the more direct results, it



is found that the sheep industry is tending more and more toward crossbreds and greater emphasis on lamb and mutton (which benefit little from protection) and away from a strictly wool-growing basis (where protection is relatively effective), one is led to doubt the importance of a high protective tariff in this instance. This skeptical attitude is intensified by the knowledge that, as a means of farm relief, the wool duties do not benefit the ordinary farmer but only a relatively small number of large range wool growers; in fact, they place a burden on at least ten out of every eleven farms.

"Taking all of these points into consideration, it is difficult to see any ground for the maintenance of duties upon wool from the viewpoint of sound public policy." -Conclusions.

#### Taxation - Gt. Brit.

U. S. Congress. Joint committee on internal revenue taxation. A summary of the British tax system with special reference to its administration, by Roswell Magill, L. H. Parker, Eldon P. King. Printed for the use of the Joint committee on internal revenue taxation, pursuant to section 1203 (b) (6), Revenue act of 1926. 6lpp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 284.5 Un594S

Contents: - Administration of the British income tax; General statement on British tax laws; General statement on British tax revenue; Conclusions; Exhibit; A. Federal income tax procedure [U.S.]; B. British Civil Service System and examinations; C. System of appeals in the United States; D. Statistics on appeals in the United States; E.-H. Income tax, United Kingdom; I. List of important stamp duties. In conclusion the authors write:

"We have endeavored in this report to furnish a plain statement of those aspects of the British tax system which appear to be worthy of consideration in this country. It has been our purpose in this way to provide a basis for a comparative study of the relative merits of the British system and our own, particularly on the administrative side. No doubt all would agree that many features of our law and practice are better adapted to our conditions than the alternatives which are in effect in Great Britain. Consequently, if changes are to be made in our system, the details should be carefully worked out by men who are thoroughly familiar with the virtues and vices of our present practice. Although much more time and thought must be put upon the solution of questions of administrative procedure and substantive law than we have been able to give in a single summer, it may be helpful to conclude with a few general recommendations outlining the principal ways in which we believe some improvements in our Federal revenue system might be accomplished."

The general recommendations relate to decentralization, personnel, board procedure, court procedure, other improvements in administration, and re-statement and improvement of the [U.S.] law.

#### Taxation - Pittsburgh

Rose, J. C. The McNair five-to-one plan. An extension of the present graded tax system... A practical plan to reduce taxes on homes. 12pp. [Pittsburgh, Pa., 1934] 284.5 R722

This plan which is proposed as an extension of the Pittsburgh graded



tax system would "set the municipal tax rate in the ratio of 5 on land value and 1 on buildings."

"First printed, August, 1934... reprinted, December, 1934."

#### U. S. S. R.

Molotov, Viacheslav. The tasks of the second Five-year plan. 141pp.

Moscow-Leningrad, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U. S. S. R., 1934. 280.179 M73Ta

The author states the "three fundamental tasks" of the "Second Five-Year Plan" as follows:

"The first, and at the same time the basic political task of the Second Five-Year Plan period is the final liquidation of the capitalist elements and of classes in general..."

"The second task is to further improve the well-being of the masses of workers and collective farmers and to increase the level of consumption of the toilers two to three times.

The third task is to complete the technical reconstruction of the whole national economy - industry, transport, agriculture.

"These three tasks are indissolubly bound together and determine the very essence of the work of socialist construction in the Second Five-Year Plan period."

Pavlov, A. Programma po zemel'no-kolkhoznomu pravu. 101pp. [Moskva] 1933. 281.179 P28

At head of title: Kommunisticheskaya akademiya. Institut sovetskogo stroitel'stvo i prava. A. Pavlov.

Program for the collective farm land laws.

Postyshev, P. P., and Kossior, S. V. Soviet Ukraine today. The results of the agricultural year 1933 and the immediate tasks of the Communist party of the Ukraine, by P. P. Postyshev, and Results and immediate tasks of the national policy in the Ukraine, by S. V. Kossior. 116pp. Moscow, [etc.] Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R., 1934. 280.179 P84

#### Western Farm Economics Association

Western farm economics association. Proceedings of Western farm economics association, seventh annual meeting, June 21, 22, 1934, and papers presented at the Conference on land-use planning, American association for the advancement of science, June 18, 1934, University of California. Berkeley, California. 187pp., mimeogr. [n.p., 1934] 280.83 W52 7th, 1934.

Contents: Objectives in the land-use planning program of the United States government, by L. C. Gray; Types of farming projects in relation to land-use planning, by C. L. Holmes; The land utilization survey of Britain, and Planning the land of the future, by L. Dudley Stamp; A land-use program for southwestern United States, by P. V. Cardon; The place



of zoning in land-use planning, by S. B. Show, Studies in forest influences and land-use planning, by W. C. Lowdermilk; Land-use planning in the Sierra Nevada foothills of California, by David Weeks; The use of the soil index in the classification of land, by Chas. F. Shaw; Types of research needed as a basis for land-use planning, by Murray A. Benedict; A state program of land-use, by Rex E. Willard; Problems and methods involved in coordinating research and administrative activity in land-use planning, by C. L. Alsberg; Operation and administration of the public domain under the Taylor bill, by R. T. Burdick and L. A. Moorhouse; Sociological problems involved in land-use planning, by Paul Eke; Essential features of a planned agricultural rehabilitation program, by R. R. Renne; Some phases of social economic planning, by George M. Peterson; Surplus control under marketing agreements in California, by F. R. Wilcox; The California agricultural prorate act, by H. E. Erdman; The Farm Credit Administration, by Willard D. Ellis; Farm-debt adjustment, by H. C. W. Case; Governmental and semi-governmental financing of co-operatives, by E. A. Stokdyk; The need for certain basic economic data as an aid to farm land appraisals, by Walter U. Fuhrman; Some aspects of the farm credit program in Montana, by M. H. Saunderson; Relationship of rainfall and runoff in Arizona Rivers, by A. B. Ballantyne; Cattle ranch organization, by R. T. Burdick; and Extension in agricultural economics, by L. M. Vaughan.

#### Wheat Pools - Canada

The Canadian wheat pools on the air; a series of radio messages broadcast by officials and supporters of the wheat pools of western Canada. Issued by the wheat pool organizations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. January 1935. 46pp.. [n.p.] 1935. 280.259 C16

Contents: The right road, by L. C. Brouillette; The farmer in business, by R. D. Purdy; Markets and marketing, by J. H. Wesson; Manitoba makes good, by F. W. Ransom; The wheat pools' responsibilities, by H. W. Wood; The land we live on, by P. F. Bredt; Saskatchewan takes stock, by G. W. Robertson; The wheat pools and the farm boy, by R. S. Plumer; Neighbors in adversity, by C. H. Burnell; Alberta's achievements, by L. Hutchison; Co-operation or chaos, by A. F. Sproule; Farm women and the co-operative movement, by Hon. Irene Parlby; and The world wheat situation, by J. I. McFarland.

#### Wool

Review of the wool trade. Statist 124 (2966): 1013, 1014. Dec. 29, 1934. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A review of the report on the wool trade in general and of Australia and New Zealand in particular compiled by the Messrs. Dalgety.



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May be borrowed for copying from the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Land economics, 1933-1934; outstanding references relating to land economics, especially to the present national land policy, comp. by Orpha Cummings, librarian, Giannini foundation of agricultural economics, University of California, Berkeley, California. 34pp., mimeogr. Berkeley, Calif., Feb. 2, 1935.

At head of title: University of California, College of agriculture, Agricultural experiment station, Berkeley, California.

A selected list of references on old-age security... comp. by Adelaide R. Hasse, Research Library, Federal emergency relief administration. 4 nos., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., 1935. 173.2 R27Se  
Contents: [no.1] Foreign countries.- [no.2] The United States. - no.3. The United States. Pt. 1. Alabama - Minnesota. - no.3. The United States. Pt. 2. Mississippi - Wyoming.

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"Employment and unemployment series."

## NEW PERIODICALS

Canadian journal of economics and political science; the Journal of the Canadian political science association. [quarterly] v. 1, no. 1, Feb. 1935. Toronto, University of Toronto press. 280.8 C162

Vol. 1, no. 1 Feb. 1935, pp. 131-135 is Index to "Contributions to Canadian Economics" (volumes I-VII) and to "the Papers and proceedings of the Canadian Political Science Association" (volumes I-VI). The series entitled "Contributions to Canadian Economics" has been discontinued with the inauguration of this new Journal. The editor writes: "It may well be that the volumes of Papers and Proceedings will no longer be published in their old form, the papers read at the annual meeting being published in the Journal or in a supplement to it. It therefore seems wise to construct a joint index of these volumes of Proceedings along with the volumes of Contributions." - p. 131.

The signed articles include one by Frank H. Knight entitled "The Ricardian theory of production and distribution."

In addition to the signed articles the Journal contains signed notes and memoranda, including the following: The Bank of Canada Act, by G. A. Elliott; The Natural Products Marketing Act, by J. E. Lattimer; The Farmers' Creditors



Arrangement Act, 1934, by R. McQueen. A bibliography of Current Publications on Canadian Economics, prepared by Alison Ewart is contained on pages 136 to 150. It is continued from the bibliography published in Contributions to Canadian Economics, which covered the period 1920 to the early part of 1934.

New York state planning board. Bulletin no. 1, May 1934. Albany. Mimeographed.

Address: 353 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

The titles of some of the issues follow: No. 4. Probable effect of changes in population growth and distribution, by Robert Whitten; no. 11. Some State planning problems, paper by Robert Whitten... read at the Conference on educational plant planning with special reference to its relationship to modern community planning. Teachers College, Columbia University, July 20, 1934; no. 12. A permanent State planning council, by Robert Whitten; no. 14. Pt. 1 Determining the future uses of sub-marginal agricultural land in New York State, presented at the meeting of the New York State planning board, Albany, October 3, 1934, by Joseph S. Illick; Pt. 2 Future uses of submarginal lands, remarks of Ralph S. Hosmer... following the statement by J. S. Illick; no. 17. The rural-urban movement in New York State, a digest of a memorandum prepared by Kenneth Hood; no. 19. Report of the Committee on social trends, a survey of social trends within the State of New York, submitted to the New York State planning board, December 5, 1934.

#### SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

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Reviewed by H. D. Leppan in South African Jour. Econ. 1 (2): 217-218. June, 1935.

Brinkmann, Carl. Siedlungsaufgaben in Baden. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft. 91. Sonderheft. 1933.

Reviewed by Erich Kraemer in Land Policy Rev. 1 (1): 8-11. Feb. 1935.

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Reviewed by D. H. Robertson in Econ. Jour. 45 (177): 126-128. Mar. 1935.

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Economic in Character

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Address and Statements of the Secretary of Agriculture  
Henry A. Wallace.\*

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Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Mimeographed)\*\*\*

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- Brief summary, marketing western New York and Pennsylvania grapes. Season of 1934. 6pp. Feb. 19, 1935. (Issued in cooperation with New York State Dept. of agriculture and markets)

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\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

\*\*Free distribution is limited to state officials and cooperators. May be purchased from Superintendent of Documents for 50 cents.

\*\*\*These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.



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\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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- Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 42. License series - License no. 51. Marketing agreement, amendment to marketing agreement, and amended license for the Florida celery industry. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture April 27, 1934. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, April 28, 1934. Amendment to marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture. February 18, 1935, effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, February 19, 1935. Amended license issued by the Secretary of agriculture, February 18, 1935, effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, February 19, 1935. 27pp. (M-59 - revision no. 1)
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New York State planning board. State planning for New York. Summary report of progress...January, 1935. 12pp., mimeogr. Albany. 1935.

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## Oklahoma

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Partial contents: Effect of homestead exemption on the property tax base of Stillwater, Oklahoma, by L. S. Ellis, pp.11-13; Chattel mortgage credit in Payne county, Oklahoma, by L. S. Ellis, pp.13-18; Recent changes in the relief situation in Oklahoma, by O. D. Duncan, pp.18-19.

### Oregon

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## Texas

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## Vermont

Vermont. Dept. of agriculture. Seventeenth biennial report ... 1933-1934. 27pp. Montpelier 1935.

Partial contents: Receipts of milk and cream by counties showing average prices, values and totals by months, 1932-1933, pp.19-48; Report of Bureau of Markets for biennial period ending June 30, 1934, pp.49-57; Census of silos and livestock by towns and counties, 1933-1934, pp.110-135.

Vermont. State college of agriculture. Extension service. The Vermont agricultural outlook for 1935. Vt. Farm Business, no. 50, pp.1-9, mimeogr. Burlington. 1935.

## Virginia

Virginia polytechnic institute. Virginia farm economics, no. 33. Blacksburg, Feb., 1935.

Partial contents: Factors affecting hog prices, by F. L. Underwood, pp.469, 472-489; Cost of producing canning tomatoes in Virginia in 1934, by W. J. Nuckolls, jr., L. B. Dietrick and L. C. Beamer, pp.490-492; Estimated cost of producing a hundred pounds of milk for fluid consumption, by G. H. Ward, pp. 492-496.

## Wisconsin

Mortenson, W. P., and Anderson, D. S. Evaporated milk - an outlet for Wisconsin milk. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Econ. Information for Wis. farmers, v. 6, no. 2, pp.1-4. Madison, Feb., 1935.

Rowlands, W. A. County zoning in Wisconsin. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Stencil Circ. 154, 13pp., mimeogr. Madison, 1934.

## Wyoming

Wyoming. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fourth annual report... 1933-1934. Laramie. 1934.

Agronomy and Agricultural Economics department, pp.4-10.



## PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

### Agricultural Credit - France

Liesse, André. Le crédit agricole en France, institution d'état. L'Économiste Français 63 (1): 1-3. Jan. 5, 1935. (Published at Rue Bleue, 9, Paris (9<sup>e</sup>), France)

The author gives a brief outline of the nature and operations of the agricultural credit organization in France, and argues that the extensive resources placed at its disposal by the State makes of it to all intents and purposes a State institution.

### Agricultural Credit - Guatemala

Agricultural credit in Guatemala. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 69 (1): 74. Jan., 1935. (Published at Seventeenth Street and Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

"An agricultural credit department has been established in the Central Bank of Guatemala which is to grant loans for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements, and machinery; for clearing land for cultivation; for the construction and repair of agricultural works; and for the planting, cultivation, and harvesting of coffee, bananas, sugarcane, tobacco, corn, wheat, rice, beans, cacao, cotton, and ramie. The new department is also authorized to establish and manage warehouses for agricultural products, and make loans to sheep and cattle raisers. The loans will be made in open account, the rate of interest will be 6 percent per annum, and the loan periods will range from 6 months to a maximum of one year in the case of loans for the cultivation of corn, wheat, rice, beans, and bananas, and 5 years in the case of other crops."

### Agricultural Credit - Persia

Agricultural credit in Persia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 53 (1): 2. Jan. 7, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The Persian Agricultural and Industrial Credit Bank has recently published its programme of agricultural credit and defined the purposes for which loans will be granted. The following are some of the purposes mentioned: irrigation work of all sorts; improvement of certain commodities, including cotton, tea, silk, spices, etc.; acquisition of land for tea planting, and purchase of virgin land for arable purposes; improvement of methods of stock-raising; rural housing and construction of farm buildings; purchase of agricultural machinery and implements; and harvesting."



## Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

The planning of British agriculture. The farmers' point of view. Contributed by the general secretary of the National farmers' union. Lloyds Bank Limited. Monthly Rev. (n.s.) 6 (60): 83-88. Feb. 1935. (Published at 81, Lombard St., London, E. C. 3, Eng.)

This article is a reply to an article by Lionel Robbins in the November, 1934 Monthly Review. The present article presents the farmers' point of view and defends the policy of the Agricultural Marketing Acts. A rejoinder is made by Mr. Robbins on pp. 89-92 in which he replied to the general secretary's arguments under these topics: "(i) the gains and losses of the general policy of protection to agriculture; (ii) the merits and demerits of the quota system of import regulation; (iii) the regulation of the home market by the apparatus of marketing boards."

## Agricultural Productivity and Density of Population - Ganges Valley

Ganguli, Birendranath. Agricultural productivity in relation to density of population in the middle Ganges Valley. Indian Jour. Econ. 15 (3): 243-260. Jan. 1935. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

"In this paper an attempt will be made to examine the problem of the density of population in the Middle Ganges Valley from the point of view of agricultural productivity. It is obvious that such an enquiry is fundamentally an enquiry into the nature of the climatic and hydrographic conditions which determine the high or low agricultural productivity of different regions by determining the geographical distribution of crops."

## Agricultural Production

Post, E. P. van der. The combination of the factors of production in agriculture. South African Jour. Econ. 2 (4): 444-465. Dec. 1934. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg)

Bibliography, p. 466.

## Agricultural Research

Illinois Association endorses agricultural research foundation. Grain & Feed Rev. 24 (7): 10-13. Mar. 1935. (Published at 408 S. 3d St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

A report of the thirty-second annual convention of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois held in Springfield on Feb. 5-6-7.

"Probably the keynote of the entire convention was the amount of time devoted to the discussion of plans for developing new uses for farm products and addresses of speakers who are familiar with the possibilities of utilizing farm crops and by-products in industrial fields."

Brief reviews of the principal addresses are given as are the resolutions adopted. Approval is expressed of the steps taken to provide a research bureau and laboratory by the Farmers National Grain Dealers' Association.



Mansfield, R. I. Research laboratory for agriculture. Grain & Feed Rev. 24 (7): 15, 16. Mar. 1935. (Published at 408 S. 3d St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"A simple plan at a very low cost for the establishment of a research laboratory for agriculture was broached at the annual convention of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, by Richard I. Mansfield of the Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago. Mr. Mansfield... discussed the possibilities of such research work and pointed to the achievements of similar activities in other fields. The research made by the Petroleum Institute has increased the earnings of the oil interests by billions of dollars. The possibilities of similar increases in farm income lie in just such concerted scientific action." - [Editor's note]

#### Agricultural Research - U. S. S. R.

Hansen, N. E. Red magic. Country Gent. 105 (3): 5-6, 66, 67, 68. Mar. 1935. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

In this article the writer, who is head of the horticultural department of South Dakota Agricultural College, presents "an unusual view of agricultural research under the Soviet regime." Plant breeding is the subject considered.

According to the editor's note this is the first of two articles by "Doctor Hansen, written in collaboration with Ben Hibbs. The second, on state and collective farms will appear in an early issue."

#### Agricultural Research and Education - Great Britain

Report on the work of the education and research division of the ministry for the year 1932-33. I-Agricultural research (including local investigation and advisory work) II. - Agricultural education. III. - Horticulture. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 41 (7): 640-657. Oct., 1934; 41 (8): 755-776. Nov., 1934; 41 (9): 863-891. Dec., 1934. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

#### Agricultural Situation - Germany

Germany. The agricultural situation. Statist 125 (2973): 250. Feb. 16, 1935. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"In connection with the usual annual meeting of farmers in Berlin, the 'Grüne Woche,' which took place in the last week of January, much publicity was devoted to agricultural problems." Among the facts listed are the following: "... all fears of a shortage of grain for human consumption had proved to be unfounded... Considerable imports of feeding-stuffs have become necessary... the decrease in the number of cattle amounted to 573,000 or 2.9 per cent compared with the preceding year... The stock of pigs had decreased by 3.8 per cent. A considerable fall is also shown in poultry. Progress could only be recorded in sheep breeding, and is apparently due to special measures..."

"One of the most difficult tasks of German agriculture, and certainly the problem furthest from a solution, consists in the domestic supply of fat needed for German consumption."



## Agricultural Situation and Policy - United States

Hirschfeld, Gerhard. The AAA succeeds - in helping foreign farmers. The Government's restriction programme has raised prices and opened world markets for other than American products. North Amer. Rev. 238 (6): 553-558. Dec. 1934. (Published at 587 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.) Photostat in Library.

Mansfield, R. I. The farm problem. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 74 (4): 146. Feb. 27, 1935. (Published at 332 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before Illinois and Minnesota Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association. Mr. Mansfield discussed the deplorable agricultural condition; the efforts of the government to control production; and enumerated three of the major points adopted by the Farmers' Grain Dealers' National Convention last December in their program of progress. He paid tribute to the honesty and integrity of Secretary Wallace but disagreed with many of the policies of the Department.

In this address Mr. Mansfield proposed the establishment of a research laboratory to seek out new uses for our present agricultural products, and means to make use of products which are now regarded as waste and having little or no value.

A national inventory of human welfare. No. I. The status of the farm population. Inform. Serv. 14 (1, pt. 1): 1-4. Jan. 5, 1935. (Published by the Dept. of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 E. 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The rural situation is reviewed as regards the farm share of the national income, population movements, the peculiar position of agriculture in the economic scene, reasons for economic difficulties, why agricultural adjustment, voluntary organizations among farmers, farm debts, emergency relief, and the social income of rural areas.

## Agriculture

Capper, Arthur. The problem we must face and solve. Agriculture the key to steady prosperity. Barron's 15 (8): 11. Feb. 25, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

## Agriculture and Industry - Japan

Problems of Japan. II. Agriculture and industry. Statist 125 (2975): 345-346. Mar. 2, 1935. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Describes the situation of the Japanese farmers which is said to be going from bad to worse. Two opposing powers are working for the solution of the problem - the Military services and Big Business. The Military services wish to preserve Japanese agriculture at any cost, while "broadly speaking, the great urban concerns of manufacture, finance and trade consider that industrial concentration and rationalisation must be left to follow their own course, and if the peasantry has to pay the price, that cannot be helped."

The article is concluded as follows:

"The three greatest economic problems of Japan thus remain in suspense; the problem of agricultural reconstruction; the problem of further



industrialisation by methods which provide most employment and lessen the dependence of industry on armament orders; and the financial problem of balancing the national accounts either by retrenchment, or by a not too dangerous inflation. If Japan is to take the solution of these urgent problems in hand, the main condition seems to be an appeasement in the international field which would permit military expenditure to be reduced. If the country has to support great State expenditures financed largely by borrowing, the money would be spent to much better effect on the relief of agriculture than on the piling up of land and naval armaments."

#### Agriculture and the New Deal

Wilson, M. L. The philosophy of the new deal in its relation to American agriculture. Agr. Ed. 7 (8): 115-117, 120, 127-128. Feb. 1935. (Published in Des Moines, Ia.) Pam. Coll.

"An address delivered before the Agricultural Section of the American Vocational Association at Pittsburgh, December 6."

#### Agriculture and the Three Wallaces

Boyle, J. E. Our three Henry Wallaces. Amer. Mercury 34 (135): 319-327. Mar. 1935. (Published at 730 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.) Pam. Coll.

Although this article is entitled "Our Three Henry Wallaces" it is mainly devoted to a criticism of the present Henry A. Wallace's economic philosophy - particularly his theory of planned or balanced agriculture.

#### Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

The forty-eighth convention of the Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Expt. Sta. Rec. 72 (1): 1-4. Jan. 1935. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Editorial review of the papers of the convention.

#### Beef - Import Control - Great Britain

The meat export problem. Australian Farm and Home 44 (1): 12, 13. Jan. 30, 1935. (Published in Melbourne, Australia)

"Early in January, the Commonwealth Government arrived at an agreement with Great Britain in respect of the short term restriction on the export of meat from Australia." The quotas agreed upon in the various States are given. The writer holds that the temporary restriction is not likely to have much effect on the beef market but states in conclusion that it "is to be hoped that... the question of the quantity of American controlled meat entering the United Kingdom will be given due consideration... After providing for her own requirements, Great Britain should extend the fullest measure of assistance to the Dominion, for we can hardly expect to meet our obligations at Home unless we receive the greatest possible assistance from the British Government."



[Taylor, C. C.] The British beef import restriction program. Foreign Crops and Markets 30 (8): 203-209. Feb. 25, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

"Restrictions on the volume of beef imports from British countries into the United Kingdom have been announced for the first quarter of 1935. The frozen beef quotas for Australia and New Zealand are decidedly restrictive but the quotas applied to other less important British beef exporting countries are slightly in excess of last year's imports...

"The significance of the British beef import restrictions to the United States and other important cattle countries rests on the fact that the United Kingdom, during recent years, has absorbed approximately three-fourths of the world beef exports ... It is quite probable that the restriction of imports necessary to increase domestic production and raise prices in the United Kingdom will dam up foreign supplies sufficiently to cause a fall in the price for beef outside the United Kingdom, and that the United States market for beef will encounter increased pressure from beef exporting countries."

### Berichte über Landwirtschaft

Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) bd. 19, heft 3, 1934. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

Partial contents: Neubildung deutschen Bauerntums und Persönlichkeitswerte des Neubauern, by Eberhard Vincke. (The author discusses the effect of the personality of the new German peasant on the building up of the new German peasantry. He emphasizes the importance of character which should influence the choice of the settler on the land, and which should be developed as much as possible by training. A new standard of values is apparent in the work of rural rehabilitation. Money is no longer to be the main consideration. Rather will the new German peasant be chosen on the basis of his fitness to form an integral part of the new social order, the aim of which is to strengthen and develop German agricultural economy) - pp. 385-410; Weizenwirtschaft und Agrarkrise in Westkanada, by Louis Hamilton and Rudolf Freund. (A study of the wheat problem in western Canada) - pp. 411-441; Die Gemüsewirtschaft in Sowjetrussland, by A. Owtschinnikow. (The production and marketing of vegetables in the Soviet Union) - pp. 442-465; Tierproduktion und Handel in tierischen Produkten und die Weltwirtschaftskrise, by Stefan Taussig. (The author finds that the world crisis has brought about significant changes in the trade in animal products without greatly affecting the production of livestock) - pp. 466-477; Lage der italienischen Fleischerzeugung by Stephan Moskovits. (The condition of Italian meat production) pp. 481-491; Wichtige Zoll-, handelspolitische und sonstige Massnahmen verschiedener Länder auf dem Gebiete der Landwirtschaft. VII, by K. Peschke. (A list of important tariff and trade measures of various countries) - pp. 492-507; Internationale Bibliographie des agrarökonomischen Schrifttums, by S. v. Frauendorfer. (Continuation of Dr. von Frauendorfer's bibliography of agricultural economic literature) - pp. 517-562.



## Bounties, Export - Finland

Export bounties in Finland. Irish Free State. /Agr. Jour. 33 (1): 147.  
1935. (Published by Stationery Office, Dublin, Irish Free State)

"Finland's Finance Bill for 1933-34 provides for the introduction of a new scheme of export bounties to replace the one now in force. The new year will see the expiry of the law under which export bounties are granted on eggs and bacon, and of the law which provides bounties for stabilizing the price of certain dairy products. The Government, it seems, are not agreed as to the form which the bounty scheme is to take, although the Finance Bill now under discussion envisages the continuation of the policy of bounties. It is presumed that the export bounty on butter will be raised to 5 Finnish Marks per kilo... when the wholesale price for export butter is 22 F.M. or under. When the butter price rises, the export bounty will be correspondingly reduced, and will entirely vanish when the price reaches 13 pence per lb. or upwards. The export bounties on cheese, pork and eggs are also to be reduced."

## Budgets, Family

Stachle, Hans. Family budgets. Econometrica 3 (1): 106-118. Jan. 1935.  
(Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

"This paper represents an appendix to 'Annual Survey of Statistical Information: Family Budgets,' in the October, 1934, Econometrica." It is composed of tables which summarize briefly the information given in some recent family budget inquiries of foreign countries.

## Building - Expenditures - Germany

Die Finanzierung des wohnungs-und siedlungsbaus 1934. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 8 (1): 1-3. Jan. 9, 1935. (Published in Berlin, Germany)

Contains statistics of state and private expenditures in 1934 for building operations including those in connection with suburban settlements and relief work.

## Bulk Handling

Bulk handling system is entirely satisfactory. Primary Producer 20 (4): 1. Jan. 24, 1935. (Published at 38-40-42-44 Stirling St., Perth)

Contains "representative opinions" which "prove conclusively that users of the facilities provided by Bulk Handling Ltd... find it completely satisfactory ... The opinions now published need no buttressing to show that, apart from the important monetary aspect, the farmer who does not avail himself of the advantages of bulk handling is acting contrary to his own interests."

## Business - Annual and Semi-Annual Reviews

Economist. Commercial history & review of 1934. 120 (4773): 1-72. Feb. 16, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)



The contents of this review are divided into four parts as follows: I. General introduction, and Money and banking; II. Conditions in principal countries; III. Commerce and trade; and IV. Statistical appendix. In part III, sections are devoted to the various foodstuffs, to industrial raw materials, to manufacturers, and to retail trade.

Hubbard, J. B. Review of the year 1934. Rev. Econ. Statis. 17 (2): 30-38. Feb. 15, 1935. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

Review of the volume of business, commodity prices, money and banking public finance, finance and speculation, and European economic conditions.

Statist half-yearly banking and commercial review. Statist 125 (2973): 253-279. Feb. 16, 1935. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Contents in part: The economic outlook; The banking position; British agriculture in 1934; The cotton trade; Wool textiles; Jute, hemp and flax trades; and The rayon industry.

#### Canned Foods - Labeling

Burton, L. V. Why ABC grades won't work as well as descriptive labels. Food Indus. 6 (12): 543-544, 554. Dec. 1934. (Published at 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

#### Canned Vegetables

Campbell, Carlos. Factors affecting production and distribution of canned corn, tomatoes. Canning Trade 57 (30): 12, 14, 16-17. Mar. 4, 1935. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

Tabular data which accompany the article are as follows: Statistical facts for the remainder of 1934/35; acreage, yield and pack of sweet corn and tomatoes, annually 1920-1934; stocks of canned corn in canners' hands first of each month, 1930/31-1934/35; shipments of canned corn from canners by months, 1930/31-1934/35; supply, distribution and price of canned tomatoes, corn and peas, annually 1921/22-1933/34.

Campbell, Carlos. Factors affecting production and distribution of canned peas, beans. Canning Trade 57 (29): 8, 10, 12, 14. Feb. 25, 1935. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

Statistical data are presented in this article to show what the canning industry has done in the past under certain conditions.

Carryover, new pack, domestic supply, distribution of supply, total shipments (domestic consumption) data are given for both canned peas and canned beans. Table 1, p. 10 gives similar data for green and wax beans for canning. Another table gives supply, distribution and price, 1921-22 to 1933-34 of canned tomatoes, corn and peas. Total domestic consumption and per capita consumption data are included.



## Cassava - Cost of Harvesting - Philippine Islands

Catambay, A. B., and Yango, C. E. Cost of harvesting cassava with animal drawn plow. Philippine Agr. 23 (8): 662-665. Jan. 1935. (Published by The College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P.I.)

The study reported in this article was undertaken to find if the cost of harvesting cassava can be lowered. "The work was conducted on the College Experiment Station from June to September, 1934."

A summary of the results is as follows:

"1. The cost of harvesting cassava per hectare with a two-animal team and a plow was ₱19.32. - 2. The cost of harvesting per hectare with tractor-drawn plow was 23.96, hence 4.64 more than with animal-drawn plow. - 3. Harvesting cassava roots by hand-digging costs 73.84 per hectare, hence 54.52 more than with a plow drawn by two animals. 4. There was little breakage of the roots plowed up because of the depth of plowing and the type of plow used. The roots were plowed up to a depth of about 25 centimeters. 5. Plowing up roots saves at least one plowing for the next crop. 6. The field from which the cassava roots were plowed up was more comfortable for the animals to walk on in the following field operation than the fields where the cassava roots were hand dug, as this method left holes."

## Cattle. - Feeding Experiment - Philippine Islands

Roces, Rafael, Jr. A comparative study of two methods of management for fattening cattle. Philippine Agr. 23 (8): 689-705. Jan. 1935. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P. I.)

The object of this study, which was carried out during the period October 1932 to December 1933, in the Animal Husbandary Department of the University of the Philippines, was "(a) To compare two methods of management for fattening cattle: Pasturing for twenty-four hours versus pasturing in the daytime and housing animals in the barn at night and feeding with supplements of molasses, rice straw, and copra meal. (b) To determine the cost of fattening the same animals, by which the advisability or inadvisability of fattening these cattle for the slaughterhouse may be ascertained." Tables 3 and 4 on pp. 704-705 show expenses and returns in lots I and II and average gain in weight, cost of feeds, marketing expenses and profits from lots I and II.

## Chemistry and Agriculture - Southern States

Herty, C. H. An urgent message to the south. Vital Speeches of the Day 1 (11): 332-335. Feb. 25, 1935. (Published at 33 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Read before the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Atlanta, Ga., January 31, 1935.

The following is a short extract from this article:

"My plea to you tonight is that you change your conception of the farm as simply a place for producing the necessities of life, such as food and raiment, for which there is necessarily a limited consumption, and view the surplus products of the farm as raw material for chemical utilization. Time limits me to a brief discussion of this wonderful field; -



I shall therefore take only two topics tonight: the first, chemical products the farmer must buy, viz. fertilizers; and second, the utilization of his abandoned land and his woodlot for the marketing of cellulose, one of the most far reaching in its importance of all chemical substances."

#### Coffee - Brazil

Brazil and coffee. Statist 124 (2951): 338. Sept. 15, 1934. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Discusses the present situation in the coffee-growing industry. In conclusion the author writes in part: "While, therefore, the Central American countries have benefited from the coffee valorisation measures in Brazil, the statistical position of the commodity in the latter country, and the efforts now made to improve the quality and flavour of the beans, suggest that little need be feared from the competition of her neighbors. Indeed, given a continuance of improvement in the world's commodity markets and some lessening of the drastic import regulations in Germany, Brazil should be able to rely upon coffee in the future for replenishment of her exchange resources, which, together with the successful fostering of additional and new lines of exports, should ensure to Brazil full participation in the general recovery in conditions on the Latin American continent."

#### Coffee - Haiti

Two hundred years of coffee in Haiti. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 68 (2): 103-105. Feb., 1935. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

"A review of the introduction, from Martinique, in the early eighteenth century, the heavy early production, the decay of plantations following the revolution culminating in 1804, and the steady output during the twentieth century - export figures for the period, 1788-1934."

#### Collectivization - U. S. S. R.

Continued progress of collectivization. Econ. Rev. of the Soviet Union 10 (1): 16-17. Jan., 1935. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

A summary of the progress of collectivization in the Soviet Union during 1934, showing an increase in the percentage of peasant households in collective farms as well as in the proportion of the sown area cultivated by them, increased mechanization, and "the first upturn in livestock raising since the decline started in the early years of collectivization."

#### Cooperation

Cooperative Journal, v. 9, No. 1, Jan.-Feb. 1935. (Published at 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Post mortems [among cooperatives] by J. W. Jones, pp. 3-6; Cooperatives enter wine-making field, by A. J. Schoendorf, pp. 9-10. [The Elk Grove Fruit Growers' Association and the Florin Fruit



Growers' Association are mentioned]; Impressions of European cooperation, by Howard A. Cowden, pp 11-13; Patronage dividends, by Kenneth Hinshaw, pp. 14-15.

### Cooperation - Italy

Giuffrida, Vincenzo. The Fascist corporate state and cooperation. Rev. Internat. Coop. 28 (2): 48-53. Feb., 1935. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

The author outlines the structure of the Italian Fascist Corporate State, and discusses the present and possible future position of co-operation in Italy.

### Cooperation, Native - South Africa

Holtby, Winifred. Native co-operation in South Africa. Retail, wholesale and productive efforts. Co-op. Rev. 9 (49): 29-33. Jan. 1935. (Published at Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester 4, Eng.)

Attention is called to some experiments in cooperation among the natives of South Africa, and the value of its development for the future of the country is stressed.

### Corporative Organization - Italy

Angelini, Franco. L'organisation syndicale corporative de l'agriculture en Italie. La Technique Agricole Internationale 4 (4): 233-250. Oct.-Dec., 1934. (Published at 7, Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy.)

An account of the genesis and the composition of the corporative organization of agriculture in Italy.

### Cost of Living - Index Numbers - India

Bose, S. R. A study in Indian cost of living index numbers. Indian Jour. Econ. 15 (2-3): 141-166, 275-294) Oct. 1934, Jan. 1935. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

### Cotton

Hauhart, W. F. Our disregard of economic laws. Cotton Digest 7 (19): 6-8. Feb. 16, 1935. (Published at 702 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Paper delivered before the Institute of Public Affairs, Arnold Foundation, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex., by the director of the School of Commerce.

"Our disregard of economic laws in relation to the cotton industry has manifested itself in a number of ways. First, our disregard of the simple economic law that price controls supply and demand; second, our apparent insistence that the standard of living in the United States depends upon a high protective tariff, this high tariff working to the disadvantage of our cotton exports; and, third, the belief which is all too frequently entertained that the world is suffering from a general overproduction and glut of economic goods."



Waters-Taylor, B. H., and Craig, J. I. A plan of control for Egyptian cotton. Manchester Guardian Com. (Egypt Ed.): Jan. 31, 1935: pp. 19-21. (Published at 3, Cross St., Manchester, 2, Eng.)

"The author outlines a five-point plan for the control of Egyptian type cotton, wherever grown, to be administered by a Cotton Price Executive, created by agreement between Egypt and the British Colonial Office, to guarantee a fair price to the grower of Egyptian cotton." - Cotton Literature 5 (3): 107. Mar. 1935.

#### Cotton - Crop Restriction Policy - United States

Cotton. Production control and world markets. Index 15 (3): 45-51, Mar. 1935.

(Published by the New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

The article is concluded as follows:

"The importance of maintaining our foreign trade in cotton, not only insofar as it affects the cotton grower and the industries in the South directly dependent upon cotton growing, but as it affects the entire national economy, renders the problem one of the utmost importance. The United States cannot afford to sacrifice, the dominating position it has always held as the world's premier cotton producer for any immediate and temporary advantage to the growers, alone, at the expense of serious dislocation in our national economy. Every consideration points to the necessity of meeting the issue raised by dwindling cotton exports on the basis of a comprehensive and long-term view of national interest."

Cox, A. B. Evaluating the cotton program. Texas Weekly 11 (8): 7-9. Feb. 23, 1935. (Published at McKinney and Fairmount Sts., Dallas, Texas)

"This is the second in a series of addresses delivered at the Cotton Crisis Conference, held recently in Dallas and sponsored by the Institute of Public Affairs at Southern Methodist University, which The Weekly is abstracting for its readers."

Dr. A. B. Cox tells why he thinks restriction policies are unwise as a permanent program and have "probably done more harm than good as emergency measures."

Poe, Clarence. The Bankhead act and democracy. South Atlantic Quart. 33 (4): 321-333. Oct. 1934. (Published by the Duke University Press, Durham, N.C.) Photostat in Library.

This article is written to explain the Bankhead act because the author says he has found it to be generally misunderstood and inadequately explained to citizens outside the Cotton Belt.

"The Bankhead Law represents an historic attempt to win new frontiers for democracy - to carry into our economic life the same principles of democracy and the willingness of the individual to bow to the will of the majority, that has distinguished our political democracy. Very new and dangerous frontiers of democracy these no doubt are, but yet frontiers that we must win for democracy sooner or later. And possibly the sooner the better."



### Cotton - Marketing - India

Bhagwat, N. V. Regulated cotton market at Dhulia. Poona Agr. Col. Mag. 26 (3): 114-116. Dec. 1934. (Published in Poona City, India)

"The first and the only Regulated Cotton Market started under the Cotton Markets Act of 1927" is described.

Satyanandam, P. Cotton marketing. Indian Jour. Econ. 15 (3): 333-342. Jan. 1935. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

The writer sets forth in this article "the complaints made against the Indian marketing of cotton."

"The main features that militate against the ultimate success of Indian cotton are: Excessive leaf, bad ginning, mixing, heavy density of bales, and want of proper grading and marking."

### Cotton - Price Forecasting

Slater, W. H. Forecasting raw cotton prices. V. Theory compared with fact. Textile Weekly 15 (359): 59-60, charts. Jan. 18, 1935. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, 3, Eng.)

Slater, W. H. Forecasting raw cotton prices. VI. Introduction to method "B". Textile Weekly 15 (363): 185-188, chart. Feb. 15, 1935. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, 3, Eng.)

### Cotton - Tanganyika

Cotton in Tanganyika. Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation's assistance. African World 130 (1684): 167. Feb. 16, 1935. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C. 2, Eng.)

Assistance is being given for the development of cotton growing in Tanganyika by the Empire-Cotton-Growing Corporation. This assistance will be chiefly used in four specified districts in three of which it is planned to establish native holdings on which cotton will be grown in a system of mixed farming. "Each family will be given the freehold of their holding, which will consist of 20 acres. Of these, 10 acres will be reserved for cattle grazing, and the remainder for the dwelling site and land for the cultivation of cotton and other crops."

### Cotton Trade

Bowker, Horace. Cotton at the crossroads. Com. Fert. 49 (6): 9-12. Dec. 1934. (Published at 255 Ivy St., Atlanta, Ga.)

"The author analyzes the foreign trade situation under the government's present policy." - Cotton Literature 5 (3): 90. Mar. 1935.

Brazil's cotton raids America's markets. Natl. Sphere 15 (3): 29-31. Mar. 1935. (Published at the Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.)



Clayton, W. L. Our vanishing cotton markets. Acco Press 13 (2): 4-6. Feb. 1935. (Published by Anderson, Clayton & Co., P. O. Box 2659, Houston, Texas)

Address delivered before Arnold Foundation of Southern Methodist University, holding conference on the "Cotton Crisis," January 31- February 1, 1935.

Also in Cotton and Cotton Oil News 36 (5): 3-4, 12-13. Feb. 2, 1935; Cotton Digest 7 (17): 5-7. Feb. 2, 1935; Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 12 (6): 8-10, 12-14. Feb. 1935.

Abstract in Tex. Weekly 11 (7): 4-6. Feb. 16, 1935.

Molyneaux, Peter. Economic nationalism and the cotton crisis. Texas Weekly 11 (9): 4-8, March 2, 1935. (Published at McKinney and Fairmount Sts., Dallas, Texas)

"This is the third in a series of addresses delivered at the Cotton Crisis Conference, held recently in Dallas and sponsored by the Institute of Public Affairs at Southern Methodist University, which The Weekly is presenting to its readers. Inasmuch as Mr. Molyneaux's address dwells on trade problems basic to such international conferences as that which he is now attending in London, it is presented in its entirety in two installments, the second to appear next week." - Editor's note.

#### Council of Agriculture for England

Council of agriculture for England: report of the 43rd meeting. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr., Jour. 41 (10): 992-1007. Jan. 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Appendices contain reports from the standing committee of the Council on the working of the Cattle Industry (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1934; the improvement which is being effected in the supply of and demand for milk; and unemployment insurance for agricultural workers.

#### Economic Conditions - Canada

Canada's economic position (By a correspondent) Economist 120 (4772): 301-302. Feb. 9, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A review of the "nature and incidence of the depression in Canada." In the paragraph in which the writer discusses conditions among the primary producers the following statements are given: "Grain and fish exporters suffered until the middle of 1933 from the appreciation of the Canadian dollar above the pound sterling. The lumber and dairy industries have been particularly hard hit by the rising American tariff. The unhappy plight of Canadian farmers is indicated in a recent estimate made by the Canadian Bank of Commerce that farm incomes declined from \$1,013 millions in 1927 to \$399 millions in 1932, and only recovered to \$409 millions in 1933. The figure for 1934 will not be much greater."



## Economic Progress - U. S. S. R.

Kuibyshev, V. V. From the sixth to the seventh congress of Soviets. Econ. Rev. of the Soviet Union 10 (2): 36-43. Feb., 1935. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York; N. Y.)

This article consists of "excerpts from the economic sections of the report made by V. V. Kuibyshev, late Vice Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, before the Congress of Soviets of the Moscow Province on January 7, 1935. The report gives a survey of developments in the U. S. S. R. since the Sixth All-Union Congress of Soviets, held at the beginning of 1931." Proof is offered of "the advantages of collective, socialist agriculture over the individual, small-scale commodity rural economy. However, the rate of growth of agriculture still lags considerably behind the rates provided for by the Second Five-Year Plan... Three-quarters of all the peasant households have already been drawn into collective farms... which means that over 13 million able-bodied persons are still engaged in the most backward, most unproductive labor on their tiny individual farms.. The large successive harvests in the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan, Government aid to the collective farmers in providing them with cows, financial aid, and so on, have increased the incomes of collective farmers to an enormous extent." A table shows the gross harvest per individual in collective farms and in peasant households."

Russian Economic notes, no. 291, pp. 1-13. Feb. 28, 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Partial contents: The progress of the Soviet Union in 1934, pp.1-6; The causes for low productivity on state farms, pp. 6-8; Relief of the collective farms of agricultural debts. p. 8; Seed loans to the collective farms, p. 9.

## Economic Recovery

The A B C's of the new deal legislature [?] - a synopsis. What the interrelated structures of the federally conceived recovery agencies mean to business is set forth in detail. Economist 93 (7, Sec. 1): 156, 162, Feb. 15, 1935. (Published in Chicago, Ill.)

Houston, G. H. Economic balance - for recovery. Econ. Forum 2 (4, Sec. 2): 393-410. Winter, 1935. (Published at 51 Pine St., New York, N.Y.)

Player, C. A. Recovery; a world problem. Factors retarding economic progress in every country. Barron's 15 (9): 8. Mar. 4, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Realism suggests a reconstruction of world relations, abandonment of experimentalism, stabilization of the monetary systems, elimination of superfluous trade barriers, re-employment of national and international finance in the interests of sound, logical, and historically effective progress."



Regin, Leo. The new deal: a survey of the literature. Quart. Jour. Econ. 49 (2): 325-355. Feb. 1935. (Published by Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

Books reviewed are: The ABC of the NRA, by Dearing and others; The menace of recovery, by William MacDonald; The future comes, by C. A. Beard and G.H.E. Smith; Our economic revolution by A. B. Adams; The economics of recovery, by L. P. Ayres; Trade associations and industrial control, by S. N. Whitney; Economic reconstruction by the Columbia University Commission; The economics of the recovery program, by seven Harvard economists; America's recovery program, by A. A. Berle and others; Government rules industry, by M. F. Gallagher; The coming American revolution, by George Scule.

#### Economic Surveys - Dutch East Indies

Furnivall, J. S. Economic surveys in Netherlands India. Indian Jour. Econ. 15 (3): 295-312. Jan. 1935. (Issued by Dept. of Economics and Commerce. University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

Reviews the economic surveys conducted by the Dutch in the Dutch East Indies during the past two generations, "all conducted with great thoroughness and sometimes with a patience that has disregarded the progress of events. Although differing greatly in character and scope, they have this in common, that they have examined economic conditions not from the standpoint of production, but from standpoint of the consumer; they have been welfare surveys."

#### Economists - Ireland

Smith, J. G. Some nineteenth-century Irish economists. Economica n.s., no. 5, pp. 20-32. Feb. 1935. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

A review of the contributions of certain Irish economists who, "deserve an honoured place in the history of economic thought." They are Mountiford Longfield, Isaac Butt, James Anthony Lawson, William Neilson Hancock, John Kells Ingram, Richard Hussey Walsh, John Elliott Cairnes, William Edward Hearn, Thomas E. Cliffe Leslie, Arthur Houston, and Leonard H. Courtney.

#### Eggs and Egg Products - China

Chinese eggs and egg products. Chinese Econ. Jour. 14 (2): 157-199. Feb., 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Hankow Road, Shanghai, China)

#### Eggs and Poultry - England and Wales

Eggs and poultry. Economist 120 (4773): 354, 355. Feb. 16, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A review of the report of the Reorganization Commission for Eggs and Poultry for England and Wales, "The main object of the Commission's investigation was, of course, to find some means of increasing the producer's



income. They completely reject any forced increase in the retail price, which would at once reduce the demand. They do not discuss the limitation of imports, which was outside their terms of reference. But the present large supply is in no way due to an increase in imports and it would be most inequitable to penalise the imports for a situation which is not of their making.... The Commission find the solution in a reduction of the distributor's margin and accordingly set out to rationalise the process of distribution."

### Farm Equipment Sales

Outlook for farm equipment sales brightest since 1930. Dun & Bradstreet Monthly Rev. 43 (2083): 1-5. Feb. 1935. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

### Farmer Radicalism

Rorty, James. How radical are the farmers? Nation 140 (3629): 104-106. Jan. 23, 1935. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer gives his impressions of farmer radicalism after attending two conventions of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union. The concluding paragraphs of the article are as follows:

"Meanwhile it may be said that on the showing of the Sioux Falls convention the farmers are making progress. No new splits developed, and the national secretary reported the organization of new state unions in Alabama, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, with a combined new membership of 40,000.... All factions represented at the convention united in opposing the crop-reduction program of the A.A.A. and in demanding that when the government takes plebiscites of the farmers it gives them a chance to vote for a cost-of-production as against a crop-reduction program.

"But the most impressive thing about these farmers' meetings was the farmers who attended them. They are not peons yet; they are not as dumb as they like to call themselves; and most of them - the younger ones especially - have stopped being fundamentalists. There are better, more realistic ideas brewing under the surface than appear in the Farmers' Union 'line'. What with one thing and another, it looks like more trouble ahead for Secretary Wallace."

### Farms, Self-sufficing- Virginia

Davison, Treadwell. Self-sufficing farms in Virginia. University of Virginia News Letter, v. 11, no. 10, Feb. 15, 1935. sheet. (Published in University, Va.)

The writer discusses self-sufficing farms in Virginia which ranks third among the states having the largest concentration of self-sufficing farms, and also quotes from a study made by FERA of Russell County in which approximately 42 percent of the farms are classified as self-sufficing. The writer thinks that the condition emphasizes the need for a carefully developed land policy for the state. A table showing self-sufficing farms in Virginia counties ranked according to percentage of farms that are self-sufficing is given, also a dot map of the United States showing self-sufficing farms.



### Fertilizers - British Guiana

Williams, C. H. B., and Huggins, H. D. Some price and other relationships of fertilizers in British Guiana. Agr. Jour. British Guiana 5 (4): 253-267. Dec., 1934. (Published in Georgetown, British Guiana)

"Practically all of the fertilizers used in British Guiana are employed in the production of sugar cane... all the fertilizer used is imported... In the present article comparative statistics of fertilizer imports and prices and sugar exports and prices for the period 1910 to 1933 are presented, and such deductions made from them as will be likely to be of interest or value."

### Five-Year Plan - Bulgaria

Five-year recovery plan for Bulgaria. Indus. and Labour Inform. 53 (3): 79. Jan. 21, 1935. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The Bulgarian Ministry of National Economy is preparing a five-year plan of economic recovery, with the object of adapting the economic organisation of Bulgaria to the changed demands of the home and foreign markets. This plan, the first of its kind in Bulgaria will cover every branch of the national economic system - agriculture, forestry, vineyards, market gardening, stock-raising, minerals (including the State mines), etc."

### Grain - Chicago Market

Duddy, E. A., and Revzan, D. A. The distribution of grain and grain products from the Chicago market. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 8 (1, pt.1): 65-96. Jan. 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

This is the first of two articles on this subject.

"In a recently published study [The grain supply area of the Chicago market] the authors have shown how grain receipts were concentrated at Chicago from a wide area of supply in the central and southwestern states during the crop years 1924-25 through 1932-33. The purpose here is to reveal the disposition of these receipts during the same period." - p.65.

### Grain - Imports - United States

Uhlmann, R. F. United States as an importer of grains. Northwest. Miller 181 (7): 557, 566, 567. Feb. 27, 1935. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Address delivered "recently in Chicago as part of an informative series of lectures on grain and its marketing. The series is sponsored by the Association of Grain Commission Merchants of the Chicago Board of Trade."

### Grapes - Shipments - California

Stoll, H. F. California's fresh grape shipments. Wines and Vines 16 (2): 5. Feb. 1935. (Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)



Includes a table showing California interstate carload grape shipments by rail, 1927-1934. Grapes are classified as table, black juice and white juice and these are further classified by kind.

#### Grapes, Wine - California

Shear, S. H. Prospects for the wine-grape industry. Wines & Vines 16 (2): 3. Feb. 1935. (Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)

A table is included which shows the production and farm value of grapes (classified as wine, table and raisin grapes) and dried raisins in California for 1932, 1933 and 1934.

#### Handicrafts - Turkey

Osman, Mukdim. Handicrafts in Turkey. Internatl. Labour Rev. 31 (2): 190-220. Feb. 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

This monograph, "which is the first attempt of the kind for Turkey, describes briefly the position and importance of handicrafts in Turkish economy to-day, and explains the nature of the problems with which they are faced, mainly on account of the profound economic changes already effected in the country. The author concludes by expressing his views regarding the directions in which a possible solution of these problems may profitably be sought." - p. 190.

#### Hemp Monopoly - Latvia

Latvian extension of flax monopoly to hemp. Gt. Brit. Board Trade Jour. (n.s.) 104 (1990): 149. Jan. 24, 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"A Law revising the basis of the flax monopoly and extending it to hemp was published on December 8 and came into force on December 15. The new Law restricts the purchase, sale, import and export of worked and unworked flax and hemp to the Flax Monopoly Section of the State Economic Department. It also authorises the Section to purchase, at fixed prices, flax, and hemp which exceeds the growers' requirements."

#### India - Forests

Blascheck, A. D. Forestry in India; economic and commercial aspects. Mysore Econ. Jour. 21 (2): 58-63. Feb., 1935. (Published in Bangalore City, Mysore, India)

"Paper read before the Royal Society of Arts, London, on Dec. 14, 1934." Contains a brief outline of forest policy in India since 1855 and a discussion of its results.

#### International Conference of Agricultural Economists - Bad Eilsen - Germany

Niehaus, Heinrich. Grundlinien agrar-politischer entwicklungen und anschauungen. Rückblick auf die internationale konferenz für agrar-wissenschaft in Bad Eilsen vom 26. Aug. bis 2. Sept. 1934. Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik 141 (1): 75-87. Jan., 1935. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany)



This is an attempt to summarize briefly the views expressed by agricultural economic experts of many countries at Bad Eilsen on the essential characteristics of the world-wide agricultural crisis and their accounts of measures adopted or contemplated for its attempted solution. Four problems are discussed, namely, the causes of the agricultural crisis; motives and methods of agricultural policies in connection with the crisis; new proposals and ideas for international cooperation; and planned economy and agricultural organization.

### Irrigation - Iraq

Irrigation schemes in Iraq. Indus. and Labour Inform. 53 (4): 101. Jan. 28, 1935. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The Government of Iraq recently began the construction of barrage across the Tigris at Kut, one of the three important irrigation schemes included in the five-year plan laid down by an Act of 1931.

"The object of this scheme is to regulate the flow of water throughout the year, with a view to the irrigation of a large area of land offering possibilities for the production of wheat, maize and cotton.

"Of the other schemes provided for by the plan of 1931, one - the Abu Ghuraib canal - is in progress. The canal will be 40 miles long, connecting the Euphrates with the Tigris at Baghdad, and is expected to water about 120,000 acres. The third project known as the Habbaniyah Escape, was intended to divert the spring flood of the Euphrates into the Habbaniyah Lake at the upper end of the cultivable lands, so as to eliminate the heavy damage done every year by the flooding of the river.

"The Government of Iraq also contemplates the erection of a dam on the River Diala, at a point where it passes through hills about 70 miles north-east of Baghdad. The effect of this work would be to form a reservoir capable of raising the river's level in the summer months and thus of irrigating 1,500,000 acres of land suitable for cotton and wheat between Diala and Kut."

### Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics 17 (1): 1-209. Feb. 1935. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secretary-Treasurer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Contents: AAA as a force in recovery, by Joseph S. Davis. Discussion by Mordecai Ezekiel and T. W. Schultz, pp. 1-19; Agricultural planning and control, by John D. Black. Discussion by H. R. Tolley and W. E. Grimes, pp. 20-38; Report on land of the National Resources Board, by M. L. Wilson. Discussion by G. S. Wehrwein, pp. 39-54; Program for purchase of submarginal land by C. F. Clayton. Discussion by W. D. Nicholls, pp. 55-66; Part-time farming near industrial areas by Kenneth Hood, pp. 67-75; Measures for the relief and rehabilitation of agriculture in Canada by J. F. Booth, pp. 76-88; The program of rural rehabilitation of the FERA, by Lawrence Westbrook, pp. 89-100; Economic bases and objectives of public regulation of the



milk industry, by W. C. Waite, pp. 101-108; Milk control experience - results and problems of Federal and State regulation, by R. B. Corbett. Discussion by H. B. Steele and H. P. Young, pp. 109-132; The outlook for future developments in milk control, by E. W. Gaumnitz (pp. 133-139), Wesley H. Bronson (pp. 140-143), M. C. Bond (pp. 144-148), and H. C. Grant (pp. 149-152); Cooperatives the pacesetters in agriculture, by H. E. Babcock, pp. 153-156; Cooperative buying of farm supplies, by Quentin Reynolds, pp. 157-166; and Financing cooperatives, by J. E. Wells, Jr., pp. 167-175.

#### Labor - Italy

An enquiry in Italian agriculture. Indust. and Labour Inform. 53 (5): 143. Feb. 4, 1935. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The Italian Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Workers has opened an investigation relating to the implements used in farm operations and their influence on physique.

"In each province an attempt will be made to collect the maximum of information concerning cases of deformity due to the prolonged use of irrational implements, and showing the reasons why one type rather than another is employed. The Confederation wishes to ascertain the average amount of labour power required for each agricultural operation in which implements are used, and to find means of reducing prices by eliminating unnecessary effort."

#### Labor - Statistics of Hours of Work

Statistics of actual hours of work. Internatl. Labour Rev. 31 (2): 265-288. Feb. 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

The tables given in this article "present for the first time statistics of the actual hours of work in different countries in recent years. They cover 11 countries." Statistics for agriculture are given for Germany only.

Notes on the sources and methods of compilation in each country precede the statistical tables.

#### Labor - U. S. S. R.

Employment on large-scale farms in the Soviet Union. Monthly Labor Rev. 40 (1): 47-48. Jan. 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

#### Land Improvement and Reclamation - Italy

Cortesi, A. S. The Pontine marshes. Mussolini succeeding where emperors and popes failed. The World Today. Encyclopaedia Britannica 2 (3): 20. Feb. 1935. (Published in New York, N. Y.)



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Opere pubbliche, edilizia, idraulica, /ferrovie, porti, archeologia;  
rassegna mensil illustrata... anno 2, no. 12, Dec. 1932; anno 3, no. 8/9-  
11/12, Aug./Sept.-Nov./Dec. 1933. 4 ncs. Roma. 1932-33.

Text in English and Italian in parallel columns.

Partial contents: Bonifica Pontina: Gemma delle bonifiche italiane, by Arrigo Serpieri. (This is a brief introduction to the issue of December, 1932, outlining the events which preceded the establishment of Littoria on the site of the Pontine Marshes, and indicating to what extent the Italian reclamation plan has so far been successful. Statistics show that "the value of production has increased in the proportion of 272 to 100 in less favourable uses, as a consequence of land improvement, and that this proportion reaches the high figures of 2438 to 100 in the more favourable cases..." The age-old marshes are being converted into flourishing farms."

Littoria, by Giacomo di Castelnuovo. (The author outlines the pre-Fascist attempts to drain the Pontine marshes beginning with those of the Consuls and Roman emperors. Excavations were made in 1586, 1589, and 1777. Napoleon had plans for draining the marshes and various Popes organized operations in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Laws were passed in 1882, 1886, 1899, and 1902. The main aims of the Fascist laws of December 30, 1923, May 18, 1924, Feb. 7, 1926, and July 16, 1927 are given as a background for a description of the creation of the town of Littoria. The land was taken possession of on November 6, 1931; the building of the first farmhouse was started on January 21, 1932; the cornerstone of Littoria was laid on June 30, 1932; on October 27, 1932 the first 19 farm families arrived including 445 persons and the town was officially opened on Dec. 13, 1932. The rural town of Littoria will be followed by those of Sabaudia and Pontinia) - Dec., 1932, pp. 11-79;

Le bonifiche delle piane di S. Eufemia e di Rosarno, by Attilio Fontana (The story of the reclamation of the plains of San Eufemia and Rosarno) Aug.-Sept. 1933, pp. 381-454.

La Valle del Neto, by Rosario Siniscalchi. ("The hydraulic works carried out so far have redeemed about 2,000 hectares of land from danger of flooding and restored to farming purposes about the same amount of land that was covered with marshlands and impenetrable woods... Woods and marshes have disappeared, to give place to flourishing fields and cheerful farmhouses... The landowners of the district have followed up the hydraulic improvements by carrying out a change from ordinary to intensive cultivation!") Oct., 1933, pp. 455-468.

La Valle del Crati, by Vincenzo Lucci. ("The reclamation of the valley of the River Crati from Cosenza to the Tarsia Defile necessitated a number of widely differing operations, from the curbing of torrents on the mountains to the embankment of water courses in the valleys, from reforestation to the preparation of the ground for intensive farming by intersecting it with drainage and irrigation canals and new roads to the less accessible regions, as well as the building of groups of houses to be the starting point of future farm villages, etc." The story of the improvements is told.) - Oct., 1933, pp. 469-483.

Inalveazione del torrente Raganello, by M. Giuliani. (An account of the reconstruction of the river bed of the Raganello torrent) - Oct., 1933, pp. 484-490.



La bonifica di Sibari. (A considerable part of the work begun in this region in 1928 has been accomplished) - Oct., 1933, pp. 491-495.

La bonifica di Alli - Punta delle Castella. - Oct., 1933, pp. 497-514.

The issue of Nov.-Dec., 1933 deals exclusively with the public works and land reclamation operations carried on in the Province of Salerno. An introductory article, *La Rinascita del Salernitano* is by Ezio Ciugolani who states that "The Province of Salerno is one of the most striking examples of all the regions that Fascism has roused from the inertia in which they were vegetating... There are no fewer than eight land reclamation schemes in course of execution... And the population increases step by step with the regeneration of the province, which is now one of the most densely populated, having an average of 135 inhabitants per square kilometre." - pp. 527-530.

#### Land - Inventory of Productivity

A national inventory of land productivity. *Science* (n.s.) 80 (2034): 519-520. Dec. 7, 1934. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

Describes "a plan to make an inventory of land resources which will give each type of land an index number of value based on productivity" developed by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

#### Land Policy - Great Britain

The land and the community. *Planning*, no. 43, 15pp., Jan. 29, 1935. (Published by Political and Economic Planning, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

This is a plea for a definite and adequate long-term land policy for Great Britain. The recent break-up of estates and the reasons for it, the changes that have taken place in the use of land, the deflation of land values, the obsolescence of farms, occupying ownership of farms, and the existence of woodlands on medium-sized private estates are briefly discussed. A sound land policy is believed to entail a more constructive and positive type of land management. It is recommended that suitable existing large units be developed so as to secure their most productive use, and that new large-scale units of land management be created by the purchase of individual farms from owner-occupiers whenever possible. "where new outside capital is not available, opportunities should be taken of paving the way to better land utilisation by a pooling of neighbouring estates, whether formed into limited companies or not, into suitable large units, with the original landowners as shareholders." Attention is called to the acquisition since 1918 by the Forestry Commission of 900,000 acres of selected marginal land too poor for profitable agriculture.

#### Land Reclamation - Bavaria

Bayerische landesanstalt für moorwirtschaft. Tätigkeitsbericht. Die moor- und ödlandkultur in Bayern 1931-1934. Landwirtschaftliches Jahrbuch für Bayern 24 (11-12): 574-670. 1934. (Issued by Bavaria. Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft, Abteilung Landwirtschaft. Published by Carl Gerber, München, Germany.)



This report covers the activities of the Bavarian Government in the reclamation and cultivation of moor and waste land from 1931 to 1934, and points out the importance of this work in connection with the national plan for relief of unemployment and the establishment on the land of the new German peasantry. Bavaria still has extensive moors capable of cultivation which with the help of the National Government could be transformed into valuable farm and settlement land within a reasonable time and at a reasonable cost.

#### Land Settlement - Canada

Innis, H. A. Canadian frontiers of settlement: a review. Geogr. Rev. 25 (1): 92-106. Jan., 1935. (Published by American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York, N. Y.)

This is a review of the three published volumes of a series of nine on Canadian Frontiers of Settlement.

"The first volume, 'Prairie Settlement,' [by W. A. Mackintosh] includes chapters on land and climate...on the important surveys of agricultural possibilities, beginning with Captain John Palliser's; on the fundamental importance of the railway to settlement; on the spread of settlement as shown by census material, with a discussion of factors affecting population density; on various districts - the Red River Valley and the park belt, the prairie plains, the forest areas, and the Peace River Country; on climatic variability in relation to wheat yields; and on the probable limits of settlement. These chapters are supported by an extensive array of charts, photographs, tables, and footnotes, and there is a substantial appendix on soils...

"The fourth volume of the series, on economic problems of the Prairie Provinces [by W. A. Mackintosh and others], supplements the analysis of the first volume by emphasizing the importance of fluctuations in prices as a factor in variability of income. In the first section, by Professor Mackintosh, four chapters deal with long-run trends and short-run fluctuations in income and with rigidities involved in transportation and marketing costs. Two following chapters are concerned with provincial finance and distribution of financial burdens and services in Alberta and succeeding chapters with the problems of rural local government and taxation in Saskatchewan. A final chapter deals with farm credit."

Vol. 6, The Settlement of the Peace River Country: A Study of a Pioneer Area, by C. A. Dawson and R. W. Murchie, is "an intensive study of a comparatively isolated region during a short period of time."

"The authors have been concerned primarily with the more immediate problems of Western Canada, but their work provides a fundamental basis for an approach to the problems of Canada as a whole."

Leppard, H. M. The settlement of the Peace River country. Geogr. Rev. 25 (1): 62-78. Jan., 1935. (Published by American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York, N. Y.)

"The Peace River Country ...occupies roughly the west-central part of the northern half of Alberta and the adjoining section of British Columbia"

The present settlement of the country has developed since 1911, the population increasing from 900 in 1911 to 48,000 in 1931. Agriculture is the basic industry. "Out of a roughly estimated area of 60,000,000 acres of land in the Peace River Country somewhat less than 3,000,000 acres were



occupied in 1931, and of that acreage one-third was improved and two-thirds unimproved...With negligible exceptions the land now available for homestead entry is bushland entailing a heavy outlay for clearing before it can become productive. On the other hand...in the crop year of 1930-1931 nearly 12,000,000 bushels of grain and 500 carloads of livestock were exported over the Dunvegan lines, serving the Peace and part of the Athabasca watersheds..The ambition of most of the settlers is still to produce wheat for export."

#### Land Settlement - Potton, Eng.

The Potton settlement. *Country Life* 77 (1934): 81 Jan. 26, 1935. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Covent Garden, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

"The success or failure of the land settlement experiment at Potton will largely depend on whether the extravagant idealism of the post-war smallholdings scheme is avoided. The Land Settlement Association has now Mr. Stewart's farm of 550 acres, a gift from the Carnegie Trustees of £ 10,000, and a promise of Government support to the extent of £ 1 for every £ 2 raised elsewhere... Twenty men...have already been selected as settlers, and twenty more will be chosen immediately."

#### Land Tenure

Chini, Amilcare. Della piccola proprietà contadina familiare nell'ordinamento corporativo. *Revista di Politica Economica* 25 (1): 45-54. Jan., 1935. (Published at Via Poli, 42, Rome, Italy)

The author examines the economic, political, moral, and social aspects of the small peasant family farm in the light of its post-war prevalence in different European countries. Its place under the Italian corporative regime is discussed, and reasons are adduced for and against its wider diffusion.

#### Land Utilization

Stamp, L. D. Planning the land for the future. *Science* (n.s.) 80 (2084): 507-512. Dec. 7, 1934. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

"The Hector Maiben Lecture of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered at Berkeley, California, June, 1934."

The writer discusses the approach to planning, the seven stages of planning, the Land Utilization Survey of Great Britain, and good and bad planning. He points out the danger of planning without thorough research and stresses the need of planning nationally and for the benefit of all.

#### Land Values - France

Caziot, Pierre. L'évolution de la valeur de la propriété immobilière en France. *La Vie Agricole et Rurale* 23 (46): 349-351. Nov. 18, 1934. (Published by J. B. Baillière & Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6<sup>e</sup>), France)



The author sketches the changes in value of rural land in the nineteenth century and in the early years of the twentieth. He contrasts the security of an investment in land before 1914 with its speculative character in the post-war years.

#### Livestock - Germany

Die viehhaltung in den landwirtschaftlichen betrieben. Wirtschaft und statistik 15 (3, 1, heft) 82-86. Feb., 1935. (Issued by Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt, Published by Verlag für Sozialpolitik, Wirtschaft und Statistik, Berlin)

An account of the results of the census of 1933 with regard to livestock.

#### Milk and Butter Fat - Cost of Production - India

Kartha, K. P. R. A note on the comparative economic efficiency of the Indian cow, the half-bred cow and the buffalo as producers of milk and butter fat. Agr. and Live-Stock in India 4 (6): 605-623. Nov., 1934. (Published for The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at Delhi, India)

A table gives cost of producing a lb. of milk and a lb. of fat.

#### Milk Control - Italy

Bertin, Georges-Eugène. La question du lait en Italie. L'Économiste Français 63 (7): 496-497. Feb. 16, 1935. (Published at Rue Bleue, 9, Paris (9<sup>e</sup>), France)

A brief account of Italy's control of milk production and distribution.

#### Milk Control - Manitoba and the United States

Jenks, T. E. Price regulation under state law. Amer. Bar Assoc. Jour. 20 (3): 173-176. Mar. 1934. (Published at 1140 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.) Reprint.Coll.

Reviews price regulation of milk under State laws of Manitoba, Connecticut, New Jersey, Vermont, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Florida, and their constitutional difficulties.

#### Milk Marketing - Great Britain

The milk marketing scheme and its working. Estate Mag. 35 (2): 81-85. Feb. 1935. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng)

The main weakness of the scheme seems to be that the main cost of its working is borne by the producers. "A Reorganization Commission is to be appointed with terms of reference covering Great Britain, to conduct a survey of the working of existing schemes and to consider the possibility of further improvement."

#### National Cooperative Council

1935 Bluebook of the National Cooperative Council. Supplement to Cooperative Jour. 9 (1, Pt.2): 32-64. Jan.-Feb. 1935. (Published at 1731 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C.)



"The 1935 Bluebook of the National Cooperative Council seeks to bring together into a single document the essential facts regarding the Council and its program as of the present date." - Preface.

Partial contents: Names and addresses of officers of the Council, Executive Committee, and Board of Directors for the year 1935; Structure and Purpose of the Council; Resolutions, 1935; The President's Message (John D. Miller) at the annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 9, 10, 1935; Annual report of the Secretary; and report on last years resolutions.

#### Pepper and Shellac - Great Britain

The commodity troubles. Statist 125 (2973): 244, 245. Feb. 16, 1935. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

In which the writer describes the pepper and shellac situation.

Pepper. Economist 120 (4773): 350, 351. Feb. 16, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A description of syndicate operations in 1934 in the pepper and shellac markets. A table shows the quantity and value of imports of pepper, and of shellac, 1932-1934 in Great Britain.

#### Planned Economy - Rome

Benedict, Charles. As I see it. The new deal - 1700 years old. Mag. Wall St. 55 (10): 593, -594. Mar. 2, 1935. (Published at 90, Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Likens our present "regulated economy" to the new deal given Rome by Diocletian in the year 284 A.D. The writer is critical of both.

#### Planning, Agricultural - New Zealand

New Zealand. Agricultural planning. Economist 120 (4773): 363, 364. Feb. 16, 1935. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"During recent months New Zealand has moved a long way in the direction of planning primary industry. The Agricultural (Emergency Powers) Act, passed in November, set up an Executive Commission of Agriculture, consisting of three members and presided over by the Minister, with very drastic powers of control over production and trade in primary products. The Act authorises the Governor-General by Order-in-Council to 'make all such regulations as he may consider necessary,' and in particular to prescribe the conditions of production, handling and marketing of dairy produce in New Zealand and elsewhere, to license dairy factories, impose levies on milk products, and to make regulations for any other purposes under the Act."

Powers of the Dairy Control Board now are to "include regulation and control of production, handling, grading, marketing, transport and distribution of dairy produce for home as well as for export consumption."

#### Population Planning

Carver, T. N. Where we need planning the most. Nation's Business 23 (3): 18-20, 72, 73, 74. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)



Discusses the importance of, and the need for, population planning. Five things which are needed to remedy the situation are given as follows:

"The first and most obvious thing for a population planner to do in this country is to reduce all immigration quotas to the lowest possible terms and to extend the quota system to the Western Hemisphere and the Philippines.... The next thing to do is to provide either for the sterilization or the permanent segregation of the defective classes.... The third thing to do is to extend the knowledge of birth control to the poorer classes that they may plan their families as the more well-to-do classes have always done.... A fourth thing to do is to lend every possible encouragement to industrial enterprise. This must include a frank recognition of our indebtedness to the man who can make two jobs grow where one grew before. A fifth thing to do is to enlarge and improve our system of popular education as rapidly as is psychologically possible."

#### Potato Market - Chicago

Battin, C. T. The economic organization and competitive status of the Chicago potato market. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 8 (1, pt. 1): 46-64. Jan. 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

This is the first of two articles on this subject. The present article considers the position of Chicago in relation to the flow of potatoes to market, the proportion of the United States crop handled through Chicago, the sources of supply of the Chicago market, the consumption of potatoes, the trade organization, methods of purchase and sale in the Chicago market, some effects of the development of chain stores on the Chicago wholesale potato market, and the effect on the Chicago wholesale potato market of the marketing of potatoes by motor truck.

#### Price Fixing

Backman, Jules. Adventures in price fixing. Com. and Finance 24 (8): 161. Feb. 20, 1935. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

This is the first of an extended series of articles on price fixing by Mr. Backman. By price fixing he "refers to all actions which are consciously undertaken for the purpose of altering the movement of, or setting absolute prices." In this series of articles the writer plans to outline and analyze the outstanding experiments in price fixing. "Both the well known and the less known experiments will be analyzed. In order to compare the schemes on some logical basis, certain broad features of each experiment will be discussed wherever it is possible. These will include such phases as: (a) The methods used to fix prices... (b) The basis on which price is fixed... (c) The methods of enforcement... (d) The source of funds... (e) Finally, a critical summary of each of the plans showing the weakness and the points of strength."

Other articles to date are:

II. The Stevenson rubber plan (1922-1928). Com. and Finance 24 (9): 181. Feb. 27, 1935.

III. The international tin pool. Com. and Finance 24 (10): 201. Mar. 6, 1935.



## Prices

Bade, Karl, and Haberler, Gottfried. Monetary equilibrium and the price level in a progressive economy: a comment. *Economica*, n.s., no.5, pp. 75-81. Feb. 1935. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

"The purpose of this paper [as stated by the writer] is not only to comment on and give a criticism of the explicit written statements of Mr. Harrod (or of Mr. Kaldor, as the case may be) but rather to find out what are the assumptions tacitly implied in his arguments and to indicate their ultimate consequences. This applies particularly as regards our treatment of the concept of saving."

A rejoinder by R. F. Harrod is given on pp. 82-84.

Cover, J. H. Retail price behavior. *Jour. Business Univ. Chicago*. 8 (1, pt.2): 1-92. Jan. 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"Studies in Business Administration, vol. V, no.2."

The following is quoted from p. 1:

"An effort has been made in this project to identify and evaluate factors affecting tendencies in retail prices, and to propose an organization and procedure for collecting and analyzing prices.

"Major factors may be classified as follows: (1) commodity variations and specifications; (2) communities, representing the economic and social constituencies of our population; (3) kinds, operations, and services of retail stores; (4) racial, national, creed, and income variations of local consumers; (5) effect of time, particularly season and year; (6) small samples as representatives of all quotations; (7) organization for synchronous and rotating pricing; (8) selection, training, and evaluation of personnel; (9) appropriateness of particular statistical measures."

Partially reprinted in *Economist* (v. 93, no.9, Mar. 1, 1935, p. 206) with title, Price Movements Before and After Effective Operation of the Codes.

Harris, S. E. Commodity prices and public expenditures. *Rev. Econ. Statis.* 17 (2): 39-44. Feb. 15, 1935. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

"This is the substance of an address delivered before the American Statistical Association (Boston Chapter) on Monday evening, December 3, 1934, at the Boston City Club. The argument will be presented [by Mr. Harris] more fully in a forthcoming book on the Process of Inflation."

Snyder, Carl. The problem of monetary and economic stability. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 49 (2): 173-205, charts. Feb. 1935. (Published by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

The following summary statement of contents is given on p. 173: "I. Range and variations in the price level, p. 175. - II. Wide divergence of views as to cause, p. 178. - III. Measures of basic production, and of trade, p. 179. - IV. The stability of relative prices, p. 181. - V. Evidence as to relations of supply and price variations, p. 183. VI. Measures of the factors in the Equation of Exchange, p. 184. - VII. Gold supply and prices, p. 189. - VIII. Commodity prices and the general price level, p. 190.-



IX, X. The role of bank credit and the need of control, p. 195. - XI. Mechanisms in human affairs, p. 201. - XII. Results and conclusions, p. 202."

Warren, G. F. The monetary situation. Bur. Farmer (Ill. Agr. Assoc. Sec.) 10 (6): 7-8, 10d. Feb. 1935. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

"The insistent demand that the price of gold in the United States be further advanced to the limit established by Congress in the Thomas amendment to the Adjustment Act is made because there is still a substantial disparity between the prices of farm commodities and industrial goods, services, and other fixed charges. In view of the impending decision by the Supreme Court on the gold clause, Dr. Warren's explanation of the relationship between supply and demand of gold, and prices in the accompanying article is timely." - Editor's note.

#### Prices, Wholesale - Index Numbers - Great Britain

Wholesale prices, 1930-1934. Board of Trade index number: a new compilation. Gt. Brit. Board Trade Jour. (n.s.) 134 (1900): i-xvi. Jan. 24, 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Discusses the revision of the Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices and its effects. Sources of quotations are given, the new index numbers by groups of commodities, and average annual wholesale prices of commodities from 1930 to 1934.

#### Prune Industry - California

The California prune industry as presented to the Triple A. Calif. Fruit News 90 (2422): 8, 12, Dec. 8; (2423): 4, 5. Dec. 15; (2424): 4, 5. Dec. 22; (2425): 4, 5. Dec. 29, 1934. (Published at 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.)

These consist of five statements which were prepared for presentation at the hearing in San Francisco in June, 1934, held by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the purpose of perfecting a California prune marketing agreement.

The statements as printed are by Edwin W. Stillwell, Edmund N. Richmond, Harry C. Dunlap, A. M. Lester, and Dwight K. Grady.

#### Reforestation in Land Use Planning

Silcox, F. A. Reforestation in land use planning. An urgent problem demanding immediate attention. The World Today. Encyclopaedia Britannica 2 (3): 15-18. Feb. 1935. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

#### Reichskuratorium für Technik in der Landwirtschaft. Schriften

Münzinger, Adolf. Bäuerliche Maschinengenossenschaft Häusern e. G.m.b.H. Ein Versuch genossenschaftlicher Dorfwirtschaft in den Jahren 1930-1934. 87pp. Berlin, 1934. (RKTL. Reichskuratorium für Technik in der Landwirtschaft. Schriften. Heft 54)



On April 20, 1934 there was founded in Württemberg a farm machinery cooperative association for the acquisition and utilization of farm machinery and tools and of household appliances to be used cooperatively, as well as for the purchase of agricultural necessities and the sale of agricultural products. This was the immediate result of an investigation carried on by the author and his assistants in the district affected, from 1930 to 1934, of the needs of the farmers and their wives and the possibilities of making their work less onerous and of raising their standards of living.

Other publications of interest in this series are: Bardubitzki, O., Derlitzki, and Otto, E. Die Versuchs-Siedlung Krzanowitz. 139pp. 1931. (Reichskuratorium für Technik in der Landwirtschaft. Schriften, Heft 26)

This is a study of the interrelation of the buildings of a peasant enterprise, their value in its management, and the effect of their cost on its profitableness, based on the establishment of an experimental settlement in Krzanowitz.

Dietzmann, W. Die menschliche Arbeitskraft in Molkereibetrieben. (Ein Beitrag zur Frage des Arbeitskräftebedarfes und planmäßiger Arbeitsforschung) 64pp. 1932. (Reichskuratorium für Technik in der Landwirtschaft, Schriften, Heft 29) A study of labor in the dairy industry.

Studiengesellschaft für feldberechnung. Die Feldberechnung. Erste Folge. Neue Beiträge aus Wissenschaft und Praxis der Berechnung in Landwirtschaft und Gartenbau, 175pp. 1932; Zweite Folge, 177pp. 1933. These two numbers contain articles by various experts on overhead irrigation; Dritte Folge. Berechnungszeitpunkt und Berechnungserfolg, by Walther Brouwer. 83p. 1933. A study of the economic value of overhead irrigation. (Reichskuratorium für Technik in der Landwirtschaft. Schriften, Hefte 30, 38, 49)

### Reorganization of the Government

Herring, E. P. Social forces and the reorganization of the Federal bureaucracy. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 15 (3): 185-200. Dec. 1934. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Austin, Tex.)

The purpose of this article as stated by the author is "firstly to examine the obstacles to administrative reorganization and secondly to inquire, not 'what is desirable in the abstract' but 'what reform is possible under existing conditions.'" The Department of Agriculture is one of the departments considered in the article.

### Rice - China

Rice production in Chekiang. Chinese Econ. Jour. 14 (2): 222-235. Feb., 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Hankow Road, Shanghai, China)

Contains statistics of area, production and consumption of rice in the province of Chekiang, "where congenial climate and fertile soil, together with the large demand, have combined to make rice-growing by far the most important agricultural pursuit."



## Rubber - Control of Production - Dutch East Indies

Rothe, Cecile. Restriction of rubber production in Netherlands-India.

Pacific Affairs 8 (1): 66-80. March, 1935. (Published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The situation in the rubber industry during the years 1922-1928, the period during which the "so-called Stevenson scheme, limiting rubber tapping in the British colonies" was in force, is demonstrated by figures of world production, consumption, stocks, and average prices during those years. Similar figures for later years - 1929-1933 show the fall in price which made "Government intervention inevitable."

Events leading up to the restriction of rubber production in Netherlands-India and other restrictive legislation passed are described.

## Rubber - U. S. S. R.

New rubber plant cultivated. Econ. Rev. of the Soviet Union 10 (1): 17.

Jan., 1935. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"The cultivation of 'kok-sagyz', a new rubber-bearing plant, has been begun at collective farms in Southern Kazakstan. Four hectares were planted last year and 200 are to be planted during the current year. Two thousand hectares of 'kok-sagyz' have been planted in desert lands which are now irrigated."

## Rural Home Conference

Rural America 13 (2): 1-16. Feb. 1935. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Report of the Rural Home Conference held on November 16, 1934, in Washington, D. C. The conference "was the outgrowth of recurrent requests to the American Country Life Association to sponsor a program of especial interest to women. The topic for the day was 'Essential Factors for Successful Rural Home and Community Life.' Discussion by farm women constituted the entire program."

A summary of the homemakers conference by Edmand de S. Brunner entitled "Our Challenge to Ourselves" appears on pp. 14-15.

## Share-Croppers and Tenants - Southern States

Amberson, W. R. The new deal for share-croppers. Nation 140 (3632): 185-187. Feb. 13, 1935. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.)

Lord, Russell. Look away, Dixie Land. Country Home 59 (3): 12-13, 33. Mar. 1935. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"An article regarding the movement in western Texas of 'white cotton tenants who have been crowded out by reductions or quarrels with landlords farther east' to brake and seed land to cotton. The movement is compared to pioneer days with many of the settlers living in dugouts in the ground." - Cotton Literature 5 (3): 85-86. Mar. 1935.



Will young Rodgers go to jail? Tex. Weekly 11 (4): 4-6. Jan. 26, 1935.  
(Published at McKinney at Fairmount, Dallas, Tex.)

"Comment on reports of a case in which a man 'was charged with inciting sharecroppers against the cotton planters.' Includes comment on the effect of Agricultural Adjustment Administration on tenants and share-croppers." - Cotton Literature 5 (3): 87. Mar. 1935.

#### Shelter Belt Project - United States

Huntington, Ellsworth. Marginal land and the shelterbelt. Jour. Forestry 32 (8): 804-812. Nov. 1934. (Published by the Society of American Foresters, 839 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

An appraisal of the shelter belt project, the success of which the writer thinks is "purely a matter of chance." He thinks that "the wise plan is to study the possibilities of shelter belts by means of small experiments, find out how to make reliable long-range weather forecasts, and meanwhile to convert the Shelter Belt region and the areas farther west into a safe and prosperous cattle country."

#### Social Insurance - Germany

Mönch, Hermann. Die entwicklung der deutschen sozialversicherung seit dem jahre 1933. Jahrbücher für National-Ökonomie und Statistik 141 (1): 53-74. Jan., 1935; 141 (2): 173-194. Feb., 1935. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany)

A discussion of social insurance in Germany, with the exception of unemployment insurance up to and after the passage of the Social Insurance Law of July 5, 1934.

#### Soil Erosion

Mead, Elwood. Destruction of land value by erosion. World Today. Encyclopaedia Britannica 2 (3): 18-20. Feb. 1935. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

#### Starch and Flour Quality

Alsberg, C. L. Starch and flour quality. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 11 (6): 229-254. Feb. 1935. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

#### Statistics - India

Datta, Jatindra Mohan. The need of an advisory committee for Indian official statistical publications. Sankhyā; the Indian Journal of Statistics 1 (4): 435-439. Oct. 1934. (Published at the Art Press, 20, British Indian St., Calcutta, India)

#### Subsistence Homesteads

Brooks, W. E. Arthurdale - a new chance. Atlantic Monthly 155 (2): 196-204. Feb. 1935. (Published at 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass.)

A sympathetic account of the origin and progress of the subsistence homestead project at Arthurdale, W. Va.



Melvin, B. L. Subsistence homesteading. School Life 20 (6): 128-129. Feb. 1935. (Published by the Office of Education, U. S. Dept. of the Interior)

The writer explains how "education comes into the picture of this new Federal government activity."

Skuce, T. W. Forestry's place in the new subsistence farming program. Jour. Forestry 32 (3): 830-833. Nov. 1934. (Published by the Society of American Foresters, 339 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Subsistence homesteads for industrial and rural workers at the end of 1934. Monthly Labor Rev. 40 (1): 19-37. Jan. 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)

"Some 5,000 families are to be provided for in the subsistence homesteads projects being fostered by two agencies of the United States Government. These agencies are the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Up to the end of December 1934 the former had approved 62 projects; the work had reached the house-construction stage in 20 and in 8 the first group of houses had been completed. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration had approved the creation of three new rural industrial communities, in all of which some of the homesteaders have already taken possession of their new homes. All of these projects are being financed from Federal funds. The homes in the Subsistence Homesteads Division projects are to be purchased on long-term contracts by the homesteaders, while those of the F.E.R.A. will be rented to them. These homesteads will be occupied by the families of workers who will combine home gardening with part-time industrial employment." - p. v.

### Sugar

Burton, C. S. Sugar struggles under numerous burdens. Tariffs, quotas, plans and agreements hamper world progress as consumption declines. Mag. Wall St. 55 (9): 508-509. Feb. 16, 1935. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Guilfoyle, J. M. Sugar outlook improved. Better balance of supply with demand under the Costigan-Jones Act brings higher prices. Barron's 15 (8): 17. Feb. 25, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

### Sugar - Economic Geography

Hives, C. V. Economic geography of sugar. Queensland Agr. Jour. 43 (1): 88-94. Jan. 1, 1935. (Published in Brisbane, Queensland)

"Sugar, in one form or the other, is now being produced in at least sixty countries." The author gives a historical review of its production and a summary of its present position in Europe, the United States, the Tropics, India, and Australia.



## Tariff Reform

Molyneaux, Peter. Let's organize to arouse the people. Texas Weekly 11 (3): 6-7. Jan. 19, 1935. (Published at McKinney and Fairmount Sts., Dallas, Texas)

The author tells of a letter he received from a young man in which the young man said he felt the need of a great organization devoted to the cause of tariff reform, built very much along the lines of the Cobden Anti-Corn-Law League which operated so successfully in England a hundred years ago. The author writes: "I decided to make this young man's letter the subject of an article... because of my reaction to two other expressions which have come to my notice since receiving it. One of these was a passage in an article by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace appearing in the New York Times. The other was the opening sentences of an address by Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, delivered before the Boston Chamber of Commerce about ten days ago."

Mr. Wallace's article was in reply to critics of the Government's cotton program and Dr. Anderson spoke of solving our economic problems. He said: "We are going to solve our economic problems, instead of merely deferring them, only if we can see the whole country, and the interrelations of the various elements of the country, and only if we can see the country's interrelations with the rest of the world."

Mr. Molyneaux invites people to write to him and say that like the young man who wrote to him, they are ready to work for so worthy a cause as tariff reform.

Another article on this subject (Many Recruits Awaiting Orders) is in the Feb. 9 issue of Texas Weekly.

## Tariffs and Trade Barriers, Foreign

Chalmers, Henry. Foreign tariffs and trade controls during 1934. Commerce Repts. 6: 83-86, 97, 98. Feb. 9, 1935. (Published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

## Taxation, Direct - Hungary

Haig, R. K., and Ecker-R, L. László. Direct taxation in Hungary. Polit. Sci. Quart. 50 (1): 70-106. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.)

It is the purpose of this paper, according to the author, "to describe direct taxation in Hungary with special reference to its historical development, quantitative importance and distinctive features. Other sources of revenue will be touched upon briefly, only in so far as this will aid in establishing the role and importance of direct taxes." For discussion of the land tax see pages 80-84.

## Tea - Export Control

The tea position. Statist 125 (2974): 309-310. Feb. 23, 1935. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Considers the situation as regards tea under the scheme for regulating tea exports from India, Ceylon, and the Netherlands East Indies. The scheme went into effect on April 1, 1933.



## Tennessee Valley Authority

Livingston, R. T. The Tennessee Valley Authority. The fallacy of cheap electricity. Bull. Taylor Soc. and Soc. Indus. Engin. 1 (2): 80-86. Jan. 1935. (Published by Federated Management Societies at Engineering Societies Bldg., 29 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.)

This paper was presented at a meeting of the New York Chapter of The Society of Industrial Engineers, Jan. 9, 1935.

The writer's reactions to the T.V.A. are as follows: "1. The TVA is unconstitutional, contrary to our stated beliefs and a very real danger to our democracy. 2. It is unsound economics, involving duplication of already existing facilities and loss of billions of dollars in utility investments. 3. As a yardstick it is unscientific, incorrect, and deliberately misleading."

Myer, W. E. The Tennessee Valley looks to the future. 16pp. (Washington, D.C.) Pam. Coll.

"Reprinted from the Journal of the National Education Association, December, 1934.

This article was especially prepared for the use of schools. How it may be so used is described on p. 16. In addition to the introductory page on the purposes and organization of the Tennessee Valley Authority the article is divided into the following parts: The Valley as it is; The new industrialism - promise or threat?; Laying out the plans; Experiments in planning; Forests and soil; Checking soil erosion; The production of power; Power policy; Encouraging electricity; Government and industry; The future of farms and industry; Working with the cooperatives; Planning the industrial future; What to expect.

## Tobacco - Southern Rhodesia

Warning to tobacco growers. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 31 (10): 702-703. Oct., 1934. (Published in Salisbury, S. Rhodesia)

A warning has been issued to all tobacco growers that, if next season's crop amounts to 80 percent of the 1933/34 crop, it may be in excess of marketing requirements. In that case it may be found necessary to have recourse to legislation. Certain provisions are suggested for incorporation in such legislation.

## Trade - Japan

Sayers, R. S. Japan's balance of trade. Economica n.s., no. 5, pp. 51-60. Feb. 1935. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

## Trade, Foreign - United States

Anderson, B. M., Jr. The farm problem, the export trade and our general industrial equilibrium. Vital Speeches of the Day 1 (9): 279-284. Jan. 28, 1935. (Published at 33 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)



The writer thinks that the restoration of our export trade, rather than restriction of production, is the main solution of our problem.

"The full accomplishment of this depends on several elements... They are, (1) reciprocal reduction of tariffs, adequate reduction of tariffs, involving, not the sweeping away of all protection for manufactures in this country, leaving us still moderate protective tariffs, but involving such a reduction of a thousand schedules as to make possible the importation into this country of a billion to perhaps 1200 million dollars of diversified manufactures more than we were receiving in 1926 to 1928, when the figure was running around 900 millions; (2) the restoration of good money, gold money, which international commerce will trust, and the stabilization of the exchange rates on the only basis which can make for trustworthy exchange stability, namely, the adoption of definite gold values for national moneys in the important countries... (3) We must move toward the settlement of the vexatious and unsolved problem of the inter-allied debts, through compromise and adjustment of a sort that takes account of national pride and public opinion in other countries as well as in the United States, and (4) we must get rid of the multitudinous other vexatious interferences with foreign commerce, such as quotas and excessive customs fees, unreasonable inspection procedure, foreign exchange restrictions, and the like."

Black, W. P. The delusion of foreign lending. Must America extend credits abroad or allow more liberal merchandise imports? Barron's 15 (6): 9, 11. Feb. 11, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Chew, A. P. Imperialism and the balance of trade. Compromise between increased domestic consumption and foreign-trade expansion suggested to maintain continuity of production. Barron's 15 (3): 5, 7. Jan. 21, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Eustace, H. J. The hole in the agricultural fence. Pacific Rural Press 129 (3): 48. Jan. 19, 1935. (Published at 560 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.)

"The American agricultural problem will never be anywhere near solved unless and until there is established a definite and controlled ratio between the imports and exports of all our agricultural products, especially foods."

The writer continues by drawing attention to the fact that our present effort to improve agriculture and help the farmer as is directed by the A.A.A. "centers around the reduction and restriction of production and the collection of an internal tax or tariff (called a processing tax) on the sale of a few commodities and the passing back of this tax money to the farmer as a reward for not producing so much.

"Restricting production and processing taxes are only temporary tinkering, and at best patchwork, and not a permanent method of betterment."

The question is raised as to why foreign producers are permitted to send to the United States all the produce they want and our own farmers are reducing their crops. In this connection a table is given showing



the amounts of some foreign grown agricultural products imported into the United States for the first ten months of 1933 and 1934. The products include bananas, grapefruit, dates, tomatoes, potatoes, nuts, onions, rice, tallow, coconuts, etc.

Knaapen, T. M. Foreign trade comes back. Mag. Wall St. 55 (9): 491-493. Feb. 16, 1935. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

A review of the foreign trade situation. For the year 1934 "the value of exports was 42 per cent of that of the peak year of 1929, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 37 for the low year of 1932."

Peck, G. N. Fundamental concepts of foreign trade. Vital Speeches of the Day 1 (9): 260-264. Jan. 28, 1935. (Published at 33 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Address before the Women's Political Study Club, at the Washington Club, Washington, D. C., January 19, 1935.

Discusses what trade is and what money is, what our studies show about our foreign trade and investments in the past, England's activity since the middle of the last century, and what other nations and the United States have done, and presents a five-point program for our foreign trade policy.

#### Trade Agreements

Adams, R. L. Reciprocal trade agreements and California agriculture. Calif. Fruit News 91 (2428): 4, 5. Jan. 19, 1935. (Published at 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.)

Address before the State Fruit Growers' and Farmers' Convention, Riverside, December 20, 1934.

Mr. Adams gives "a brief account of a recent trip to Washington, D. C., a trip undertaken for the purpose of learning more about reciprocal trade agreements - how they are being negotiated, and underlying philosophy and something of their effect upon our California agriculture - particularly horticulture."

#### Unemployment Insurance, Agricultural - Great Britain

Agricultural unemployment insurance. Statist 125 (2971): 170. Feb. 2, 1935. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

The Statutory Committee appointed "last year under the Unemployment Insurance Act was not obliged by its terms of reference to concern itself with the question of principle as to whether insurance in agriculture was desirable or not, but was specifically directed to frame a scheme for insurance against unemployment in the industry. This task has been discharged with commendable promptitude and, though the Government has not yet pronounced an opinion on the scheme, the concrete proposals contained in the Report published last week (Cmd. 4786) may be expected to form the basis of early legislation."

Proposals of the Committee are given.



Rural unemployment insurance. Country Life 77 (1985): 107. Feb. 2, 1935.  
(Published at 20, Tavistock St., Covent Garden, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

"The Report of Sir William Beveridge's Statutory Committee definitely recommends a special contributory scheme of insurance against unemployment for agricultural workers, and it is possible that a Bill on the lines of the Committee's proposals will shortly be introduced in the Commons. The Committee suggest a self-contained scheme, independent, so far as finance is concerned, of the general Unemployment Insurance fund... It must not be forgotten that both wages and profits in agriculture have been very low of recent years, and that Unemployment Insurance on any scale involves a direct charge on the costs of production which may, and in this case must, be of very serious concern to a struggling industry."

#### Wages - England and Wales

Holidays with pay in England and Wales. Indus. and Labour Inform. 53 (1): 23-24. Jan. 7, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The District Wage Committees set up under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, in England and Wales have the power to arrange for holidays with pay for agricultural workers. The National Union of Agricultural Workers has recently published a summary of the present situation, which shows that 452,000 ordinary agricultural workers, but not special-class workers such as stockmen, cowmen, horsemen and shepherds, who work 7 days a week, are secured from 1 to 6 Bank Holidays with pay during the year. Wage regulations covering 143,500 ordinary workers contain no provisions for holidays with pay... About 11,000 special-class workers are given one or two weeks' holiday with pay a year, according to agreements recognised by the Wage Committees.

"Practically all ordinary male workers are secured a shorter working day on Saturdays, but this advantage is only enjoyed by about half the number of special-class workers and women and girls employed in agriculture."

#### Wages - U. S. S. R.

Agriculture. Conditions in the Soviet Union. Wage rates on collective cattle farms. Indus. and Labour Inform. 53 (3): 87-89. Jan. 21, 1935. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.).

"An ordinance of the Commissariat of Agriculture of the Soviet Union, issued on 14 November 1934, governs the wages and certain other conditions of persons employed in the stock-raising and dairy-farming departments of the collective farms... workers are required to remain on the same farm for two years at a time. They are organised in gangs, with a foreman in charge of each... At the beginning of the year the management of the collective farm plans the work of the whole farm and of each gang for the coming twelve months... Remuneration takes the form of a certain number of days' wages per month... collective farm



workers receive a wage increase of ten per cent after two years' service and fifteen per cent after three years. . . . Managers of cattle farms and foremen who have been employed for less than two years are credited with a day's wage per day; after two years the rate rises to 1 1/4 days' wages per day. Further, the wages of managers and foremen who have been through special training courses are increased by 15 per cent. On farms with less than 25-30 cows, the number of days' wages paid to the manager is proportionate to the number of cattle." There is a system of bonuses for particularly satisfactory work and of fines for faults committed.

### Wheat

John I. McFarland speaks on world wheat situation. United Farmer 15(8-9): 118-119, 134, 135. Feb. 22, Mar. 1, 1935. (Published in Calgary, Alberta.) Address delivered at Moose Jaw on February 14, 1935.

### Wheat - Price - Southern Rhodesia

Price of wheat. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 31(10): 701. Oct., 1934. (Published in Salisbury, S. Rhodesia)

"An arrangement has been concluded between the Government and the Rhodesia Milling and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whereby the latter undertake to purchase the whole of this year's wheat crop on the same terms as last year. The price paid will, therefore, be 22s. 6d. per bag of 203 lbs. gross, free on senders' rails, for fair average quality wheat weighing not less than 62 1/2 lbs. per bushel."

### Wheat Control - Great Britain and the United States

Experiments in wheat control. Quart. Jour. Econ. 45(2): 356-363. Feb. 1935. (Published by Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

This consists of two articles: The British Wheat Act, by Alfred Plummer, pp.356-358; and The Agricultural Adjustment Act, by Joseph S. Davis, pp.358-363.

### Wheat Futures Contracts - Seasonal Cycles

Irwin, H. S. Seasonal cycles in aggregates of wheat-futures contracts. Jour. Polit. Econ. 43 (1): 34-39. Feb. 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

### Wheat Pools - Canada

Herbert, W. B. Canadian wheat pools refuse to stay dead. Coop. Rev. 9(49): 40-43. Jan., 1935. (Published at Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester 4, Eng.)

A brief sketch of Canadian wheat pool activities since 1930 shows that "the Wheat Pools are today the most active and energetic and successful units in the grain-handling system of Canada. Their elevator facilities are handling the major portion of the prairie crop; their patronage is unequalled by any other grain company; their credit



standing with the banks rates A 1; and their vitality assures them of a commanding position in the Canadian grain trade."

### Wheat Surplus

Mayer, R. J. The vanishing wheat surplus. Econ. Forum 2(4, sec. 2): 449-457. Winter, 1935. (Published at 51 Pine St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer presents data to show that there is no longer a normal wheat surplus. "It appears, therefore, that unless Mother Nature suddenly comes to the rescue the only way that this country will be able to build up a normal carryover and a safe reserve within the next twenty-four months will be by further extensive importations of foreign wheat from Argentina, France and Canada."

Smith, T. R. The wheat surplus. Geogr. Rev. 25(1): 107-116. Jan. 1935. (Published by American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer discusses the increase in acreage and production of wheat during the period 1910 to 1932, the effects of the demands of the World War, changes in world consumption, effects of distribution of production, the world economic collapse, economic nationalism, and the question of whether consumption can be increased. "The wheat industry shares that unfortunate characteristic of the modern economic world, the tendency to produce an abundant product without providing the means of consuming it. A permanent improvement of the situation is therefore intimately connected with that of other economic problems, which waits for a more rational attitude toward international trade and a better distribution of purchasing power among great numbers of people."

### Wine Industry

The world wine industry. Wines and Vines 16(2): 4. Feb. 1935. (Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)

A table is included which shows the production of wine in the principal wine-producing countries of the world for the following periods of time: average 1909-13, 1926-1930 annually, and average 1926-30. The "United States is not included, because when the figures were compiled, we were still under the prohibition regime."

Export figures are also given for various countries in the text thereby making apparent the consumption of wine in some of the leading countries. Data are from the Twenty-third Report of the Imperial Economic Committee, published in London in 1932.

### Wool and Wheat

Abbott, C. L. A. What's to be done for wool and wheat? Land no. 1232, pp.4, 32. Jan. 25, 1935; no. 1233, pp.4, 5. Feb. 1, 1935. (Published in Sydney, Australia)

In the first part the author describes the ills of the wool and wheat industry and in this part a suggested remedy is outlined,



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The more the minds of men are excited, shut in and subjugated by the narrow interests of the present, the more urgent is a general and higher interest in that which is purely human and superior to all influences of the time; an interest which shall set men free again and unite the politically divided world under the banner of truth and beauty. - Schiller

Vol. 9

May 1935

No. 5

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews	305-320
Loomis, T. F.: Family and society, by C. C. Zimmerman and M. E. Frampton	305
Galbraith, J. K.: A program for land use in northern Minnesota, by O. B. Jesness, R. I. Nowell and associates	309
Wraener, Erich: Die ländliche Siedlung in Deutschland, by Max Spring; and Zur Technik der Siedlung by Silvio Bröderich	312
Jackson, C. D.: Connecticut. Commission to study the tax laws of the state. Report ... with Summary	316
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts	320-351
Lough, W. H. and Gainsbrugh, M. R. High-level consumption	322
Vaile, R. S. Consumption and merchandising under the N.R.A.	328
Scheffelmayer, V. H. Texas at the crossroads	329
Ogata, Shigeyuki. The control of export trade in Japan	329
Brinkmann, Theodor. Theodor Brinkmann's Economics of the farm business	330
Warren, G. F. and Pearson, F. A. Gold and prices	332
Loeb, Harold. The chart of plenty; a study of America's product capacity based on the findings of the National survey of potential product capacity	344
Meerwarth, Rudolf. Über die repräsentative Methode	346
Kirkpatrick, E. L. Rural rehabilitation and relief	347
Bibliographies	351
Selected List of Recent Reviews	352-353
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character	354-358
State Publications	359-363
Periodical Articles	364-392
Notes	392-396



Prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

Vol. 9

May 1935

No. 5

INDEX  
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE  
Vol. 8, Jan.-Dec. 1934

This index was released recently but was not sent to the mailing list. It will be sent to those who request it.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Zimmerman, C. C., and Frampton, M. E. Family and society; a study of the sociology of reconstruction. 611pp. New York. D. Van Nostrand company, inc., 1935. 280 Z62.

This book is a worthwhile contribution to social science and social theory for three reasons: (1) The methods, general findings and social philosophy of Le Play are made available to the English reading public. Not only have the authors rendered students of the family a great service by presenting a translated version of the key volume of the monumental works of one of the greatest sociologists of all time; but, also in carefully presenting an abbreviation with the concepts and system of Le Play given in a form which is much more accessible to even the reader of French and English. In addition the authors strengthen their case by relating some similar concepts of two other great sociologists, Toennies and Durkheim to the general theory of Le Play.

(2) The method of Le Play and its possible merits for scientists and social workers in our present chaotic period is demonstrated by concrete analysis of families in the Ozark Highlands after the Le Play method and the results of a study of certain stranded industrial communities in New England. Lessons from these situations are drawn after the Le Play fashion. These lessons are related to our own present situation and a concise statement concerning the status of rural and urban families with regard to relief and adjustment programs is given.

(3) Brief summaries are given of the theories of the origin of the family and the history of studies of family living.

Le Play lived during a period in the history of France which had characteristics resembling those of our own time. He not only spent many years preparing his monumental researches on the family in many parts of the world, but he attempted to have his findings used for the betterment of French society. Although one of the outstanding natural



scientists of his time, he did not attempt to attain that isolation from actual events for which some of our best scientists today strive. On the contrary he did not hesitate to advise the most powerful figures in the France which had been torn by misery and revolution. His work did not end with a description of what was. He used the results of his scientific investigations to determine what he thought should be.

One cannot read this work of Professor Zimmerman and Dr. Frampton, which makes the scientific findings and social thought of Le Play more accessible, without realizing that Le Play would pronounce as futile and even harmful many of the reforms and proposed reforms at the present time in the United States. Not only this, but he would have pronounced the "prosperity" of the past generation, along with the philosophy which accompanied this "prosperity" with its rationalized industrial society, as deleterious to our civic and private well-being because of its depraving influence upon the integrity, stability, and perpetuity of the American family.

This book could be an antidote for the teachings of "liberals" who boast of having cast off the shackles of social prejudice, tradition, belief and custom and who preached the doctrine of "rationalism" believing that "intellectualism" applied to social life is the only salvation for the future human race. However, Le Play was well aware of the dangers of both conservatism and radicalism. In speaking about the possibility of getting France into a state of peace and prosperity after the revolutions he says: "I see more and more that the principal obstacles to a cure are the false ideas which the two large categories of well-meaning people, the men of tradition and the men of novelty, have conceived concerning the nature of the remedy." (p.364) However, according to Le Play, the "men of new ideas" are more fundamentally in error than are the "men of tradition."

For those nations and persons who use human lives and resources in the name of "social experiments", Le Play says: "I arrived naturally after long study of facts at an invaluable discovery that, in order to heal social suffering, there is nothing to invent. As soon as I perceived it, I was greatly surprised to discover that I could have found it demonstrated in every page of history." (p.366) In another place he says: "I do not for one moment hold that contemporary European culture can change its primary worship of wealth, intelligence, and force. But I think it necessary to point out that in social science there is nothing to invent. The only means of salvation for societies disturbed or disorganized by the complexity of social life appears to be an increasing emphasis upon the essential constitution. By such we can reduce some of the abuses of contemporary society." (p.593)

As if addressing himself to modern relief organizations, Le Play says: "Foolish and exaggerated ideas about philanthropy, by exciting insatiable appetites, bring about the degradation of members of the working class. They stop at once the slow march of moral development in appreciation of the value and necessity of work, of temperance, and of saving. Only false prophets claim to be able to get the people to the Promised Land without the long and painful march through the wilderness." (p.530)



Le Play's ideas fall in line with certain fascist doctrines concerning economics and the institution of private property, especially land. His theories bear a marked resemblance to some of those of National Sociolistic Germany. He says in part: "The observations made in my studies show that only about half of the European workers have reached a moral level sufficiently high so that the mores enable them to possess homesteads as free saleable property without detriment to themselves." (p.530) He would prevent families from mortgaging or selling their homesteads and from realizing proceeds in money therefrom. He is definitely against many "liberal" doctrines of classical economics and "free contract." Attacking Adam Smith for his contention that "patronage is a useless complication" he says that Smith's doctrine is "convenient for the employer, pernicious for the workman in the factory, is rapidly substituting disturbance and discord for stability and peace in the workshops. It contains the seeds of the ruin of Europe." (p.425)

For Le Play the most elemental as well as the most fundamental unit in society was the family. The one key which would unlock the door of social understanding and well-being was painstaking study of typical families which actually mirrored the reflection of the whole of society. He studied families in many lands and offered some as models. However, as the authors indicate, he stressed the belief which is of extreme importance to would-be reformers that: "Since the family is an institution, it is more easily preserved than built up. Long-time social policy probably should be directed as much at the preservation of all major phases of the family as at the treating of the symptoms of family weakness." (p.49)

In making the Le Play methods of studying family living as well as the Le Play system more available to the students of the family the authors have performed a great service. The 16 features of Le Play's monumental family living studies grouped under such items as place, civil status of the family, religion and moral habits, hygiene and health service, rank of the family, means by which the family exists, mode of existence, history of the family, mores and institutions of the family, income, and expenditures are described.

The "social constitution" or social structure which according to Le Play holds the various levels of living in place is described. The two categories of this social structure are private life and public life. The seven elements of the social structure are grouped under three heads; (1) the foundation including mores and family authority, (2) cements which bind the other elements together and include religious institutions and governmental authority, and (3) economic goods which are held by three groups: the individual, the employer (or feudal Patron) and the community. At the extremes of the social scale are the families of "prosperity" and "suffering." These different conditions are due to the different constitution of the social structure made up of its seven elements.

Le Play's three family types, the patriarchal, famille-souche or stem family and unstable family are described. Because of the importance which Le Play attaches to the famille-souche as the form of family adapted to maintain social bonds in a highly urbanized country, the authors give



a separate chapter to the discussion of this type. Among other characteristics: "The stem-family develops among all people who combine the benefits of agriculture, industry, and settled life with the common-sense idea of defending their private life from the domination of legislators, from the invasion of bureaucrats, and the exaggerations of the manufacturing régime. This family organization joins one married child to the ancestral household and establishes all others independently with dowries." (p.133) Here, as in the patriarchal family, the traditions, beliefs and stability of the family are preserved. This family insulates itself against such forces, industrialism and "liberalism", in order that it may not degenerate to the unstable type. However, the offspring, with the exception of the heir, may leave for other occupations and places, which characteristic does not belong in the patriarchal family.

After having presented their Le Play studies of the Ozark Highlanders the authors draw conclusions and make suggestions as did Le Play in his studies. "The contribution of the Ozark type of family to American life lies really in the fact that it has preserved strong family life in a period of increasing individualism. Whether good or bad, that is the essence of the Ozark familistic society. It is a type of living which is becoming more and more unusual because of its increasing rarity in American life." (p.286)

The authors take those visitors of the Highlander who pity him for his low material standard of living to task for thinking that "he must either farm like the commercial agriculturist or he must carry his dinner pail to the mill as does the factory laborer." (p.290) Thus the Tennessee Valley authorities who may want to industrialize these people or the Adjustment Administration which might wish to move them to richer farm lands are referred to Le Play and told that the whole of human life is not to be judged on the material basis. Social reformers who see the Highlander through "liberal" "utility" and "Engelian" glasses that make him seem to commit the crime of "socially lagging" should put on the glasses of Le Play for awhile. The authors "object strenuously, first of all, to two opposing sets of views regarding his (the Highlanders) system of living. One of these is that this is 'marginal living' and must be eliminated by commercialization or reforestation. The other is the 'back to nature' belief which says leave simple peoples alone." (p.218)

The authors also summarize their conclusions and suggestions concerning their studies of the decentralization of industry. They agree with those who see the necessity of decentralizing stranded and some other industrial populations but they call the attention of reformers to the manifold difficulties involved. "The general tenor of our report is that formal changes in the situation of a population without internal adaptations in the family structure are of no particular avail as measures of long-time relief or reconstruction." (p. 163) "We must face frankly the fact that if the individual takes up subsistence, whole or part-time, until he finds a job, the family is going to have to be changed from an institution adapted entirely to commerce and industry to a more generalized type which is willing to take its roots in the soil. In other words, it is going to have to become a part-time



agricultural family in organization, in psychology, and in outlook on life." (p.355)

This is emphasized by the family life of one of the stranded industrial centers studied. The "family type is so constituted that the people are unwilling even to grow food on available land or to work at low wages in agriculture during a depression. The women do not care to carry on agricultural activities or to care for domestic animals (poultry and dairy cows). Rather they prefer to attend club meetings, to live in homes with little or no garden space, to have their children engage in types of work in which, during leisure time, they belong to the urbane and anonymous industrial public. The men loaf when land is at hand. The high school graduates pitch horseshoes while the family is on public relief .... There is a lack of social discipline between the family and the individual. The family heads are no more capable than single persons about finding jobs." (pp. 356-7)

The authors conclude that: "The continuance of this weakened family type will depend entirely upon the ability of the larger social organization (public) to take care of the problems of the individual. If this becomes increasingly difficult for the larger social organization, a strong family type will be required, one in which the family thinks more about the individual and the individual thinks more about the family. A stronger family institution will be necessary to lessen the total load of responsibilities now left to the public. This is the problem of reconstruction." (p. 357) However, "social reconstruction of the American family is a Herculean task not to be achieved over night. Among its other implications, this should make us pause before we undertake any great public measures, the results of which may tend to develop further the unstable commercialized and industrialized family type." (p.169) - C. P. Loomis, Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

Jesness, O. B., Nowell, R. I. and associates. A program for land use in northern Minnesota; a type study in land utilization. 338pp. plates, maps. [Minneapolis] The University of Minnesota press, 1935. 282 J49

"A joint undertaking of the University of Minnesota and the United States Department of Agriculture." - Pref.

From the standpoint of its use in practical policy making, two criticisms have frequently been levelled at much of our economic research and a considerable body of our work in the physical sciences. The first of these refers to the alleged tendency to overspecialize in the examination of a given situation or in the scrutiny of the problems of a given geographical or political entity without regard for the possible generalization to the larger sphere in which the policy-maker must usually operate. The second criticism refers to the lack of coordination between the various categories of physical, economic, and political research. Policy decisions must usually be based on or conditioned by considerations from all of these fields and their subdivisions. If some group of research workers does not undertake the coordination, practical action is likely to be consistent with but a part, perhaps none, of the relevant scientific knowledge.

In a very real sense, the publication here reviewed is both a vindica-



tion of our earlier "piecemeal" research and an answer to the demand for coordination of the work of research specialists. The study would have been impossible without the help of a large body of information accumulated over a period of years by state and federal agencies. Some thirty or more specialists, representative of almost as many of the conventional fields of physical and economic research, are listed as participants. The product on the whole is a series of well-rounded, well-considered answers to the question of what to do about the economic problems of the cut-over area, particularly as they relate to land utilization.

The study as presented is divided into two broad parts. Part I is devoted to a description of the situation as it now exists in the area in question. Part II, although it also contains much descriptive or background material, is, in the main, an appraisal of specific lines of action and it sets forth the recommendations of the committee.

Only the barest outline can be given here of the early chapters describing the present situation in land use in the area. Following a brief discussion of the development of national land policy and of the variety of economic problems impinging upon questions of land utilization, the authors pass to a detailed description of the region in question. This includes consideration of topography, soils, minerals, climate, vegetation, wild life, together with such social and economic characteristics as population, trade centres, and industrial, agricultural and recreational development. Also included is a brief survey of the local government structure in the area.

For the purposes of a more detailed analysis, the fourteen counties are next divided into twelve "natural areas", mainly on the basis of topography and soil productivity. The physical features, ownership of land, tax delinquency, and the character and extent of agricultural, forest, and recreational use are set forth for each area. Considering the size and relative diversity of the area, one feels that this reconnaissance inventory is a workmanlike and useful accomplishment. The final major task in laying the background for recommended action is to canvass the economic and social problems growing out of the existing situation. Census data and farm management survey data are drawn upon to show the difficult economic position and low standard of living in the area. Comparisons are drawn between the incomes of farmers operating under more favored conditions where settlement or "development" might be encouraged and those operating in areas where evacuation would appear desirable. The condition of educational services, social services, farm abandonment and public finance in the area is also reviewed. It is sufficient to say in summary of the findings that the authors find little to justify and much to condemn in the present scattered occupation and uncontrolled use of the area.

While action proposals cannot be considered apart from their setting, it is to the section on specific lines of action which the reader will turn with greatest interest. The first recommendation is that zoning legislation be enacted and that new and undesirable types of land use be hereafter prevented by this means. The authors go beyond this simple recommendation. The problems of land classification basic to zoning are discussed and a tentative classification of the land in each of the fourteen counties into conservation zones and agricultural zones is presented. While indicat-



ing the desirability of complete land-use surveys for land classification, the authors demonstrate their willingness to proceed on the basis of criteria now available. It appears to the reviewer that this position is sound; the practical question is one of providing a basis for improvement upon the status quo in land use rather than one of achieving something approaching scientific perfection. On the whole, this chapter, which also includes a discussion of needed legislation, and means of and problems connected with making it effective, is an exceedingly worthwhile accomplishment. There can be little doubt of its value as a manual and guide to those who must entrepreneur an actual program of improved land use in the area in question. It is commended to the attention of workers faced with similar problems in other areas.

The remainder of the book is devoted to a discussion of positive adjustments in private and public use once the requisite preventive action is taken through zoning. Two chapters on improved private land use in forestry and agriculture are perhaps the least pointed in their contribution of any in this section. The outlook for private forestry is discussed in concrete terms and a number of interesting suggestions are made with reference to taxation, credit, marketing, and management. However, one feels that a bill of particulars for state policy toward private forestry is lacking. Nor does one see clearly in this chapter a delimitation of the contemplated sphere of private forest use in comparison with public forestry. It may be more difficult to formulate lines of public action with reference to private enterprise than it is with reference to public enterprise, but the problem cannot be evaded. In the same connection, it may be said that nothing is easier to suggest and more difficult to set up than a concrete program for the agriculture of an area. Yet it seems doubtful if the chapter on improved use of agricultural land, inasmuch as it fails to do just this, will really point the way to much improvement. In the main, it is a description of the agriculture of the cut-over area, an appraisal of the results of existing farm organization, and a statement of what is conceived to be good farm management practice. From this point of view, there is perhaps not much to criticize. However, one might suggest that something more courageous is needed.

Policies with reference to use of land for public purposes, on the other hand, are set forth in more definite form. The authors are frank in their conviction that a large proportion of the area will find its way into public ownership, and this they regard as desirable. Timber-growing, combined with recreational development, is regarded as the most desirable use. It is recommended that the state make provisions for definitely accepting the huge area in process of reversion through tax delinquency. The question of federal or state ownership is regarded as immaterial. Either is better equipped for the task of managing this domain than the county, and the most important question is one of coordinating acquisition policies in order that each may have its holdings in units which are susceptible to efficient management. The authors are non-committal as to their own attitude on the degree of intensity of management which public forestry should contemplate, although they apparently give at least tacit approval to the proposed programs of federal and state forestry authorities which they outline. It is the personal bias of the reviewer



that the case for any considerable expenditure for forest management, especially on the residuum of our land resources, is far from proven by estimates so far available for future lumber requirements in relation to supply. This is a matter to which it is hoped the Minnesota group will find it possible to give further attention.

A study of problems in relocating farm families leads to the recommendation of public participation in carrying out this type of adjustment in order to reduce non-conforming use within the non-agricultural or conservation zones. Re-establishment on better lands within the same area is contemplated throughout. Budgetary analyses which include interest and amortization of relocation costs indicate substantial economic improvement for the families concerned in case they are moved to the best land available for relocation. Presumably this applies only to the better families available for movement. Of marked interest in this connection would have been a study of settler attitudes on the subject of movement to other locations.

The last chapter - except for a brief and somewhat sketchy summary of the work as a whole - is devoted to possible adjustments in local government. It is conceded that costs of inefficient government form an important part of the costs of inefficient land utilization. Reorganization of local government must go along with reorganization of land use or else the task is incomplete. The authors are careful to keep their recommendations or suggestions well within the boundaries of possible accomplishment in this delicate field. In the main, their recommendations involve the consolidation of certain statutory county officers, the dissolution of townships where feasible with their functions transferred to the county, county-wide organization of school districts, and in certain cases county consolidation. Rather detailed estimates are presented of the savings from these adjustments. The further savings from a relocation of the settlement in the area stand out clearly when estimates of attendant reduction in costs of local government are added.

Minnesota is fortunate in having so able a manual for guidance in correcting the errors of past land policy in the cut-over region and in solving the problems which national readjustments would have made inevitable in any case in such an area. One could not but feel optimistic as to the outcome of present activity in the field and as to the future of national land policy, were other "problem areas" so well-equipped. - J. K. Galbraith, Department of Economics, Harvard University.

Sering, Max. Die ländliche siedlung in Deutschland; ziele und wege, gesamtwirtschaftliche und staatspolitische bedeutung. 10pp. [n.p., 1933?]  
282.2 Se6

Bröderich, Silvio. Zur technik der siedlung. 3pp. [n.p., 1933?]  
282.2 B78

Both papers are part of the proceedings of a German economic conference held at Oeynhausen in February 1933. Max Sering, the author of the first paper, has long been an eminent leader in the German land-settlement movement. He has expressed his opinion on this subject on many occasions. Moreover, he was closely connected with the drafting of the Federal Land Settlement Act of 1919 which is still in force today.



Silvio Bröderich, the author of the second manuscript, is a practical colonizer and a pioneer in present German land-settlement technique. He is a former Baltic estate owner, who, before the World War, was active in colonization work in the Baltic region. In post-war years he became engaged in land settlement in Germany. He guided a number of settlements in Mecklenburg. These attracted much attention during a drive for the lowering of land settlement costs which got under way by 1931. The settlements, which since 1930, had been carried out under Bröderich's advice and direction in Mecklenburg at Suckwitz, Schossin and other places, involving the rehabilitation of German refugees from Soviet Russia, showed substantially lower costs than those generally prevailing at that time in Germany. The Suckwitz settlement attracted particular attention and became the first classical example of what today is called "advancement settlement" (Aufstiegssiedlung), a new technique, which since 1931 has taken the place of certain much more expensive methods of settlement of previous years.

Sering's reasons for further land settlement are three-fold. They are (1) national-political, (2) racial-biological and (3) socio-economic. As to the national-political factors calling for the continuance of land settlement activities, he points to the territorial and military changes created by the Versailles Treaty, the recent increase in the number of small peasant holdings all over the eastern part of Central Europe at the expense of national minorities, and the difference in density of population and the birth rate between Germany and neighboring countries, particularly in border regions. In view of these conditions, he feels that the German border lands have not become less, but even more, imperilled than they were before the World War.

As to the racial-biological reasons, Sering mentions the higher birth rate of the agricultural population, particularly in areas in which peasant agriculture predominates. It is noteworthy that this difference between the rural and urban birth rates is still playing an important role as an argument for further land settlement, in spite of the fact that in the last few years the birth rate of the agricultural population has been decreasing more rapidly than that of the nonagricultural and urban populations, and that the difference between the rural birth rate and the birth rate of the urban and metropolitan areas has been becoming less and less. Evidently, the continued use of this argument is based on the following: - In the first place, it is felt that for various reasons, including economic considerations, rural people are not likely to adopt the same attitude toward reproduction as urban people. In the second place, it is assumed that if the German youth is kept in the open country through settlement, the basis for the relatively higher birth rate in the rural districts may be maintained or even strengthened. In the third place, whatever difference exists to the advantage of the rural districts is considered to be of particular importance at a time when the existing surplus of births over deaths is not sufficient to maintain, much less to increase, the present size of the population in the long run.

In setting forth his racial-biological reasons, Sering argues for land settlement only from the standpoint of population increase. From his other writings it is known, however, that he recommends further agricultural settlement also because of certain qualitative benefits for the population.

In connection with the discussion of socio-economic reasons, Sering



points to the problem of having to create economic opportunities for a population of pre-war size in a territory decreased by one-eighth under the Versailles treaty. He draws attention to the weaker position which the German manufacturing industries are holding today in the world market. Moreover, he refers to the existing large unemployment, particularly to the great extent of structural unemployment which has been estimated by Saitzew at not much less than one-half of the German jobless workers. In the light of these conditions, he emphasizes the necessity of strengthening the domestic market which, as he holds, can be accomplished only through operations starting in the sphere of land use.

Under the Federal Settlement Act of 1919 about 1,695,000 hectares (4.2 million acres) of large-estate land are to be made available for resettlement. This land is subject to expropriation. Most of it, about 1,500,000 hectares (3.8 million acres), is in the eastern part of Germany. Up to 1931, of this eastern portion only about one-third had been resettled. Sering does not go into the reasons why more large estate land had not been resettled by that time, but he deals with the number of additional eastern settlements which would result if the whole program were carried out as contemplated under the Act, and if the land were used in a way similar to the policies of disposal in the period from 1919 to 1931. These additional results he holds, would be: 100,000 new holdings, 100,000 holdings enlarged to a size sufficient to sustain a family, and 240,000 other enlargements.

As Sering points out, these calculations do not take into account the use of moor and waste land for further settlement. The Federal Land Settlement Act likewise deals with such land and makes it possible to acquire sites by expropriation, if necessary. The question of how much more settlement could be carried out on waste land is not explored in this paper. But, on other occasions Sering has expressed the opinion that such land could be made to carry a large number of people.

Bröderich's paper is largely concerned with the new technique, the methods of so-called "advancement settlement". It compares the new technique with former methods, describes certain features of the new technique, and contains a number of recommendations for the further improvement of the land settlement procedure. What is meant by "Aufstiegssiedlung" is not explained. The term is rather vague. Its main elements apparently are: (1) shortening or, if possible, elimination of the period of intermediate management; (2) participation of the settlers in the preparation of the new holdings; and (3) careful utilization of existing buildings and full utilization of all raw materials available on the estate itself for the construction of buildings.

The questions immediately concerned with "advancement settlement" are not kept separate from other aspects of land settlement procedure, although this would probably have been more satisfactory. Instead, the author deals with matters of this group of settlement methods and questions concerned with other phases of the land settlement process in a somewhat mixed manner.

The savings attainable through the application of the technique of "advancement settlement" are remarkable. Using the Suckwitz settlement as an example Bröderich shows that reduction in costs of settle-



ment procedure amounted to about 45 percent as compared with the costs prevailing before 1930-31. The purchase price of the Suckwitz estate was 1,100 Reichsmark per hectare (2.5 acres). The price charged the settlers who took over the new holdings was 1,487 Reichsmark per hectare, including equipment and the coming crop. The price paid for the estate was about 75 percent of the selling price quoted to the settlers. The expenditure for the settlement work, therefore, represented only about 25 percent. In contrast thereto, in the post-war settlement procedure up to about 1931 the purchase price of large estates usually amounted to approximately 1,000 Reichsmark per hectare and the selling price charged the settlers to about 2,500. to 3,000 Reichsmark per hectare. The purchase price represented from 33 to 40 percent, and the cost of the settlement process from 60 to 67 percent of the selling price.

Bröderich recommends that the settlement groups be made up of agricultural workers who have been employed in the area before the persons from outside areas. The assimilation of these people, he feels, is best accomplished in connection with their joint work in the settlement area during the preparation of the new holdings.

In the opinion of Bröderich the main importance of the participation of the settlers is not to be seen in the settlers' opportunity of reducing by their own work the amount of their initial payments, but rather in the mental attitude resulting from their joint work for each other and the settlement community. There will follow a greater attachment to what they have helped build up themselves. The settlers of such a settlement group will develop great zeal. They will push the settlement ahead as much as possible in order to be able to move into their new homes at the earliest possible date.

In addition, Bröderich asks for improvements in the field of land registration and an immediate reform of the building regulations and all other matters pertaining thereto, especially simplification of control. Among other things, he suggests that the government should not interfere with land prices.

Some of Bröderich's recommendations are identical with those contained in a report of the directors of the German Research Institute for Agriculture and Land Settlement on the changed economic basis of agricultural settlement, submitted in March 1931. In that report attention was drawn to the need for a considerable reduction of settlement costs. As a means of accomplishing this end the directors recommended particularly, that, wherever possible, the period of intermediate management should be shortened or eliminated; that building costs should be cut; and that land prices should be lowered. With respect to the last point, the directors took the position that refinancing operations on the part of the government appear necessary in the interest of avoiding a general collapse of land prices. But, they felt that the refinancing should be handled in such a way as not to prevent a gradual downward movement of land prices.

In this connection it may also be mentioned that some of the policies advocated by Bröderich and the directors of the Institute were accepted by the Federal Government at the end of 1931. They include the ideas that future settlement work should be carried out in the most useful and simplest form; that, wherever possible it should take place in the form of group settlement with a shorter period of intermediate management; and that existing buildings should be utilized to the fullest possible extent. - Erich Kraemer, Associate Agricultural Economist, Land Policy Section, Division of Program Planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



Connecticut. Commission to study the tax laws of the state. Report of the Connecticut Temporary commission to study the tax laws of the state and to make recommendations concerning their revision as provided by Special act no. 474 of 1933 and submitted to the governor of Connecticut, November 9, 1934. 642pp. Hartford, The State, 1934. 284.5 C763R

Connecticut. Commission to study the tax laws of the state. Summary of the report of the Connecticut Temporary commission to study the tax laws of the state and to make recommendations concerning their revision. 99pp. Hartford, Conn. The State, 1934. 284.5 C763

A comprehensive report on the taxation system of Connecticut was published in November 1934 by the "Connecticut Temporary Commission to study the tax laws of the State and to make recommendations concerning their revision". The Commission was authorized in 1933 by the State legislature, and appointed by the governor. Scope of the Commission's work, as set forth in the statute, was to "study and inquire into the problems of state and local taxation in this State, the financing of its municipalities, the distribution of the tax burden with particular reference to the possibility of reducing or limiting the load of taxation borne by real estate, the problem of assessment and collection of taxes, the borrowing of money by municipalities, the apportioning of sources of taxation between the state and local municipalities, and other questions incidental to the foregoing".

Detailed description and discussion of the system and the Commission's views of its shortcomings are presented in 642 printed pages plus a separate summary covering 99 pages. The recommendations for revision are likewise detailed, but major points stand out. The Commission states that it believes under normal conditions the present system "will produce income adequate to meet the State's fiscal needs". Further "prolonged depression has weakened private and public thrift and has led to extravagant public expenditures financed by borrowing". In connection with these statements, one should note that the expenditures for relief of unemployment exceed the combined state and local deficit reported. To many students of taxation the conclusions may appear wise; while to others they may seem unsympathetic to real-estate owners and to those classes of people with little economic security. One needs to consider carefully the social value of meaning of these "extravagant" expenditures. To many people the alternatives have appeared even more alarming than have the expenditures. Here, and elsewhere in the report the question arises to what extent the viewpoint is based upon the Commission's concept of an ideal system, to what extent upon its concept of political expediency. Regarding the apportionment of tax sources, the Commission states that "efficient and economical administration of governmental activities depends upon holding each unit of government responsible for the financing of the activities which it administers". This would appear to represent sound judgment, though probably the statement could be put the other way around with at least equal significance. The unit of government sufficiently interested to furnish the funds for a given function would seem the logical unit to which to trust the administration. But the Commission recognizes this close connection between financing and administration primarily as



an "ultimate aim". The only important recommendation made in connection with it concerns a continued increase in financial responsibility of the State for "institutional charitable activities" and closely related matters. Although the State grants funds to local governments in aid of highway and educational objectives, both of these functions apparently are assumed to be essentially local. The fact that several other State governments now have taken over all of the highways or public schools, or both, suggests a discussion of such changes in any State reorganization plan as detailed as the one under review.

The Commission's treatment of local government records, budgeting, auditing, and borrowing is logical, clear, and convincing. Tax-anticipation borrowing and an extremely varied list of fiscal year endings are together corrected by establishing a uniform year, with property taxes due at the beginning of the year (July 1). There would remain some exceptions in the cases of the smaller municipalities. Budgeting and independent professional auditing would be required, again with exceptions among the smaller units. Local legislative approval would be necessary to borrow for items budgeted, and long-term borrowing would be generally limited to three years' taxes. Of course, new administrations would have to work with budgets made up by their predecessors, and for some classes July 1 would be an inconvenient time to meet tax payments. Either of these matters might prove to be a practical difficulty, though the latter probably would be less important in Connecticut than in many other States.

In the recommendations in regard to assessment and collection procedure property assessment is simplified by exempting tangible personal property except for important special classes, and assessment of the latter is to be taken over by the State. Also the present intangibles tax is recommended for discontinuance. Having thus simplified the task of property assessment, the town assessors are to be continued. The problem facing the Commission on this last point was difficult. In the interest of a better allocation of functions and tax sources the repeal of present State property taxes (and a reduction in county property taxes) was recommended. From one point of view, this does away with the need for boards of equalization. Yet the Commission is at some pains to point out great inequalities of assessment within individual towns. It also points out that assessment of a town generally requires 30 days or less per year. Nevertheless the Commission relies upon such improvements as tax maps and a longer tenure of office, and suggest no regular system of general review, but only a State board of appeals to hear disputed cases. The recommendation is important to the current discussions of the same point. Such localization of assessment is opposed to much present thought on the subject, which however, by no means proves the Commission to be wrong. It may be correct, either because the advocacy elsewhere of larger assessment units is mistaken or because assessment problems are somewhat unique in Connecticut.

Tax delinquency procedure suggested is divided into two parts: temporary, and permanent. The former is wisely a compromise. The latter aims simply to make the collection process more certain, and thus to discourage temporizing and wilful or voluntary delinquency. The thought is good but its application may appear unduly severe. Title and possession of a delinquent property might be lost in one year from the beginning of



delinquency. By this procedure two consecutive unprofitable years might take from an owner both title and possession of his property. Such a brief and decisive procedure may be in one sense just, but a person may question whether the same degree of decisiveness coupled with somewhat less brevity would not accomplish as much fiscally, and possibly more morally. Appreciation of the generally poor credit standing and slight economic reserves of small property owners obviously is essential to a practical solution of the delinquency problem.

Consideration of the Commission's work on "reducing or limiting the load of taxation borne by real estate" requires a summary review of the net quantitative changes recommended. The Commission makes no recommendation regarding the limiting of real estate taxes. It suggests repealing the intangibles tax and in turn laying a tax on interest and dividends. This change it believes will collect more tax, and more equitably, than is now collected from intangibles. Then a considerable list of changes is offered for the various present "business taxes". The changes are expected to improve the equity of the taxes, and would not greatly change the net collections.

A net-income tax is discussed briefly and dismissed. One argument against it is that where it has been used its base is narrow. One may ask whether its base might not be made wide indeed without being wider than the sales tax base later suggested. Even with uniform rates, however, it would bear more heavily relatively on high incomes than would a tax on tangible retail sales. The objection that its yield would vary is perhaps exaggerated by the unnecessary assumption that its rates would remain constant from year to year. To be sure, as the Commission remarks, there now is a Federal income tax, and that tax may be increased. But the question is not how much tax is to be collected from the people of Connecticut; it is rather an appraisal of the distribution of tax-paying ability. The fact that an income tax now exists does not necessarily demonstrate that this is not the best way to distribute a further portion of the tax load. One item which might suggest consideration of a personal net-income tax is the clause in the New York income-tax law, permitting Connecticut to recapture by such a tax the income taxes now paid to New York State by Connecticut residents whose earned incomes arise from employment in New York State.

The tabular material of the report might have been organized so as to give the reader a more convenient and exact grasp of the significance of the recommendations. Deductions drawn in this review are believed, however, to be substantially correct.

Total taxes in Connecticut increased by nine million dollars from 1928 to 1932. Tangible property taxes increased by 10 million dollars, at least half of which amount is accounted for by unemployment relief. The Commission proposals would have reduced the 1932 tangibles tax by eight millions, leaving something like a 4 percent increase, but two and one half of the eight millions would be offset for ten years by the immediate cost of standardizing the fiscal year. The total of other taxes is revised upward by a little less than one million, making the 1928-32 change a slight decrease. Three new taxes are added, and another, the beer tax, is practically a new one. One of the three is a tax on interest and dividends. This supplants the existing intangibles tax, and is designed to collect



some of the levy which has been illegally escaping. Thus logically it is not a new tax. The beer tax is a gallonage tax estimated to collect about one million dollars of new revenue; it is virtually a tax on consumption. The other two new taxes mentioned are both sales taxes; one a cigarette tax to yield \$1,200,000; the other a 2 percent retail sales tax to run four years and to yield \$8,000,000 per year, on the basis of 1932. The central facts related to property taxes thus are: (1) no net income tax, (2) a considerable increase remaining in the real-estate tax, (3) no limitation of the real-estate tax, (4) a slight decrease in the total of other existing taxes, and (5) a retail sales tax (and a cigarette tax) more than sufficient to make up for all decreases.

If a person is to judge the report as a whole, as admonished by the Commission to do, he must include in his judgment this shifting of "the tax load". If real estate has been greatly burdened in carrying about one half the load of the Connecticut State and local governments, it will obtain only very modest relief and no substantial promise of continued relief by the recommendations. Such relief as promised can fairly be attributed to the sales tax.

The Commission recognizes retail sales taxes as regressive, or relatively more burdensome for persons with lower incomes, but comments that this partially offsets in a rough way the progressive rates of the Federal income tax. This implies that the Federal tax rates are inequitably progressive - a point which will be widely questioned.

Interested tax payers can scarcely afford to consider the report as a whole without considering the individual recommendations. Apparently the Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation has been won over to the entire program. The State Grange, on the other hand, has argued strongly for a net-income tax and against a sales tax.

Viewing the matter in the interest of the small-income classes (including real-estate owners such as small-home owners and farmers), there appears considerable doubt regarding the omission of a net-income tax, and regarding real-estate relief through a tax on tangible retail sales. Furthermore, the relief would be from a temporary unemployment burden, whereas, it is widely believed that real-estate has a right to more than temporary relief. Large property owners, on the other hand, would seem to gain by the revisions; and the middle- and higher-income groups will have won a substantial victory if a personal net-income tax is avoided. As between property taxes and other taxes (taxes of varying type on businesses), the greater increase is recommended to remain for the former; as between retail tangible sales and net-income taxes, the latter is rejected; as between retail tangible sales and other taxes as a whole, the former is chosen to relieve the latter of the unemployment burden.

This undoubtedly is where the sharpest differences of opinion will arise regarding the recommendations. One person may think the Commission only visualized the matter as a practical social and political problem. The next person may conclude that "to him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken". The sales tax collects taxes according to what each person spends on commodities at retail; the major portion is contributed by "the masses", but the masses consume the preponderant part of the services of society. The countercharge is that this is an inadequate concept of government and society. Much is heard



of the unearned increment in land value, but deeper penetration suggests that there is no less an unearned increment in other business values (Professor John R. Commons' "going-concern values"). This applies even to personal incomes. The existence of "special interests" and of lobbying indicates that differential returns often depend largely upon a favorable "legal" framework. A single man-made law can create or destroy a business value, can "make or break" a business. In a superficial sense government extends equal services to all, but this view minimizes aptitudes, predilections and environmental factors. Only when these factors are equal is it properly held that equal services are received. Sales taxes, as opposed to net income taxes may be said to recognize ability to collect, rather than ability to pay, and are difficult to justify by a "benefit theory". A person's social philosophy must determine which view he accepts.

To judge the Connecticut report in a final way one would need to know intimately the economic and political situation in that State. Perhaps the recommendations are the best that at present have a chance of adoption. Surely the report has entailed a large amount of careful work, and contains excellent plans for improving local government. - C. D. Jackson, Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance.

#### DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

##### Agriculture - Scotland

Scotland. Dept. of agriculture. Fourth report on the profitableness of farming in Scotland, 1931-2. The financial results obtained on certain groups of farms in Scotland in 1931-2. 56 pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. 281.9 Sco3 4th, 1931/32.

Title page printed, text mimeographed.

Scottish national development council. Economic series: no. 1-3, 7. 4 nos. Glasgow, 1933-34. 281.9 Sco82

no. 1. Report of Committee on the poultry industry in Scotland. 47 pp. 1933. no. 2. Report of Committee on arable farming in Scotland. 46 pp. 1933. no. 3. Report of Committee on milk and milk products industry in Scotland. 44 pp. 1933. no. 4. Report of the Committee on agriculture in Scotland. 43 pp. 1934.

##### Business Depression

Robbins, L. C. The great depression. 238pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1934. 280 R53G

D. H. Robertson reviewed this volume in *Economica* for February 1935 (pp.103-106) from which the short summary which follows has been taken:

"In this remarkable tract of 200 pages Professor Robbins offers a condensed narrative and coherent interpretation of the greatest depression in history. His brief epitome may be even more briefly epitomised as follows: The slump of 1929 was, like its predecessors,



the inevitable result of an over-expansion of credit, leading to an over-development of the industries producing capital goods. Centering in America and the countries fed by American capital, this over-expansion was, nevertheless, largely the result of Britain's failure, after 1925, to bring herself into international equilibrium. The slump has been made peculiarly severe, and recovery peculiarly difficult, by the attempts made to maintain consumption at a high level: by State-supported rigidities in the markets for commodities, capital and labour - themselves the product of a philosophy of 'interventionism' dating largely from the war; and by Britain's destruction of the international gold standard. For the restoration of lasting prosperity there is required not merely an abstinence from reflationary policies and the restoration of an international standard of value, but the complete reversal of the whole tendency towards State interference with industry and so-called 'economic planning.'"

### Canada

Canadian annual review of public affairs (founded by J. Castell Hopkins) 1934 thirty-third year of issue. 688 pp. Toronto, Canadian review company, limited [1935] 253 C162

"The Canadian Annual Review, 1934, is similar in its form of treatment of national affairs to the preceding volumes. Generous summaries are given of the work of the Federal Administration and of the proceedings of the Parliamentary Session of 1934 with its legislative recovery programme of a Natural Products Marketing Act, of relief for farm indebtedness, of extension of credit to those engaged in agriculture, of unemployment relief measures, and of a central bank for Canada. In addition, sections are devoted to the institution and proceedings, to the end of 1934, of the Price Spreads and Mass Buying investigation, to the work of the Tariff Board, to the International Wheat Agreement, to the progress of the Empire Trade Agreements, to the refunding of Government loans, to the railway problem and other transportation conditions, to the operations of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, to the different phases of the unemployment question and to all branches of industry, trade and finance, generally.

"In individual sections the affairs of the Provinces during the eighteen-month period are summarized... In the economic direction The Review preserves the history of the Western Provinces' financial struggles and the assistance extended to them by the Dominion Government, of the growing demand for economy in the administration of Provincial affairs, and of the efforts put forward by the various Governments to balance their Budgets."-Preface.

### Cheese - Cost of Manufacture - Canada

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. An economic analysis of cheese factory operations in Quebec. 37pp. [Ottawa, Printed by J. O. Patenaude, King's printer] 1933. 281.344 C162Aa

"The data presented in this report reveal that cost of manufacturing cheese is closely related to the volume of output. The extreme difference in cost between the highest and lowest cost factories was 3.90 cents



per pound or the equivalent of about 37 cents per hundred pounds of milk. At prices prevailing in 1931 this represents a difference of about 43 per cent. The difference between the costs incurred in the group of factories producing less than 40,000 pounds of cheese annually and those of factories with an average output of 80,000 pounds and over was .84 cent per pound or approximately 8 cents per hundredweight of milk...

"It may be said that the difference in costs incurred by factories included in this survey is not large enough to warrant a strong case being made for factory consolidation. It should be noted, however, that the real possibilities in this connection cannot be demonstrated in factories of this size. In order to obtain minimum average costs the production per factory should be very much larger than any included in this study.

"The data obtained however, indicate that a considerable saving can be made in costs by having a greater volume per factory. This is achieved by making maximum use of labour, plant and equipment and since in this business any benefit thus obtained is reflected directly in the price paid for milk it would appear desirable to increase the volume of business wherever possible. In many cases this could be accomplished by the amalgamation of factory districts and the closing of unnecessary factories. This, in turn, would mean longer hauls by patrons or the organization of milk routes...

"An alternative to consolidation as a means to lowering costs would be an endeavour to increase volume of production by other methods. This might be accomplished by increasing the number of patrons or by adding to the volume of milk delivered by each patron. At present the factories in Quebec have on an average 20 patrons who, as a rule, have about 9 or 10 cows. In the average period of factory operation of 5.8 months an average delivery of 2,438 pounds of milk per cow is made. Much could be done to increase volume of cheese production by diverting milk which now goes to city milk plants and creameries.

"There are factors other than cost, route hauling and conditions of roads to consider in connection with factory amalgamation. Some of these have been referred to in the body of this report. They include also such matters as suitability of the district to intensive dairying, the value of the cheese factory as a community enterprise and the management and financial difficulties which may be involved in a program of consolidation." - Summary and Conclusions.

### Consumption

Lough, W. H. and Gainsbrugh, M. R. High-level consumption; its behavior; its consequences. 345pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1935. 280.12 L92

The author writes in part as follows in his preface:

"This book... offers measurements and forecasts of national consumption which should help us to steer clear of some of the worst blunders of the 1920's...

"Statistical studies of consumption have been for the most part fragmentary. Many doubtful assumptions and conclusions have followed. More important, the changed character of consumption when it advances beyond the subsistence level and the unsettling effects of high-level consumption



have been generally neglected.

"Those who are interested in economic and social questions will discover in the following pages considerable fresh material bearing on consumers' savings, family borrowings and spendings, costs of distribution of consumption goods, American habits of living, validity of cost-of-living indexes, main sources of instability of consumption, and the feasibility of achieving a workable balance between consumers' demands and productive capacity.

"Those who are concerned primarily with national policies will perhaps see more plainly the unsolved difficulties inherent in attempted control by government of production and investment, a control which implies either foreknowledge or regulation of consumers' demands...

"Consumption is the chief x-factor in many of our vital problems. Well-grounded estimates of consumers' outgo, if correctly analyzed and interpreted, have much to contribute... to a clearer understanding of depression and recovery.

"Unfortunately, the estimates here submitted are not at all points well-grounded, because essential data are lacking. But they will have to serve provisionally. More intensive work in this field by many hands is an urgent need.

"Just as this study, the product of a four-year investigation, was completed in manuscript, the Brookings Institution published 'America's Capacity to Consume.' Included in the publication are estimates of the consumption expenditures and the savings of the American people in 1929 - estimates using a different method and derived from different sources than were employed in forming the corresponding estimates to be presented herein. In part the two sets of estimates substantially agree; in part they diverge widely. An explanatory comparison is called for. Rather than intersperse scattered notes, it seems better to bring all my comments together in Appendix G."

#### Consumption and Trade - Central North West States

Vaile, R. S. Consumption and merchandising under the N.R.A.; the first year of the recovery program in the central northwest... 61pp. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota press, 1935. (Minnesota. University. Studies in economics and business, no. 10) 280.9 M663 no.10.

"The governmental program enacted since March, 1933, contains many elements. The CWA, PWA, and ERA employment policies have played a part in distributing purchasing power among people who might otherwise have been on direct public relief. The AAA has distributed funds to farmers in return for crops they did not grow, in an effort to increase their purchasing power. Mortgage moratoria and refinancing operations through government agencies have given new direction to financial operations and to purchasing power. The NRA has forced certain readjustments between employer and employee and has permitted certain types of group action among erstwhile competitors.

"All these innovations have been imposed with the object of accomplishing immediately such shifts in purchasing power as would bring industrial recovery...

"One theory behind this effort seems to have been that a principal cause of the depression lay in a maladjustment of prices and that a restoration of a given price parity would lead to recovery. Apparently it was the belief of the administration that the price maladjustment



had materially reduced the purchasing power of farmers and of laborers and that recovery could best be accomplished through governmental stimulation of the relative income of these two groups.

"Another theory that seems to have played a large rôle in administration policy is that the maladjustment of prices resulted from overproduction in certain lines. That changes in the relative quantities produced of various commodities result in changes in their relative prices no one would seriously question. On the other hand, sober consideration of the facts of production and consumption in the United States during the decade between the World War and the present depression fails to disclose a single case of overproduction of any important commodity, with the possible exception of cotton, if the standard of sufficiency is the physical amount required to permit a 'modest, twentieth-century scale of living' to all the people...

"Acting on these two theories, the administration made an attempt to raise agricultural prices in relation to the general price level by curtailing production. This was a definite step in the direction of social economic planning as distinct from automatic control. Perhaps it may be pointed out that some of the paternalistic friends of the farmer were aiming at the wrong mark, at least in their talking if not in their thinking. What the farmer was interested in was an increase in the purchasing power of his entire output rather than an increase in the price of a reduced output. For if it was necessary to reduce output in proportion to the increase in price, there would be no change in the farmer's purchasing power, and the commonwealth as a whole would be the poorer. Again it may be suggested that a forced increase in the production of those commodities selling at relatively high prices might have provided a more logical and more beneficial experiment in governmental interference with the interplay of prices.

"That the farmer needed more or quicker aid than he would get from price readjustments was recognized by the administration, and cash benefits were distributed from public funds for commodities not harvested. Moreover, mortgage moratoria were established and refinancing operations undertaken to relieve the agricultural landowner of some part of his interest expense, both temporarily and permanently. In total these various paternalistic operations unquestionably raised the purchasing power of the farmer, although it is impossible at present to know the effect of any one operation alone.

"The governmental program included, also, attempts to increase the purchasing power of labor...

"There were other elements in the plan for recovery. Stimulation of industry was undertaken through RFC loans at favorable rates of interest. Employment was increased, and also the use of materials, through PWA, CWA, and ERA projects. Large sums of money have been distributed by governmental agencies for direct relief of the unemployed. Some of these activities represented attempts to increase total production, others merely provide for a different distribution of the present product. None of them, it may be noted, were designed to increase entrepreneurial profits directly, in spite of the fact that such increase has conventionally been considered the motivating force in recovery. Here, then, is a trial of economic planning and paternalis-



tic direction of the use of national resources in which traditional automatic controls are interfered with and replaced by legalistic restraints and compulsions.

"In evaluating this welter of experimentation it is impossible, perhaps, to measure the effect of any one tool of recovery. The interplay of various social forces is too complex to permit the clear tracing of cause-and-effect relationships at all points. Nevertheless it is possible to get a general idea of the effect of the program as a whole and in some measure to attribute certain parts of the effect to specific acts. The present study represents an attempt to measure the effects of the program on trade and consumption in the central Northwest. So far as possible the specific effects of the NRA are measured and reported separately.

"The field study reported here was made during the spring of 1934 and includes data to the end of the first year of the recovery program. It is regretted that these data were not immediately summarized and published. The first year's response to the program still seems of sufficient significance, however, to justify the publication now."

#### Cooperation - Germany

Frankfurt am Main. Universität. Institut für genossenschaftswesen. Der genossenschaftsgedanke im neuen staat. Vorträge gehalten auf dem vom Institut für genossenschaftswesen an der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-universität veranstalteten genossenschaftskursus in Kaiserslautern. 105pp. Berlin, Wien, Industrieverlag Spaeth & Linde, 1934. (Veröffentlichungen...hft. 8) 280.29 F85 hft. 8

This is a collection of lectures which were among those delivered at Kaiserslautern in December, 1933 on the general subject of cooperation in Germany from the standpoint of national socialism. Among the lectures reproduced are Die Aufgaben der Wirtschaft im nationalsozialistischen Staat, by Carl Lüer; Wirtschaft und Wirtschaftsgesinnung im nationalsozialistischen Staat, by Wilhelm Kalveram. (These lectures emphasize the meaning and aims of the new German national economy as exemplified in the idea of all for one and one for all.) Die Neuordnung der deutschen Landwirtschaft und das landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftswesen, by Trumpf. (The place of cooperation in the organization of German agriculture under the National Corporation of Agriculture (Reichsnährstand).) Die Stellung des Handels in der Wirtschaft, by Josef Hellauer. (The place of trade in the national economy.) Die Sicherung des Bankkredits, by Karl Theisinger. (An account of the credit policy of the new Germany.) Grundlagen und Entwicklungstendenzen des deutschen Genossenschaftswesen, by Hillringhaus. (A summary of the author's lecture on the foundation and developmental trend of cooperation in Germany.) Dorfgemeinschaft und Genossenschaft, by Rohr. (Cooperation in the village community.) Die Händlergenossenschaft als Band zwischen Erzeuger und Verbraucher, by Paul König. (The retailers' cooperative organization as a link between producer and consumer.) Rentabilität und volkswirtschaftlicher Wert der Genossenschaften, by Reinhold Henzler. (The profitableness and the economic value of cooperation.)



## Cotton\_

New York (City) Cotton exchange. Special committee of six. Report of the Special committee of six. John H. McFadden, jr., chairman...on five suggested changes in the New York cotton exchange contract. 2v. [New York, 1935] 287 N4882  
Contents. -Majority report. -Minority report.

## Cost\_of Government\_-\_Indiana\_

Indiana taxpayers' association. Cost of government in Indiana. Volume II. 61pp., mimeogr. Indianapolis, Ind. Dec. 1934. 284.5 In24 v.2  
The Preface states:

"Prior to the regular session of the Indiana General Assembly, two years ago, the Indiana Taxpayers Association published and distributed 'The Cost of Government in Indiana'. This volume was intended to provide members of the Legislature, state officials and the public with a complete survey of governmental costs from early times to the present. In presenting the second volume of 'The Cost of Government in Indiana', the Indiana Taxpayers Association offers a study of governmental finance with all figures obtained from official sources and carefully checked to assure accuracy.

"The new volume provides a history of the cost of state and local government, outstanding bonded indebtedness of local units, and tables showing the legislation of such new revenues as gross income tax, excise tax and intangibles taxes. There also is a complete survey of the funds derived from owners of motor vehicles."

## Cost\_of Government\_-\_Nebraska\_

Schmidt, E. B. County consolidation; relation of size of counties to the cost of county government in Nebraska. 52 pp. Lincoln, Extension division, University of Nebraska, 1934. (Nebraska, University. College of business administration. Committee on business research. Nebraska studies in business, no. 36) 280.9 N27 no. 36.

University of Nebraska Publication, no. 109, Dec. 1934.

The findings of this study are summarized as follows:

"From this study which is based upon an analysis of the expenditures of seventeen of Nebraska's ninety-three counties, four general conclusions may be drawn. First, the study indicates that not all of the costs of county government would be affected by county consolidation...

"Second, there is a difference between reducing governmental costs and redistributing them and it is important to recognize this distinction...

"Third, this study indicates that, due to the great variation in population among Nebraska counties, the amount of the potential savings through consolidation is not the same for all counties...

"Finally, the study clearly shows that governmental costs could be reduced by county consolidation in the case of about one-third of Nebraska's counties, that is, those whose population is less than about eight thousand. However, it also shows that the savings would be neither so great nor so general as has been commonly supposed. The study does not show what the probable effects would be of a merger involving either



Lancaster or Douglas counties, either of whose population is much greater than that of any of the counties included in this investigation. With respect to the remaining counties, the evidence shows quite conclusively that consolidation would not reduce governmental costs."

#### County Government - Tennessee

Chattanooga, Tenn. University. Bulletin. Social science studies. v. 1, no. 1, July, 1934. 115pp. Chattanooga, Tenn., University of Chattanooga, 1934. 280.9 C39

The departments of Government, Economics and Education of the University of Chattanooga have undertaken a survey of the government of Hamilton County, Tennessee. The articles contained in this first issue of Social Science Studies represent the first report of the survey.

The articles are as follows: The government and finances of Hamilton County, by Frank W. Prescott; Property taxation in Tennessee with special reference to tax delinquency, by T. Levron Howard; A comparative study of Chattanooga and Hamilton county public school teaching staffs, by Paul L. Palmer.

#### East Prussia - Rehabilitation

Koch, Erich. Aufbau im Osten. 217 pp. Breslau, W. G. Korn [1934] 280.175 K81

A description and a glorification of the author's plan for the rehabilitation of East Prussia as an economic entity and as an important part of German national economy, and an account of its success to date. It includes land settlement, decentralization of industry, and relief of unemployment.

#### Economic Legislation - 73rd Congress

National industrial conference board. The economic legislation of the Seventy-third Congress, vol. I-II. 2v. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1934. 280.12 N213.

Vol. I, also issued in 1933 with title: Economic Reconstruction Legislation of 1933.

"The legislative output of the recent special session of the Seventy-Third Congress bulks larger in volume and voltage than that of any previous congressional session in the national history. In point of number of measures enacted, diversity of issues involved, variety of experiments initiated, far-reaching influence on every phase of economic and social life, and profound significance for the future trend of national development, this new body of legislation is without parallel in the records of the Congress. It was an extraordinary session in name, and its work was extraordinary in fact. While opinions differ widely in respect to the soundness and wisdom of some of the policies embodied in this legislation, there can hardly be any question that, whatever its merits or its defects may be, it is the most remarkable and potentially important body of social-economic legislation ever enacted at one time by the legislature of a modern state...

"A mere enumeration of the major subjects covered, with a brief summation of the action taken in each case, will indicate the broad scope and



deep significance of this legislation. It deals with: Industrial Recovery, Farm Relief, Public Works, Banking Reconstruction, Currency and Credit Expansion, Railroad Co-ordination, Securities Control, Unemployment Relief, Prohibition Modification, and Federal Expenditures."-Foreword and Summary.

### Economic Nationalism in Europe and the Southwest United States

Schoffelmayer, V. H. Texas at the crossroads; a Texas editor looks at changing Europe as it affects the Southwest. 248pp. Dallas, A. H. Bello corporation [1935] 281 Sch62

"When the writer left on a five-months' study tour of fourteen European countries last May there were indications that changed world relations would profoundly affect Texas, the Southwest and the United States, as expressed largely in waning foreign markets. Since then these markets for Texas cotton, wheat and many other products have declined alarmingly as foreign Nations aim at self-sufficiency or enter into new trade agreements among themselves.

"It was to observe the European scene with an open mind and to strive for an objective interpretation of what I was privileged to see and learn, that the thoughts contained in this book were set down. All the material was gathered in preparation for articles which appeared during the past nine months in the Dallas Morning News, whose keen interest and broad vision made the tour possible. Much of the material now appearing was not used in the articles.

"It is manifestly impossible in five months to get much below the surface in any study of peoples, their customs, traditions, commerce, and trade. But by keeping at it, and with the friendly assistance of Americans abroad, especially those attaches of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Consuls, who were always gracious and ready to help in any way necessary, and with the friendly aid of many foreigners in public and private life, a wide variety of material was brought together.

"Landing at Naples in early May, followed by a tour of Italy, the trail led through Switzerland, Germany, Holland, England, Denmark, the coasts of Norway and Sweden, then into Finland, the Soviet Union, Rumania, Hungary, Austria and France." - Foreword.

Partial contents: Cotton research program; Texas needs planning body; Italy's renaissance; Italy's bonifica integrale; "The battle of wheat" Italy's wizard of wheat; Japanese competition; German economic program; Germany's new agriculture; Lost British markets; Danish farm problems; Close-up of the U. S. S. R.; Soviet farming system; World's chief wheat region; Soviet cotton program; and Central Asian cotton.

### Eggs - Inspection - Belgium

Baetslé, R., and Bruyker, Chr. de. Inspection et expertise des oeufs. 96 pp. [Lierre, J. Van In & cie, 1934] 280.347 B14

"Traduction d'une étude éditée par l'Académie Royale Flamande dans les publications de la Fondation Van de Ven-Heremans et dont communication a été donnée à la Société Centrale d'Agriculture de Belgique, en séance du 9 mai 1934."

An account of methods of inspection and analysis of eggs to determine their relative freshness.



## Export Control - Japan

Ogata, Shigeyuki. The control of export trade in Japan. Osaka University of Commerce, Jour. no. 2, pp. 105-133. Dec. 1934.

It is pointed out that, in her attempt to practise controlled economy as a means of restricting the evil consequences of free competition, Japan, contrary to the prevailing practice of other countries which have emphasized import control, has concentrated her activities on the regulation of export transactions.

While the Japanese Government has passed and amended the Exporting Association Law and has encouraged the voluntary control of exports, the actual regulating activities are in the hands of exporting associations. A list of these associations is given, as of August 31, 1934, with the date of their establishment, the area of their jurisdiction, the number of members, the number of shares subscribed, the amount paid per share, the capital subscribed, and the capital paid up. There are three classes of existing exporting associations. Tables list the different types, and the associations classified according to their markets.

Export control in Japan, in the two and a half years of its existence, has grown to include regulations controlling the quality, price, and quantity of exports and also "the restriction of business terms, the time and the market of sales, or of the port of shipment... There are now twenty-five exporting associations which are adopting one or more of the above-mentioned control measures, and six additional associations which are preparing to pursue some of these enterprises." The associations can only export forty-eight staple commodities, designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry. A list of these is given.

The regulatory activities of the associations are discussed in detail. The difficulties of enforcing control are shown to result from violations of the rules by members and from the pursuit of undesirable business practices by outsiders. Hence it would seem necessary to make membership in the associations compulsory, thus avoiding outside competition, "providing adequate provisions are made for the elimination or the solution of the disputes or other problems that are likely to arise within the organization, by the revision of the Law and the extension of the supervisory powers of the Administration."-A. M. Hannay.

## Export Trade - United States

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade information bulletin no. 822. Summary of United States trade with world, 1934. 28 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 157.7 C76Dt

The Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Claudius T. Murchison signs the Foreword. From it the extract below has been taken:

"Striking evidence of the necessity for bringing about a better adjustment between United States exports and imports is to be found in the statistics of foreign trade in 1934. In that year our merchandise export net balance was almost one-half billion dollars. Relative to the total value of United States foreign trade, the 1934 balance was larger than in any year since 1921. To a substantial degree the large excess of merchandise exports over imports accounted for the heavy gold



imports which exceeded gold exports by more than a billion dollars.

"Exports of merchandise were valued at \$2,133,000,000, or 27 percent more than in 1933. Merchandise imports had a value of \$1,655,000,000, a gain of 14 percent over 1933. The physical volume of goods shipped to foreign countries was about 8 percent larger than in the previous year, while the volume of goods purchased from other countries remained practically the same as in 1933.

"Most commodities, other than agricultural products, were exported in considerably increased volume, and in some instances, notably in the case of automobiles and iron and steel-mill products, the quantity more than doubled. Exports of unmanufactured cotton, our chief export commodity, were 30 percent smaller in quantity than in 1933.

"Outstanding among the changes in trade by countries in recent years has been the shift in our balance of trade with Japan. From an 'unfavorable' balance, which averaged 113 million dollars yearly in the period 1929 to 1931, inclusive, the trade has shifted to a 'favorable' balance of 91 million dollars in 1934. Important in bringing about this change have been smaller imports of silk at lower prices and larger exports of cotton at higher prices."

### Farm Management

Brinkmann, Theodor. Theodor Brinkmann's Economics of the farm business.

English edition, with introduction and notes by Elizabeth Tucker Benedict, Heinrich Hermann Stippler and Murray Reed Benedict. 172pp. Berkeley, Calif., University of California press. (Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Translation series, no. 2) 281 B77E

A translation of the author's "Die Oekonomie des landwirtschaftlichen Betriebes" which appeared in Grundriss der Sozialökonomik, VII. Abteilung, Land- und forstwirtschaftliche Produktion, pp. 27-124. - cf. Preface.

Bibliography, p. x.

Partial contents: General consideration of the types of farming; The levels of intensity in agricultural production and the orientation of its location; Systems of farming or the orientation of the locations of the lines of production.

Dr. M. R. Benedict signs the very helpful editor's introduction to this translation and from this introduction the extracts below have been taken:

"The deficiencies of such theories as Justus von Liebig's 'Law of the Minimum,' for example, have been recognized by many American economists but have seldom been discussed in print. Brinkmann deals with this in a vigorous and understanding way, bringing out its limitations in the light of the relationships expressed in the 'Law of Diminishing Increments.' In nearly all the American writing on the subject, Intensity of farming has been considered in an extremely abstract form. Brinkmann's treatment still is in abstract form but it brings the discussion much closer to reality than do most of the American writings. One of the most interesting phases of Brinkmann's analysis is his treatment of the nature of the competitive relationships among farm enterprises. In few writings has this had the careful and almost quantitative



treatment which he gives to it. He has dealt with the elusive problem of opportunities sacrificed in a way that should meet with little criticism and which is at the same time lucid and stimulating. Not only the principles of opportunity cost but those of comparative advantage are used without the wearying process of attempts at abstract definition, and further, without resort either to Davenport's way of presenting them or to Marshall's use of the substitution method.

"Type-of-farming studies have made some little progress in the United States, but as yet are almost wholly in the descriptive stage. Brinkmann's treatment of this phase of farm management is suggestive and stimulating, and points the way to a possible inductive development of the dynamics of comparative advantage. Such studies thus far have shown relatively little attempt to explain either the reasons for the existing farm types or to indicate the probable direction of future change. An explanation cannot, of course, be worked out on the relatively simple bases indicated in Brinkmann's analysis, at least not through the use of actual mileages in considering the effects of location. It is possible, however, that fuller treatment of these relationships may be possible through the use of transportation costs rather than of distances and through more careful analysis of the physical similarities and differences of competing areas.

"Serious attempts to apply the methods of analyzing farm types outlined by Brinkmann will inevitably raise some very interesting points in respect to policies affecting agricultural production. These methods seem to imply, however, the possibility of a scientific basis for study of certain phases of agricultural policy - a basis which has been much lacking in that new and rapidly developing field of agricultural economics. The principles discussed in this brief theoretical treatment must, of course, be carried considerably farther if they are to provide the working tools for analysis of the complex relationships encountered in agricultural production. Nevertheless, such a background of theory is a much needed foundation for a well balanced use of the various specific research procedures which have been developed.

"Like the methods of analysis which Alfred Weber has developed in his Theory of the Location of Industries, this will not be found an easy approach to apply to the locational relationships of agricultural production in the United States where other factors than economic distances play so large a role; where racial differences, climatic variations, soil conditions, and sizes of the business unit, are such significant elements in the problem, and where freight rate structures have developed along lines very different from those which have been characteristic of Germany as well as of many other European countries.

"One of the surprising features of Aereboe's and Brinkmann's treatment of these problems, as compared with the writings of many other German students, is the relatively small recognition of the effects of historical development on existing types of agriculture. This is, to be sure, recognized in the latter part of Brinkmann's treatment where he deals with dynamic aspects of the problem, but even there it is not fully developed. How much of the present form of agricultural production and of the present type of business unit are the result of the particular way in which the land of the United States was taken up or to the peculiar racial relationships which grew out of the era of slavery is an interesting phase of the back-



ground of farming types, and has so far had relatively little careful analysis. In Brinkmann's analysis, as in most American writings, this is not much considered. A higher degree of mobility and flexibility in agricultural relationships than actually exists is assumed. In this respect the treatment suggests much more the assumed mobility and atomic nature of economics, which are characteristic of the English classical and neo-classical writers, than the American ways of dealing with these problems where, except in the strictly abstract discussions, the possibility of systematizing existing conditions along rather rigid lines is probably given too much weight. That the German writers have a contribution to make to American thinking in these respects seems evident."

### Gold & Prices

Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. Gold and prices. 475pp. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc., London, Chapman & Hall, limited, 1935. (Price series) 284.3 W25Go

"Much of the material in this volume is taken from Prices, but so many new chapters have been added and such extensive revisions have been made, that it is deemed advisable to give it a new name so that the two books can be distinguished.

"The problems of production are being solved so that we can go forward rapidly in well-being if only the exchange system will work. One reason why progress in production is more rapid than monetary progress is that production is subject to individual experimentation. The individual who has a new idea tries it out, even though he is ridiculed by the public. If the idea works, the successful demonstration hastens general adoption. Monetary progress can come only by legislation. It can proceed only as fast as popular education and vested interests that would be temporarily inconvenienced allow it to go.

"Popular education cannot outrun science. We have spent millions on chemical and engineering research but are only just beginning to spend money on economic science. Civilization progresses very irregularly, first in one field and then in another. It advances much like amoeba. Medicine made little progress until the recent development of knowledge of bacteria. Knowledge of heredity made little progress until Mendel's law was discovered. The progress of civilization is now being held up by lack of economic knowledge. What little is known - not merely theorized about - has not become common knowledge as has the information about bacteria. The progress of such knowledge is dependent on statistical research. In the words of Lord Kelvin, 'When you can measure what you are speaking about and express it in numbers, you know something about it, but when you cannot measure it, when you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of a meagre and unsatisfactory kind.'

"It is the aim of this work to add something to the science of economics, something to the dissemination of knowledge, and to help individuals with their immediate problems, so that they may adjust their affairs to the probable economic weather.

"A knowledge of the laws of prices, or an accidental correct guess of price movements, is essential for personal business success because every business transaction involves a guess as to the future of prices. Such



knowledge not only is essential for the individual but also is vital for national stability. Many persons blame Congress, or the democratic form of government, or the organization of society based on private enterprise for the business collapse. These things are no more to blame for this collapse than they are to blame for the stalling of an automobile when the battery fails. If the battery fails, the thing to correct is the battery - not the gasoline, or the engine, or the grade of the road. If the exchange cog in our business machinery breaks, the thing to correct is that cog.

"The individual has two tasks. One is to forecast the future of prices and conduct his affairs accordingly. The other is to inform himself and help in guiding public opinion so that national progress may be made. It is hoped that this book may help him in both respects.

"Whenever the general level of prices rises regardless of the cause, there is a tendency to buy in advance of need, employment is encouraged, and it is easy to sell. The illusion of scarcity then occurs and, if the rise is very great, governments discuss rationing, price fixing, and means of stimulating production.

"Whenever the general level of prices falls, buying is delayed, debts are hard to pay, there is unemployment, it is difficult to make sales, and the illusion of over-production appears. If the decline is very great, nations attempt to reduce production and international conferences are held in order to arrive at agreements for reductions. If these are successful, it means a reduced standard of living." - Preface.

### Government - Cost

National industrial conference board. Cost of government, 1923-1934. 46pp.  
New York, National industrial conference board, inc., [1934] 284.5  
N212C6

The President of the National Industrial Conference Board, Virgil Jordan writes as follows in the Foreword to this volume:

"In view of the expanding functions of government in the United States, accurate knowledge of their cost, of the sources of tax revenue, and of changes in the public debt are vitally necessary to business executives in making their plans. For over a decade, until 1932, the Conference Board was the only organization which prepared annual estimates of the total cost of government. The decennial census of 1932 presented for the first time comprehensive statistics of expenditures of all governmental agencies, making it possible for the Conference Board to discontinue the preparation of its own estimates.

"This volume presents in brief and readable form essential information concerning tax collections, expenditures, and indebtedness of the Federal Government, 48 state governments, and about 183,000 local governmental units for the period 1923 to 1934. No official data are available for 1933 and 1934. The totals for these two years are estimated by the Research Staff of the Conference Board.

"This volume was prepared by Mr. Lewis H. Kimmel, of the Conference Board Research Staff."



## Grain - Canada

United grain growers ltd. Research dept. The grain market situation; fifth annual review of conditions... Published on the occasion of the company's twenty-eighth annual meeting at Edmonton, November 7, 1934. 16pp. [Winnipeg, 1935] 286.3599 Un3 5th, 1934.

"While tariffs of various countries remain at high levels against wheat and flour, and are reinforced by milling quotas, a much larger world trade would be possible in wheat were it not for difficulties connected with making payments for international shipments. In some countries imports are either forbidden or restricted as part of national policies connected with maintaining the exchange level of currencies, while in others ordinary commercial conditions, arising out of the lack of exports, would make it almost impossible to provide the means for paying for imports. Although there is believed to have been a decided improvement in world economic conditions from the lowest points reached during the depression, this is so far reflected less in conditions governing international than those governing domestic trade. And a combination of unemployment and various other causes still prevents many millions of the world's population from consuming either as much or as great a variety of food as they would like to have.

"Conditions relating to wheat alone contain various factors promising improvement. The reduction in the world's surplus wheat and the cutting down of other food and feed supplies marks an important change. So also is the trend beginning to be noticed in various countries to shift emphasis from production of wheat to other crops. If a return to former high levels of international trade in wheat remains unlikely for a while there are possibilities of growth. And if the international market has shrunk so also have its sources of supply, with various countries retiring in part or wholly from efforts to compete there, leaving to Canada an opportunity to provide a higher percentage of the total market than in former years. That fact should be kept in mind in the framing of Canadian marketing and trade policies." - Conclusion.

## International Institute of Agriculture

International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural statistics 1933-34. 818pp. Rome, 1934. 251 In84

"The volume has been prepared on the same lines as its predecessors. It has, however, been enriched by a number of new tables, especially in the sections devoted to the apportionment of areas, agricultural production and numbers of livestock in various countries, to international trade, to prices and to the distribution of agricultural holdings according to size and mode of tenure. In addition it has been possible in several cases to publish fuller details than in preceding years." - Letter of transmittal signed by the Secretary-General of the Institute, Alessandro Brizi.



## Jute\_

Jute, 1935; the international year-book and directory of the jute industry. 144p. London, British-continental press, ltd. 1935 73.38 J98

Title-page in English, German and French.

Partial contents: The jute industry: its development, position and prospects, by Sir William Henderson; Restriction of the jute crop, by Herbert A. Luke; Faults and failings in the production and marketing of jute; by F. I. Oakley; and Jute statistics.

## Land\_Settlement - Germany

Schriften zur förderung der inneren kolonisation, begründet von Heinrich Sohnrey, herausgegeben von dr. M. Stolt, hft. 45, 51. 2 nos. Berlin, Deutsche landbuchhandlung 1932-33 282.29 Sch7

Contents: hft. 45. Stolt, M. Die zweckrässige betriebsgrössengestaltung bei der ostdeutschen landwirtschaftlichen siedlung. 40pp. [1932]

A study of the most suitable sizes and kinds of settlement holdings for the economic and social development of the agricultural settlement movement in Eastern Germany.

hft. 51. Warnack, Ländliche siedlung und bevölkerungsverdichtung. 16 pp. [1933]

A study of the influence of land settlement on growth of population.

## Land\_Use\_-\_Great\_Britain\_

Land utilisation survey of Britain. Fourth annual report of the Land utilisation survey of Britain, February, 1935. 9pp., mimeogr. [London, 1935] 282.9 L222

A brief summary of the progress made by the Land Utilisation Survey in 1934, and of the work still remaining to be done. Maps show the state of progress of reduction and editing of one-inch sheets, January, 1935, and the areas in which work has been completed for the Land Utilisation Survey of Britain, January 20, 1935. A specimen is given of a "one-inch" map in colors.

## Manchester\_Statistical\_Society\_

Manchester statistical society. Transactions of the Manchester statistical society, session 1933-34. 35pp. Manchester, Norbury, Lockwood & co., ltd. [1934?] 251 M31 1933/34

Partial contents: The paradox of rationalisation, by Dr. M. J. Bonn, and Some economic developments during the past hundred years and their reactions upon the cotton trade, by Sir. Wm. Clare-Lees.

## Milk\_Consumption\_-\_Scotland

Scotland. Dept. of health. Milk consumption in Scotland; an inquiry into the average amount of liquid milk consumed in Scottish households, by Gerald Leighton and Peter L. McKinlay. 36pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1934. 281.344 Sco3

"In the present inquiry the average liquid milk consumption has been



recorded for a large number of Scottish households in all the large cities, all the important towns, many smaller places, and a number of rural and industrial districts.

"Four main sources of information were available, co-operative societies, private retailers, health visitors and nurses, and Education Authorities. The figures provided by these various agencies covered every variety of district and community, urban, rural, industrial, and agricultural.

"It will be seen that consumption varies greatly in different localities. In the large burghs the figures are in the aggregate lower than in the county districts. In individual burghs they vary from 0.27 pint in Hamilton to 0.70 pint in Perth. In counties the variation is also great, from 0.30 pint in Lanark to 1.03 pint in Aberdeen. The averages for the aggregates are (1) large burghs 0.417; (2) counties exclusive of large burghs 0.550; and (3) Scotland as a whole 0.479 pint per head per day.

"The map shows the average milk consumption in the individual counties. Also it illustrates that the country, so far as milk consumption is concerned, falls into three broad regions - the border counties, the industrial belt, and those north of this belt. The variations have been related to certain indices of environmental and health conditions, and it is shown that milk consumption per head of population tends to be lower than average in areas where overcrowding and mortality are heaviest."

#### Northeastern States Agricultural Conference

Northeastern states agricultural conference, New York city, 1934. Proceedings, Northeastern states agricultural conference, November 8, 9, 10, 1934. New York city. 4v., mimeogr. [New York? 1934?] 281.9 M813

Among the papers given at this conference are the following: Pt. 1.

General session. - Cooperative purchasing of farm supplies, by H. E. Babcock; Land use in the northeastern states, by A. W. Manchester; Problems in agriculture common to the northeastern states, by F. P. Weaver; The price situation, by G. F. Warren; Agricultural credit, by E. H. Thomson; The national agricultural program in relation to the northeast, by H. A. Wallace.

Pt. 2. Dairying - Recommendations for dairy program adopted at the conference; The relationship of the northeastern dairy industry to the national situation, by R. B. Corbett; Possible cooperation between the industry, the state governments and the federal government in solving dairy problems, by W. P. Davis; The dairy situation in the northeast (a) Production and use of dairy products, by M. C. Bond; (b) Market conditions, by J. E. Carrigan.

Pt. 3. Poultry - Recommendations for poultry program adopted at the conference; Uniform grades for the northeastern states, by H. E. Botsford; Advantage of the use of a New England label, by Sidney A. Edwards; Stimulation of retail sales of eggs by advertising, by G. C. Smith; Economic trends of the poultry industry in the northeastern states, by H. C. Woodworth; Effect of feed prices on the poultry industry, by Kenneth Hood; Remarks on the commercial and breeder hatchery



code, by J. W. Kinghorne.

Pt. 4. Fruits, vegetables and potatoes - Recommendations for fruits, vegetables and potato programs adopted at the conference; An analysis of the production and consumption of fruits and vegetables in the northeast and their implications, by A. G. Waller; The apple situation in the northeastern states, by M. R. Cooper; Suggestions for regulating the potato industry, by W. H. Martin; Some acute problems in the marketing of fruits and vegetables in the northeastern states, by M. P. Rasmussen; Application of marketing agreements to northeastern fruits and vegetables, by W. G. Meal; A system of marketing canhouse tomatoes that will stabilize acreage and discourage bargain prices on a glutted market, by S. B. Shaw.

### Planning

Vakil, C. N. Speech of the president on the formation of economic opinion in India...26th December 1934. 26pp. [Bombay, Printed by M. N. Kulkarni at the Karnatak printing press, 1934?] 280.182 V22

This address opens with a statement on planning which is reproduced below and proceeds to a discussion of British and Empire economic policy especially as it relates to India.

"The world is at present in an economic ferment and we find that the existing economic structure as well as existing economic relations have been completely upset. Neither the economic experience of the past nor the teachings of economic theory have proved a complete guide either in the understanding of the complex phenomena that have developed or in the search for their solution. Instead of this, we find gigantic efforts being made to restore order out of the prevailing chaos in different parts of the world on new lines with the consequence that the whole basis of economic life is gradually undergoing fundamental changes. On the one hand, we have the Russian experiment which involves a thorough overhauling of the social and economic structure and which has in view the communistic ideal. In order to achieve their ideals, the Russians have adopted a new method of economic approach, which has become popularly known as 'Planning.' Though this was ridiculed at first, the rest of the world, differing in their aims and policy, have however, found something to imitate in the Russian method, with the consequence that various countries are now adopting some sort of 'Planning' as the method to remove the existing economic ills. The paradox of capitalism manifested itself in its extreme forms in the United States of America. The Americans are trying to remove the anomalies of capitalism by 'Planning' without any idea of overthrowing the capitalistic order in the Russian sense. Italy and Germany, on the other hand, have developed a form of State Capitalism, which also has 'Planning' as its principal method. We are thus presented with a clash of ideals, and therefore of actions, and though 'Planning' seems to be the common feature, its place and significance varies considerably in the scheme of things in the different parts of the world where it has been adopted; in consequence, the word 'Planning' has acquired a variety of shades of meaning, which are rarely clear to the minds of those who use it, with inevitable confusion in the current discussions on the subject. While this confusion lasts, what is clear, however, is the fact that the principle of laissez-



faire is dead, and that the functions of the State in the economic sphere are considerably enlarged. With the increase in the functions of the State, a suitable machinery to carry out the same must be established and such machinery should have some plan to work upon. Though differing in type in each case, 'Planning' as the method for discharging this new function of the State, has become not only popular but essential. Two broad categories of this method may be distinguished. In some countries, a pre-determined economic and social policy involving a change in the basic structure of society leads to 'Planning' which is intended to put that policy into operation, for example, in Russia... In other countries 'Planning' is being adopted as a method to reorganise the economic life to suit modern conditions without aiming at a fundamental change in the existing order, though it cannot be denied that this is bound to involve a gradual drift away from the existing basis, for example in the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. We come to the conclusion, therefore, that though the meaning of 'Planning' differs, though it has different grades or degrees, though the motives or outlook with which it is practised happen to be widely apart, it has come to stay, in as much as the State is now acknowledged as the chief guide and controller of economic life with or without a definite purpose, and adopts 'Planning' as its principal method."

#### Planning and the Consumer

Horace Plunkett foundation. Year book of agricultural co-operation, 1935. 407 pp., London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1935. 280.29 H78  
Bibliography, pp.385-404.

The introductory chapter of this yearbook is devoted to planning and the consumer. From it the extracts below have been taken:

"In the Year Book of 1934 an attempt was made to trace the history of the intervention of the state in the actual or potential fields of co-operative activity. The intervention of the state as the legal guardian of the co-operative movement was taken for granted and its rôle as banker and moneylender was accepted as neither new nor revolutionary, though when a complete history of Co-operation comes to be written it may be seen to have been both. The phenomenon held up for inspection was the state as trader or (which is not precisely the same thing) trade which was taking on the nature of a State service or a State monopoly. This meant a survey in the first place of national planning, especially as it touched agriculture, and in the second, of international agreements. The particular purpose of the survey was to determine the effect of national and international planning on the co-operative movement, and it appeared at the close of 1933 as though the agricultural co-operative movements, at least, were about to be merged in and swept away by the flood of State plans. It was not suggested that this meant in any way that their task was done, but rather that it had in altering become more urgent, that it was for the whole co-operative movement and not any section of it to preserve its own individuality, to seek to impress some of its own virtues - notably, that of democratic responsibility - on the organs of the State-in-trade, to supply at once a link and balance between producer and consumer and to promote in a planned economy that idea of social justice which it has been almost alone in em-



bodying in a practical and time-tested business organisation.

"A year is a short space in which to estimate the progress of events which have been long preparing both in thought and action, and only after a review of the scene in 1934 will it be possible to say whether last year's judgment can be carried any further. At a first glance, the year has no sensations to offer comparable with the initiation of the British Agricultural Marketing Schemes and the American A.A.A., or the adjustment of trading relations within the Sterling Group. Rather it has seen the working out of all these and other innovations, has allowed the first incomplete results to become apparent and given time for the critics to draw breath and give voice to their doubts.

"In England and Wales the important Milk and Bacon and the less important Hop Boards continue to function, not without protest both from consumers and producers - from the consumer because she is paying more for her milk and bacon, and from the producer, in some cases because he has lost the advantage of some privileged place on the market without divesting himself of the high production costs which went with it, but more often because he has found what seem to him the most venal deviations from a rigid system magnified to penal offences. The wheat subsidy continues. The sugar subsidy has come to an end but has been replaced by a sugar refiners' monopoly, with power to adjust prices in such a way that the home producer receives in fact an uneconomic or subsidy price for his beet. A livestock subsidy has been introduced. A marketing board has been set up in the potato industry; a scheme for livestock is complete and boards for eggs and fruit are promised. The proposed reorganisation of the herring industry marks a first departure from the agricultural field. The tariff and other international arrangements accompanying the schemes have remained in force.

"In all these later schemes may be perceived a tendency to encourage a given branch of production while departing less and less from the existing organisation of the trade. A certain weeding out of the inefficient is proposed, but in general the complicated pattern of middlemen's activities is to be retained unmodified, though its defects were made apparent in all the earlier volumes of the Orange Books published by the Ministry of Agriculture. There is no sign that a simpler and more efficient system will be sought, that producers' control or even producers' influence will increase, or that the producer-consumer price-spread will be reduced. This carries the marketing boards far indeed from the idea of agricultural co-operation with statutory powers which underlay the first Agricultural Marketing Act. It might be made to appear that the object of the promoters of marketing schemes was rather to weld together producers and middlemen into a solid block for the exploitation of the consumer, a block which the experienced minority of middlemen in key positions might be expected to dominate even where they have no statutory place in the scheme. Curiously enough, the consumers' co-operative movement, though alarmed at the powers of the boards, has failed to appreciate this combination, and rather seeks to make common cause with the 'distributor' against the producer. In the final stage - represented by the herring scheme - even the democratic element has disappeared and a State-nominated board is to be entrusted with the representation of all



interests, from producer to exporter.

"In Scotland under the watchful eye of the Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society, the co-operative form has been preserved while the former independent co-operative creameries have become completely merged in the more general milk scheme. But the milk scheme, though general, is not national, and the Scottish scene is diversified by a variety of local boards. In the Scottish milk trade, organised producer and organised consumer meet more nearly on equal terms, and relations are simpler, though hardly cordial. Besides the Milk Board, raspberry, egg and fat stock schemes are on the horizon.

"It is interesting to compare these developments with the course of events in the United States. The policy of the Hoover administration, realizing that something was wrong with the marketing of agricultural products, placed the whole burden of reform on the co-operative societies transformed into 'stabilisation corporations'. This has its parallel in the principal Scottish Milk Board and its relation to co-operative creameries and with some of the early ideas on English marketing. In the United States that phase is at an end. The co-operatives have been relieved of an honour to which they were not born, and the State is taking in hand those 'crop adjustments' which are a polite name for restriction of output, and is pursuing price raising, the improvement of trading economies and the removal of surpluses by agreement with the middleman. The co-operatives are left to themselves to carry on their functions of economic marketing on a non-profit basis free from the State but in competition with other forms of business. The change has brought a certain sense of deflation but not, it can be inferred, any real reduction in co-operative activity. In some directions there is a forward move, notably and significantly, in that hitherto neglected branch of American co-operation, agricultural consumers' societies. A general failure to organise consumption on the wider domestic basis has always been the weak spot of the American movement. It looks like being the weak spot of the new economic regime as a whole. There are indications that this is not unobserved by the present agricultural administration, which points out that 'redistribution of the purchasing power of wage-earners and crop adjustments are not enough', and that even if collaboration of processors and distributors can be secured with a view to reducing the price-spread, it will be difficult 'not to be drawn beyond that point'. Increased consumption, limitation of middlemen's profit, and a check on high prices and speculation are recognised as the needs of the hour. With such opinions in high quarters, and the introduction of a falling or at least stationary standard of living, and a reduced mobility of labour, it seems as though the stage might be set for a great movement towards consumers' co-operation in the United States.

"In the other overseas countries, the State is involved in varying degrees in the conduct of agricultural business, but it does not appear that the tide is everywhere setting in the same direction.

"In Europe the progress of planning has proceeded from two unconnected stimuli. The Scandinavian countries, all agricultural exporters and members of the Sterling Group, have continued to react, as the



Dominions have done, to British policy embodied in the Marketing Acts and to related trade agreements. With their highly developed and flexible systems of co-operation they have adjusted themselves, with a bare minimum of State authority, to a system of control in which producers and consumers, approximately equal in strength, both take their part and contribute in a remarkable manner to the creation of a harmonious national economy in which the State and the voluntary movements play their part without usurpation or violent shifts in the balance of power.

"The other and very different area of European planning is that represented by the totalitarian states in which it is perhaps not unfair to include Russia. Russian co-operation, though it preceded State planning by many years, has been worked more or less completely into the economy of the Socialist state, although it still retains enough formal autonomy to qualify, for example, for membership of the International Co-operative Alliance. The relations between Russian co-operation and the Socialist State are exercising some influence on Left Wing Labour opinion in England and affording matter for not unfruitful controversy between that section and the English co-operative movement.

"The planning of the corporative state, however it may differ as between Italy, Germany and Austria, is felt at once to differ even more distinctly from that of all other countries. It is more consciously and deliberately national, but this is a question of degree. It is more complete and logical than any except Russia, and, unlike Russia, it is based more or less directly on the mediaeval idea of an ordered society, which until yesterday had been discarded almost throughout the world in favour of political equality and economic fluidity. In Italy it seems clear that co-operation has found a place in the order where it can operate unmolested and even favoured. In Austria, after a period of doubt and confusion following on the civil war of February, 1934, the co-operative movement seems to have settled down to a similar position, perhaps less favoured, certainly less directly connected with the constitutional structure of the State. In neither country has the movement any place in State economy which differentiates it from private industry. In both, a step forward was taken by the State in recognising only one union for both the consumers' and producers' organisations.

"In Germany a similar union has been imposed, but beyond that the position is less clear. Undoubtedly official opinion has changed for the better with regard to co-operation, and the agricultural movement shows substantial growth. On the other hand, restrictions on the growth of the consumers' movement are still in force and the application of the reconstituted German movement for membership of the International Co-operative Alliance has been rejected on the double ground that the movement is not free and that it is used for the propagation of a political idea which is not really compatible with co-operation.

"In the International sphere, the agreements noticed in the last Year Book still hold. The Scandinavian agreements have been loyally observed and so in the main have those of Ottawa, in spite of a cer-



tain disposition to kick against the pricks of reduced exports. The Wheat Agreement has been maintained, though the exceptional crop in Argentina introduced difficulties which it had been hoped to avoid. In November, 1934, the agreement was extended for another two years. Several states, notably those of the Baltic, have drawn closer together during 1934, though the attraction has sometimes been political rather than economic, as in the case of Italy and Austria.

"In spite of these approaches to international planning, it is clear that most of the plans are still intensely national in character. So much was obvious in the exposition of national agricultural policy made by English and American governmental spokesmen at the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, held in the autumn of 1934. Here, however, it is significant to observe that while on the whole the speech of Lord de la Warr shocked, as being a defence of a nationalist policy by a traditionally free trade country, Professor Tugwell's contribution, though also a defence of nationalist policy, seemed startlingly international as coming from the former home of high protection. His memorandum denounced the 'illusion' of unilateral trade, made recommendations for a general reduction of trade barriers, and set up as an ideal the adjustment of the production of as many commodities as possible by international agreement. In this connection the attitude of the American Secretary of State for Agriculture is worth examining. In a recent report, he has made the position of the United States uncompromisingly clear: 'Either we must modify our tariff policy and perhaps also our policy with regard to international debts and foreign lending, or we must put our internal economy on a substantially nationalist basis. The best course would be to work towards an expansion of foreign purchasing power... The alternative course along which we are moving answers the need of the emergency but demands superhuman efforts if it is to be permanent... It is necessary to balance our productive forces to the kind of world we want to live in. We have not yet decided what kind of world we want.' These words have an application outside the United States."

There follows a discussion of the results of the International Commission of Agriculture which met at Budapest in June 1934, and the Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance which met in London September 1934 followed by a statement on National opinion regarding cooperation. The writer then states that:

"In surveying all these movements of opinion, their subjective character is apparent. Producers and consumers, English, Scandinavians and Americans, all think as their peculiar circumstances dictate. Events move too rapidly, impacts are too acute, for the formation of objective co-operative opinion. Certain points have emerged round which controversy and high feeling have tended to concentrate: the conflict between producers and consumers, in which both seek an ally in the middleman instead of competing to supersede him, which perhaps includes the tendency of marketing boards conceived as public institutions, to lean more and more in the direction of private monopolies; the association of economic planning with political dictatorship, the fear of the latter, which rises with the degree to which a country feels itself threatened, and the tendency to think



of corporatism as a mere mask for capitalism when in fact it is a much more original combination of nationalism with what should be its antithesis, the Catholic mediaeval idea of the ordered society; the doubt whether co-operation itself is a mere episode in the class war or in fact an emerging fragment of a classless and equitable society; the hankering for a 'liberal' and even capitalist environment in which co-operation is confident of its ability to triumph.

"How far then is the co-operative policy suggested in the Year Book for 1934, and recapitulated at the beginning of this article, appropriate to the conditions of today? The first tasks which it was suggested were incumbent on the co-operative movement - that of preserving its own individuality and of impressing its own virtues on the organs of the state-in-trade must perhaps be viewed in a slightly different light. The individuality of the co-operative movement seems less threatened by fusion with State enterprise than it was a year ago. There is a noticeable retreat in many countries from State-empowered co-operation and a tendency to leave co-operation to the undisturbed enjoyment of a possibly restricted field. Consumers' co-operation has, indeed, had very little part in the planned economy, which is perhaps one reason for the distrust it manifests.

"The two later propositions, that co-operation should provide the link between producer and consumer and that it should maintain the reality of social justice in a planned economy, are in fact aspects of the same thing, and it would seem that they constitute a task even more urgent than was suggested in 1934. Palpably consumption and the consumer are the potential breaking-point of the plans. Without expanding or at least sustained consumption and a satisfied consumer, the plans will be neither economically stable nor politically tolerable. The old formula for good government was peace, justice and plenty. Peace in economic terms means stability, a stability which allows for growth, and justice, which is one of its conditions, means that the claims of one economic class or function shall not be allowed to outweigh the others. But if peace and justice are not to be associated with plenty, the result can only be that narrowing of life on its economic and eventually on its cultural plane which is one of the principal dangers of the national or sectional plan.

"Here, co-operation has two definite contributions to make. It can bring its own international outlook to bear on the drafting and execution of plans, and it can give the consumer an integral place in planned economy. Passive resistance leads nowhere; self-assertion is well enough in its way; but something more is required. The producers' co-operative movements projected themselves into the future with such success that they have seen their projects taken up, magnified, sometimes distorted by governments to constitute no small part of the foundation of the modern planned State. It is for the consumers to draw in the same way on their own experience and ambition and so complete a building which shall be both habitable and enduring."



## Price Spreads

Canada. Parliament. House of commons. Royal commission on price spreads. Minutes of proceedings and evidence. Oct. 30, 1934-Nov. 8, 1934. No. 1-6,8. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1934. 284.3 C164

## Production and Consumption

Loeb, Harold. The chart of plenty; a study of America's product capacity based on the findings of the National survey of potential product capacity, by Harold Loeb, director of the N. S. P. P. C., and associates, Felix Frazer, Walter Polakov, Graham Montgomery, William Smith, Montgomery Schuyler, with a foreword by Stuart Chase. 180pp. New York, The Viking press, 1935. 280.12 L82

"The National Survey of Potential Product Capacity was set up by the Civil Works Administration in February 1934...to discover among other things: (1) The ratio of actual production to capacity production. (2) The man-power required for (a) existing production, (b) capacity production. (3) The degree of interdependence among industries to ascertain possible bottlenecks in the flow of materials from the natural resources to the ultimate consumer. (4) What purchasing power would be necessary to command capacity operation of the existing plant, at any given price level. The National Survey of Potential Product Capacity was also empowered to (5) Translate capacity production into consumer goods and services, and (6) Translate the consumption of these goods and services into terms of life (a) for society, and (b) for the individual.

"It is apparent from (4), above, that even before starting to work we had in mind a study of the flow of materials, from the natural resources to the ultimate consumer, rather than a summarizing and averaging of existing unused capacities. We did not realize, at that date, that we were entering an unmapped field to undertake an unprecedented study...

"Two basic rules guided our inquiry. First, since all its parts are interrelated, our economy must be surveyed as a whole in order to determine our product capacity; and second, we must check all capacity estimates against actual human requirements, against a reasonable budget.

"These rules clarified our further procedure, which up till then had followed the usual course of gathering statistics. We began to construct a 'flow sheet' for our industrial plant, by which we could trace from raw material to finished product, actual output (production), possible output (capacity), and required output (budget).

"Beginning in March 1934 a body composed of some thirteen experts - men picked for their experience and training - and some forty to fifty assistants, many possessing high technical proficiency, began pursuing the capacities of specific items...

"It was late in April that a critical conference was called to reconsider our methodology. It became clear that some sort of master chart or 'flow sheet' was necessary if we desired to correlate the mass of data on our product capacity.

"Felix Frazer, Walter Polakov, Graham Montgomery, and Pomeroy



Merrill considered the problem with the writer. The main design of the chart was agreed upon. The flow sheet was to show various steps: (a) Raw Materials to Processing Plants; (b) First Processing to Later Processings;... and, finally, (x) Processed Materials to Finished Producer Goods; (y) Producer Goods, Machinery and so forth, to (z) Consumer Satisfaction.

"Every pertinent bit of statistics was finally transferred to its particular niche on the flow sheet, where, like a voice in a chorus, it helped swell the final volume of goods and services which the American people actually produced and consumed in 1929, as well as the goods and services which the American people might have produced and consumed had they operated the 1929 plant for the purpose of satisfying the 'needs and reasonable wants' of our citizens...

"The survey's procedure was somewhat as follows: Working from the supply of raw materials, we carried goods through their various processings, cautiously checking at every step for 'bottlenecks' and for specific processes where the existing equipment limited the expansion of production. This procedure resulted in a specific calculation of goods and services which might be expected if physical factors (such as the supply of raw materials, the capacity of existing plant to turn out products, etc.) alone limited production.

"Then we compared this possible production with our budget - the inventory of desirable production - and listed the deficiencies, the sufficiencies, and the excesses. Finally, we checked back along the flow sheet, correcting the allocation of materials in order that possible production should approach as close as possible to the desirable production represented by our budget.

"By such working back and forth we finally arrived at a close approximation of the quantity of goods and services (the budget) which the people of the United States might expect if production were directed toward the satisfaction of their needs and reasonable desires, and if production were limited only by physical factors and the 'product capacity' of the existing plant.

"But also, surprising as it may seem, the budget lists with fair accuracy the goods and services which the American people would consume if their desires were satisfied! In other words, the budget is not only an estimate of possible production but also of possible consumption - excluding the assumption of a radical alteration in habits, such as would result if the practice of aeroplane joy-riding became general or if television sets came into popular use."-Introduction.

## Relief

U. S. Federal surplus relief corporation. Report ... for the period Oct. 4, 1933 to Dec. 31, 1934. 13pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935, 173.2 Su7

"This first report of the Corporation covers the period from organization, October 4, 1933, to December 31, 1934, and includes a summary of operations and financial statement. Operations during this period relate to foodstuffs and other agricultural commodities received as donations or purchased, to fuel purchased from mines and replaced to local dealers during the winter of 1933-34, to cotton and cotton goods purchased from factors



and mills, to livestock moved from the drought areas, and to the salvaging of local surplus seasonal fruit and vegetable crops.

"The Corporation is a non-stock, non-profit organization chartered under the laws of the State of Delaware. Its operations have been financed wholly from funds received from the respective States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, under stipulation that they be used for relief purposes, especially for the purchase, processing, and distribution of commodities on behalf of the needy and destitute on their respective relief rolls.

"The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has purchased agricultural products and livestock with its own funds and donated them to the Corporation for processing and distribution in consumable form to the men, women, and children on relief rolls throughout the country.

"These operations conducted by the Corporation in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have resulted in a substantial movement of price-depressing surplus agricultural commodities from the farmers to consumers on relief, to the benefit of both. This surplus agricultural product movement has included foodstuffs, grain, seed, cotton, and livestock. In addition to these farm products the Corporation has moved substantial quantities of cotton piece goods, blankets, anthracite and bituminous coal and coke. The cost of live hogs, cattle, sheep and goats, pork products, dairy products, and sugar has been paid by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from processing tax proceeds, drought relief and other appropriated funds. Other purchases and all costs of processing, transportation, storage, and administration have been paid by the Corporation from State funds."

### The Representative Method in Statistics

Meerwarth, Rudolf. Über die repräsentative methode. (In Zeitschrift des Preuss. statistischen landesamts, hrsg. von dem präsidenten dr. Saenger. 72. Jahrg., 3. u. 4. abt. Berlin, 1934. pp [352-412])

In this article on the representative method in statistics the author first discusses the meaning and importance of this method as determined by the International Institute of Statistics at its meeting in 1925, when the two methods of random selection and purposive selection were discussed at length.

The author expresses agreement with the skeptical attitude taken towards the method of purposive selection by the literature on the subject and also as evidenced by up-to-date practice. At the same time he points out the existence of exceptional cases in which this method of purposive selection could serve a useful purpose, as, for example, in the case of the recent German wage investigations. He argues further that many a partial investigation, which responds neither to the method of random selection nor to that of purposive selection, can yield successful results if there exists a clear conception of the purpose of the investigation, as, for example, in the case of the investigations of the institutes for research into economic cycles. Also, when it is possible to set up provisionally definite hypotheses, a partial investigation which in itself admits no aposteriori conclusions on the nature of the whole can yet render a worthwhile service, provided one remembers



that only hypotheses have been obtained. In the course of his discussion the author quotes at some length from Dr. Ezekiel's book, *Methods of Correlation Analysis*.

The second part of the article contains a logical and mathematical analysis of the random selection method which, although it has not yet received in Germany the attention it deserves in connection with social statistics, has been widely used and advocated in the technical field, especially in that of technical mass production.

In the third section the author describes the results he himself has obtained by the use of the representative method in the case of the Prussian census material. He attempts to show that the use of the principle of random selection can produce thoroughly useful results. At the same time it is admitted that when the fundamental data display an abnormal variation, the results obtained by the random selection method, although correct, are nevertheless of little practical use because of the great chances of error which must be taken into consideration.

The fourth section deals with some of the basic principles and premises of the representative method by random selection, and describes an investigation undertaken in connection with the Bulgarian agricultural census of December 31, 1926, according to the methods and under the direction of Professor O. N. Anderson.

In conclusion the author warns against an exaggerated devotion to the representative method by random selection, highly though he prizes it. He recapitulates some of the arguments in his book, *Von dem Nutzen und den Grenzen der Statistik*, in which he points out that Professor O. N. Anderson rather underestimates the value of complete investigation. - A. M. Hannay.

#### Rural Rehabilitation - Wisconsin

Kirkpatrick, E. L. Rural rehabilitation and relief. A preliminary report prepared for the Rural division, November 1, 1934. 15pp., Mimeogr. Madison. 1934. 281.2 K63

"This report summarizes the results of a survey of approximately 900 rural families on relief in eight counties or groups of counties in Wisconsin. Information was obtained from case records and case workers. It was analyzed by Rural Division of the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration.

"According to the best judgment of the case workers, in consultation with rural rehabilitation field men, more than 50 per cent of the households on relief are there due to inability of the head to find work and about 6 per cent due to 'unable to work,' and 'working but income insufficient.' Less than half the households on relief are qualified to operate subsistence farms, more than one-fifth are suited for small plots as partial subsistence, and one-sixth would make commercial farmers. One in ten of the cases needs temporary aid only, three in ten need temporary aid and new capital, and the same proportion need temporary aid and temporary supervision. One in five needs temporary aid and constant supervision, and one in ten needs continuous aid and some supervision."



## The Saar

Reinhard, Rudolf, and Voppel, K. Land und volk an der Saar. 176pp.  
Breslau. F. Hirt. 1934. 280.17 B27

A profusely illustrated popular account of the geographical, historical, cultural, economic, and political problems of the inhabitants of the Saar region.

## Taxation - Illinois

Illinois Tax commission. Tax rate limitation; how it would work in DuPage county, Illinois. A study by the Illinois tax commission. 41pp.  
[Springfield, Ill., 1934?] ([Special report no. 1]) 284.59 IL6 No. 1

## Taxation - West Virginia

Sly, J. F., Burke, S. P. and Farry, W. F. Indirect taxes; sharing the cost of government...(Second printing) 45pp. Morgantown, W. Va., 1934. (West Virginia university. Dept. of political science. Bureau for government research. Public affairs bulletin no. 9) 280.9 W523

The Tax Limitation Amendment adopted in West Virginia in November 1932 limited the amount of the property tax. This reduction in revenue was absorbed by, "first, increasing taxes on business, industry and commerce, and second, by new taxes on the propertyless citizen of self-sufficing income." This pamphlet is a study of these laws and of the incidence of these new taxes.

Sly, J. F., and Shipman, G. A. Tax limitation in West Virginia; relief to the farm and the home...(Second printing) 42pp. Morgantown, W. Va., 1934. (West Virginia university. Dept. of political science. Bureau for government research. Public affairs bulletin no. 8) 280.9 W523 no. 8.

## Tenants and Share-Croppers in the South

[Committee on minority groups in the economic recovery] Farm tenancy in the cotton states. 9pp., mimeogr. [n.p., 1935]

From this summary of the forthcoming Report of the Committee on Minority Groups in the Economic Recovery, the introductory statement which follows has been copied:

"The masses of rural workers in the South have never been farmers in any proper sense of the word. Two million families - eight and a half million persons - are merely attached to the soil as tenants or share croppers or otherwise dependent upon owners and bosses. This huge population includes three million Negroes - three fourths of all the colored farm population of the South - and nearly twice as great a number - five and a half million - of white workers.

"The plantation system, which enslaved the Negroes before the Civil War, has continued to exploit both Negroes and the poorer whites ever since. Virtual peonage, which shows itself to some extent in the tobacco



and sugar plantations, spreads like an evil poison over the whole of the great cotton industry. King Cotton has ruled the South for generations not as a benevolent despot but as a ruthless tyrant ravaging the lives of the peons and blighting the economy of the region.

"The system is too well known to need detailed description. The owner works his land, whether it be a small farm or a huge plantation, by dependents who are variously known as tenants or share croppers. 'Tenant' is a general term which may be applied to all these dependents who live and work on other people's land and who repay the owner in kind through the crops grown. 'Croppers' are a special subdivision of tenants at the very bottom of the scale to whom are furnished not only land and the shacks they live in but also the mules and other farming equipment including seed, and even their current food - pantry supplies - chiefly salt meat, corn bread, and molasses. The owner is entitled to a share - usually one half - of the produce in return for use of the land, and in addition must be repaid for his advances to the tenant family by part or all of that share of the cash crop which nominally belongs to the worker. The figures given in this bulletin do not include 'renters,' who pay for the use of the land on a fixed basis estimated in cash. Renters are, as a class, in a much more independent position.

"According to the extensive studies of Dr. Rupert P. Vance, of the University of North Carolina, over seventy percent of all farms in the South are worked by share tenants - that is, by persons who turn over to the landowner a large part of the crops they raise. In the thirteen cotton states there are 1,091,944 white tenant families and 698,839 colored. More than one third of the white tenant families throughout the South are 'croppers' - that is, persons without farm animals or tools of their own; over half of the Negro tenants are in this lowest category. These workers and their families are in subjection to the owner, or in large plantations to his representatives or 'bosses.' The tenants have few rights and few interests in the plantation; the croppers still less. They take whatever 'furnishings' in farm equipment and food the owner doles out to them; they grow what crops the owner directs; they accept his accounting of their financial obligations; they may be thrown off at his whim; they live under the orders of the owner or the boss.

"The system even under fair management makes the tenants and their families dependents rather than farmers. In actual practice the owner often insists that all furnishings be purchased at his store - at fancy prices plus exorbitant interest. The tenants are kept in constant debt by high charges and easy manipulation of accounts. These debts together with the pressure of traditional social custom render the workers bound to the soil and to the system. The insistence over huge areas of the South that payments be made in the single crop, cotton, is often carried to such an extreme that the tenant families grow not one item of any other produce, not even vegetables or any kind of fruits for their own tables, let alone chickens or cows which might so easily add to their proper nourishment. Thus in the midst of abundant land, farm workers have not been able to provide any of their own subsistence but have had to buy for cash or credit such meager and ill-balanced food and supplies as they obtain.

"The system not only despoils the workers; it has proved ruinous as well to the owners and to the whole southern economy. The owner



suffers almost as much as the tenants from the sloppy system of finance and production. Absence of subsistence crops means huge expenditures for food supplies that might just as well be grown on the spot. Devotion to a single crop has left the South at the mercy of fluctuations in the price of one commodity. In years of low cotton, farm mortgages are foreclosed, banks fail, the whole financial structure of the region totters. Cotton farming, southern style, in spite of crass exploitation of the laborers, is a colossal failure; it keeps a fertile and potentially rich region at the bottom of the economic scale."

#### Trade Exchanges - Argentina

Fernandez, G. M. Bolsas y mercados de comercio. 215pp. Rosario, Talleres gráficos Pomponio, 1934. 287 F39

An account of the functions and operations of the trade exchanges of Argentina and more particularly of that of Rosario. A short chapter deals with the production and marketing of grain.

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Gt. Brit. Unemployment insurance statutory committee. Unemployment insurance act, 1934. Report of the Unemployment insurance statutory committee, in accordance with section 20 of the Unemployment insurance act, 1934, on the question of the insurance against unemployment of persons engaged in employment in agriculture. 73pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4786) 284.6 G795

Part 2 is devoted to proposals for unemployment insurance in agriculture and there is an appendix giving statistics on the subject.

Gt. Brit. Unemployment assistance board. Unemployment assistance act, 1934. Memorandum on the unemployment assistance (determination of need and assessment of needs) regulations, 1934. 32pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4791) 283 G7985

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Krinitiskii, B. A., and Sapil'nikov, H. G. Organizatsiis osnovnykh sel'skokhoziaistvennykh rabot v khlopkovom sovkhoze. 95pp. Moskva [etc.] 1934. 281.372 K89

Organization of agricultural work on cotton state farms.

#### U. S. Farm Credit Administration

U. S. Farm credit administration. Federal credit unions. Cooperative thrift & loan associations. 5pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934] (U. S. Farm credit administration. Circular no. 10) 166.2 C49 no. 10



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A joint interest... broadcast... April 18, 1935. 7pp., mimeogr.  
Concerns farmers, consumers, and middlemen.  
The land utilization program as it affects wildlife; a radio address... to  
the thirteenth annual convention of the Izaak Walton league of America  
in Chicago, Ill., broadcast from Washington, D. C., during the National  
farm and home hour Conservation day program, Friday April 12, 1935.  
5pp., mimeogr.  
Thomas Jefferson: practical idealist; address... before the Jeffersonian  
union, Atlanta, Georgia, April 13, 1935. 21pp., mimeogr.

Under Secretary Tugwell

- A third economy; an address... before the Rochester teachers' association,  
Rochester, N. Y. ... April 9, 1935. 17pp., mimeogr.

Assistant Secretary Wilson

- The question before the wheat farmer; an address... before a state confer-  
ence of County wheat production control association representatives  
and extension workers at University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., Monday,  
April 22 [1935] 16pp., mimeogr.

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\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Informa-  
tion, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



What kind of land policies do we need? A radio discussion among M. L. Wilson... Mordecai Ezekiel... and M. S. Eisenhower... broadcast Tuesday March 19, 1935, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour. 7pp., mimeogr.

Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Mimeographed)\*

- Amendments to the official grain standards of the United States. Promulgated March 28, 1935. Effective July 1, 1935. 16pp.
- Brief summary, marketing western New York celery, season 1934-1935. 4pp. Feb. 28, 1935. (Issued in cooperation with New York State Dept. of agriculture and markets)
- The drought situation, April, 1935. 9pp.
- Estimates of cash income from farm marketings, monthly, 1924-1934. March 1935. Prepared by C.M. Purves, for the Farm income committee of the Bureau of agricultural economics; O. C. Stine, chairman, C. M. Purves, secretary, J. A. Becker, S. W. Mendum, D. L. Wickens, and E. R. Stauber. 13pp.
- Farm real-estate taxes in 35 states, 1913-33. 4pp. Mar. 12, 1935.
- General review Wisconsin potato season 1934-35. 10pp. (Issued in cooperation with Wisconsin Dept. of agriculture and markets)
- List of economic reports and services of the Bureau of agricultural economics. 52pp. March 1935.
- The margin between farm prices and retail prices of ten foods, by Frederick V. Waugh. 11pp., tables, charts. Mar. 1935.
- Marketing Colorado lettuce, cauliflower, green peas and cabbage; summary of 1934 season, by Bryce Morris. 23pp. Apr. 1935.
- Marketing Michigan apples, 1934-35 season. 5pp. Mar. 8, 1935.
- Marketing western and central New York state lettuce. Summary of the 1934 season, by A. L. Thomas. 17pp. April, 1935. (Issued in cooperation with the New York State Department of agriculture and markets, Bureau of markets)
- Official standards for peas. Effective June 10, 1935. 6pp. (HFS - 1624)
- Population and occupational shifts, by C. E. Baker. 13pp. charts. Address, American Country Life Association, November 17, and Land Grant College Association, November 19, 1934, Washington, D. C.
- Poultry estimates. Chickens on farms, January 1, 1925-1935. Chickens produced, consumed on farms, and sold, 1925-1934. Hens and pullets in farm flocks, 1925-1935. Eggs produced, consumed on farms and sold, 1925-1934. 42pp. April, 1935.
- Publications relating to farm population and rural life. 15pp. March 15, 1935.
- Summary report. Quality of the 1934 corn crop based on inspected receipts at representative markets December 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935. 3pp. April 12, 1935.
- Tax delinquency of rural real estate in four Colorado counties, 1928-33. 13pp. April 3, 1935.
- "This survey was made under a Civil works project administered by the Bureau of agricultural economics, assisted by the Agricultural experiment station of Colorado."

\*These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.



Tax delinquency of rural real estate in four Utah counties, 1928-33. 11pp.  
April 6, 1935.

"This survey was made under a Civil works project administered by the Bureau of agricultural economics, assisted by the Agricultural experiment station of Utah."

Tax delinquency of rural real estate in six Maryland counties, 1928-33. 13pp.  
Mar. 15, 1935.

"This survey was made under a Civil works project administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, assisted by the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the 48 states."

Tax delinquency of rural real estate in 31 Alabama counties, 1928-33. 14pp.  
April 12, 1935.

"This survey was made under a Civil works project administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, assisted by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Alabama."

Tentative U. S. standards for grades of canned red sour pitted cherries (water peck) Feb. 21, 1935. 7pp.

U.S. standards for topped turnips or rutabagas (effective April 15, 1935) 4pp. March 21, 1935.

Use of the official cotton standards of the United States (in sales to domestic mills) by J. W. Wright... A preliminary report. 22pp. Dec. 1934.

The world cotton outlook, by Nils A. Olsen. 13pp.

Address, Annual meeting, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Atlanta, Ga., January 31, 1935.

#### Radio Talks (Mimeographed)\*

Grade, staple, and tenderability of cotton ginned during the 1934-35 season; by W. B. Lanham, April 15, 1935. 1p.

How much land shall we need for agriculture during the next 25 years? By B. R. Stauber. 3pp. Apr. 5, 1935.

The population prospect and some agricultural implications, by Dr. O. E. Baker... March 29, 1935. 3pp.

Summary of report on direct marketing of hogs, by Nils A. Olsen... March 27, 1935. 5pp.

#### Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration\*\*

Administrative order in respect to elections of supervisory bodies under marketing agreements and licenses. 3pp. Issued February 27, 1935. (A.O. No. 1 - revision 1)

Administrative ruling no. 6 - emergency livestock agreement 2pp. Issued January 22, 1935. (Sheep 10)

Administrative ruling no. 8 - emergency cattle agreement. 1p. Issued March 21, 1935. (Cattle 13)

Administrative rulings applicable to peanut production adjustment contract (Form PN-1) Issued Mar. 21, 1935. 2pp. (Form PN-14)

Administrative rulings relating to the 1935 southern rice production adjustment program. 6pp. Issued April 18, 1935. (Rice - 31)

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\*These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information may be obtained from other government publication

\*\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Amendment to sugar beet administrative ruling no. 1. (Under and pursuant to the sugar beet production adjustment contract) 1p. Issued April 3, 1935. (Sugar 20A)

Commodity information series. Milk leaflet no. 3. The Detroit License; how it operates...License 50. 8pp. March 1935.

Fifty questions and answers on wheat production adjustment. 8pp. (Commodity information series. Wheat leaflet no. 1)

(General sugar order no. 1, revision 1) Entry of sugar into continental United States for re-export. (Supersedes General sugar order no. 1, issued August 21, 1934, as of March 16, 1935) Order made by the Secretary of agriculture under the Agricultural adjustment act...4pp. Issued March 16, 1935. (G.S.O. no. 1, revision 1)

Instructions relative to the aggregate provisions of the 1935 corn-hog contract (production on noncontracted land) and information of general interest to multiple landowners. (Supplement no. 4 to "Instructions for conducting the 1935 corn-hog program and use of related forms" (C. H. 108) ) 7pp. Issued March 18, 1935.

License series - license no. 78. Amended license for distributors of crude gum, cleaned gum, gum turpentine and/or gum rosin. Amended license issued by the Secretary of agriculture, March 13, 1935. Effective 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, March 17, 1935. 10pp. (Form M-71-Revision 1)

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 57. Marketing agreement for the paper shell pecan industry. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture March 9, 1935. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time March 13, 1935. 14pp.

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 59. License series - license no. 36. Marketing agreement for canning asparagus grown in the state of California and amended licenses for California asparagus canning industry. Marketing agreement approved and executed April 3, 1935. Effective, 12:01 p.m., eastern standard time, April 3, 1935. Amended license issued April 3, 1935. Effective, 12:01 p.m., eastern standard time, April 3, 1935. 33pp.

1935 instructions pertaining to the administration of the Cotton act of April 21, 1934 for the use of extension agents, county committeemen, community committeemen, and others concerned with the operation of the provisions of the act to be administered by the Secretary of agriculture. Issued March 6, 1935. 39pp. (B.A. 219A)

Puerto Rico administrative ruling no. 1 - Puerto Rico sugarcane production adjustment contract. Processing sugarcane into molasses. 1p. Issued March 4, 1935. (Sugar 302)

(Puerto Rico sugar order no. 3) Allotment of quota for direct consumption sugar for Puerto Rico. 3pp. Issued April 2, 1935. (P. R. S. O. no.3)

(Puerto Rico tax fund order no. 2) Directing expenditure of \$23,000 for a study and investigation of insect pests in Puerto Rico. 2pp. Issued April 5, 1935. (P. R. T. F. O. no.2)

Regional problems in agricultural adjustment, prepared in Program planning division. Issued March 1935. 101pp. map (G-31)

Regulations pertaining to allotments and tax-exemption certificates under the Cotton act of April 21, 1934. Issued March 6, 1935. 4pp. (B. A. 219)

Rice regulations, series 1, no. 1) Marketing year, rate of processing tax, definitions, and conversion factors. 4pp. Issued March 30, 1935. (R. R. series 1, no. 1)

The wheat production adjustment problem after 1935. 5pp. (Commodity information series. Wheat leaflet no. 2)



(Wheat regulations, series 2, revision 1, amendment 1) Amendment to section 503 of wheat regulations, series 2, revision 1 - "Proof of compliance." Wheat regulations pertaining to the administration of the wheat adjustment plan made by the Secretary of agriculture, with the approval of the President, under the Agricultural adjustment act. 1p. Issued March 30, 1935. (W. R. Series 2, no. 2)

Address (Mimeographed)\*

Materials of prosperity here, says Ezekiel, who tells chemists catalyzers are needed. (Abstract of talk...before the Chemical society of Washington, Thursday, April 11, 1935...) 5pp.

Radio Talks (Mimeographed)\*\*

Industrial outlook in relation to land use policy...by L. H. Bean...Mar. 15, 1935. 3pp.  
Land utilization and foreign trade; by L. R. Edminster...Mar. 22, 1935. 3pp.  
The livestock situation - its present and future; statement by Gerald B. Thorne... before 23rd Annual feeders day meeting, College of agriculture, Lincoln, Neb., on April 18 [1935] 10pp.  
Progress of agricultural adjustment, by A. D. Stedman. April 9, 1935. 4pp.  
Progress of agricultural adjustment, by A. D. Stedman. April 15 [1935] 4pp.  
Progress of agricultural adjustment; by A. D. Stedman, delivered by Morse Salisbury...April 22, 1935. 4pp.  
Should farm production be controlled as a long-time policy? Discussion among H. R. Tolley...F. F. Elliott...and M. S. Eisenhower...Mar. 26, 1935. 8pp.  
Some results of the hatchery code; interview between R. L. Cochran...and Morse Salisbury...April 4, 1935. 3pp.  
What kind of rural life can we look forward to? A radio discussion among Dr. Carl C. Taylor...Grace E. Frysinger...and Milton S. Eisenhower... April 2, 1935. 8pp.  
Which way wheat industry? by George E. Farrell, April 12, 1935. 2pp.

Group Discussion Material (Mimeographed)\*\*\*

Discussion group topic no. 9. What is a desirable tax system? 5pp.  
February 1935.  
Bibliography, p. 5.  
Discussion group topic no. 10. What sort of cooperative movement do American farmers want? 5pp.  
Bibliography, p. 5.

\*May be obtained from Office of Information, Press Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

\*\*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

\*\*\*May be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Room 202, Washington, D. C.



## STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

### Arkansas

Garlock, F. L., and Gile, B. M. Bank failures in Arkansas. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 315, 78pp. Fayetteville. 1935.

Includes discussions of difficulties brought about by the drought of 1930 and the depression, the reserve policies, loans, investments, earnings, expenses and profits, of closed and surviving banks, conditions of banks and effects of depression, and protective measures for the future.

Heckman, J. H., and White, E. D. The 1935 agricultural outlook for Arkansas. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 333, 8pp. Little Rock. 1934.

### California

California. Dept. of agriculture. Statistical report of California dairy products, 1932 and list of California dairy products plants. Calif. Dept. Agr. Spec. Pub. 120, 58pp. Sacramento. 1933.

California fruit growers and farmers. Proceedings, sixty-seventh convention... Riverside, California. December 18, 19, and 20, 1934. Calif. Dept. Agr. Monthly Bull. v. 34, no. 1, 170pp. Sacramento. Jan. 1935.

Stover, H. J. An analysis of the prices received for canned asparagus by canners in California - Seasons, 1925-26 through 1934-35. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 40, 15pp. Berkeley. 1935.

### Connecticut

Connecticut. Agricultural college, Extension service. Economic digest for Connecticut agriculture. no. 59. Storrs, March, 1935.

Partial contents: Extent and relative importance of part-time farming, by I. G. Davis, pp.477-478; Acreage shifts in the Connecticut Valley, by W. S. Middaugh, pp.479-481.

Connecticut. Agricultural experiment station, Storrs. Report... for the year ending June 30, 1934. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 199, 28pp. Storrs. 1934.

Agricultural economics, pp.3-8.

Connecticut. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of markets. Connecticut vegetable industry and its outlook for 1935. Conn. Dept. Agr. Bull. 33, 20pp., mimeogr. Hartford. 1935.



## Florida

Arnold, F. T. D., Becker, R. B., and McKinley, Bruce. Management of dairy cattle in Florida. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 274, 52pp. Gainesville. 1935.  
Economic phases of dairying, pp.44-51.

Florida. Agricultural experiment station. Annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. 133pp. Gainesville. [1935]  
Agricultural economics, pp.22-24.

## Iowa

Bentley, R. C., and Himmel, J. P. Tax delinquent farm land in Iowa. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 325, pp. 281-312. Ames. 1935.  
Includes statistical data for the years 1929 to 1933 inclusive.  
The data on which this study was based were obtained as part of a national CWA project.

Iowa. Agricultural experiment station. Report on agricultural research for the year ending June 30, 1934. 192pp. Ames. 1934.  
Agricultural economics section, pp.10-36.

Murray, W. G., and Meldrum, H. R. A production method of valuing land. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 326, pp.313-335. Ames. 1935.  
"The method proposed involves four steps. The first is an examination of the different soil types, the drainage, topography and erosion conditions. The second step is estimation of future yields and production on the basis of the information obtained in the first part of the appraisal. The third step is evaluation of the use of buildings to the farm. The final step is conversion of the yield data into a valuation of the land."

Snedecor, G. W., and Cox, G. M. Disproportionate subclass numbers in tables of multiple classification. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 180, pp.233-272. Ames. 1935.

## Kentucky

Manny, T. B., Allin, B. W., and Bradley, C. J. Farm taxes and local government in Crittenden and Livingston counties, Kentucky. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 355, pp.269-337. Lexington. 1934.  
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## Michigan

Marshall, R. E. Production and price trends in the pitted red cherry industry. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bull. 258, 26pp. E. Lansing. 1935.  
Includes data concerning the industry for the chief producing states.

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station. Report - two years ended June 30, 1934. 60pp. E. Lansing. [1934]  
Economics section, pp.25-29; Farm management, pp.33-38; Rural sociology, pp.44-47.



Minneman, P. G., and Hill, E. B. Organization of farms in southeastern Michigan. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bull. 254, 51pp. E. Lansing. 1934.  
In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

### Minnesota

Jesness, O. B. Land use problems. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Farm business notes, no. 147, pp.1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1935.

Minnesota. Dept. of agriculture, dairy and food. Minnesota annual crop and livestock statistics, 1932-1933. Minn. Dept. Agr. Bull. 15, 27pp. St. Paul. [1934]

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.  
Statistics are given by counties.

### Montana

Starch, E. A. Economic changes in Montana's wheat area. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 295. 70pp. Bozeman. 1935.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The study is presented under three main headings: I. Changes in Montana's wheat area from 1920 to 1930; II. Progress of one hundred leading mechanized farm organizations; III. Variation in production by districts.

### New York

New York Cornell. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-seventh annual report, 1934, 149pp. Ithaca. 1935.

Agricultural economics and farm management, pp.27-30.

New York (Cornell) State college of agriculture, Dept. of agricultural economics and farm management. Farm economics, no. 89, Ithaca. Mar. 1935.

Partial contents: Livestock cycles, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, pp.2155, 2161-2163; Movement of farm population, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, pp.2163-2164; Consumption of milk and cream in New York and Boston, by H. R. Varney, pp.2164-2167; Sale of milk through stores dominated by price, by H. W. Mumford, Jr., pp.2167-2168; The relation of quality to the price of McIntosh apples in New York City, by J. R. Raeburn, pp.2168-2169; Some facts concerning the marketing of fruits and vegetables by growers on the Harlem Farmers Market, New York City, and other markets, 1933-34, by F. A. Quitslund and M. P. Rasmussen, pp.2170-2173; Monroe county vegetable farms without greenhouses, by J. L. Paschal, pp.2173-2174; Relation of quality to price of Long Island potatoes, by M. S. Parsons, pp.2175-2176.



New York. Dept. of agriculture and markets. Statistics relative to the dairy industry in New York state, 1933-1934. N. Y. Dept. Agr. Bull. 287, 246pp. Albany. 1934.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.  
Similar to previous annual issues which present statistical facts relating to the State dairy industry in detail.

### North Carolina

North Carolina. Dept. of agriculture. Farm forecaster; Crop and livestock report for North Carolina, no. 66, 16pp. Raleigh. Feb. 1935.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.  
Includes 1933-34 figures by counties, for crop acreages, numbers of livestock, cultivated and idle lands, and number of farms.

### Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v. 8, no. 2. Stillwater. Apr. 1935.

Partial contents: Farm credit and its use, by L. S. Ellis, pp.34-38; How much credit can a farmer afford to use, by Peter Nelson, pp.38-39; Community sales days in Oklahoma, by R. A. Ballinger and H. J. James, pp.40-44; Stillwater Sales Day checks cashed in and near Stillwater, by L. S. Ellis, pp.44-45.

### Oregon

Jones, I. R., Brandt, P. M., and Haag, J. R. Studies with alfalfa hay for milk production. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 328, 30pp. Corvallis. 1934.  
Includes results of experiments in feed costs.

### Pennsylvania

Thurston, H. W., Jr., and Worthley, H. N. Spraying and dusting apples, costs, grades of fruit, returns. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 311, 15pp. State College. 1934.

Results from five years' work begun in 1929.

### South Carolina

Clark, O. M. Agricultural outlook for South Carolina, 1935. S. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 139, 14pp. Clemson College, 1935.

### South Dakota

Landis, P. H. Rural relief in South Dakota, with special attention to rural relief families under the New Deal relief program. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 289, 63pp. Brookings. 1934.

In cooperation with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.  
Partial contents: A statistical summary of relief during the drought-depression period, 1930-1934; Rural relief families in Miner, Spink and Walworth counties; Reasons for closing and for opening and reopening relief cases; Summary and conclusions.



## Texas

Paulson, W. E., and Hembree, J. F. Price-quality relationships in farmers' cotton markets of Texas. Texas Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 501, 35pp. College Station. 1934.

## Utah

Israelson, O. W. Drainage and irrigation, soil, economic, and social conditions, Delta area, Utah. Division 1, Drainage and irrigation conditions. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 255. 70pp. Logan. 1935.

This is the first of a series of four bulletins - The three others will be designated as follows: Division 2 - Soil conditions; Division 3 - Economic conditions; Division 4 - Social conditions.

## West Virginia

West Virginia. Dept. of agriculture. Eleventh biennial report... for the period ending June 30, 1934. 51pp. Charleston. 1934.

Partial contents: The market bulletin, pp.13-14; Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, pp.44-51.

## Wisconsin

Cohee, M. H. Erosion and land utilization in the driftless area of Wisconsin. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Stencil Circ. 153, 11pp. Madison. Oct. 1934.

Davidson, R. D., and others. Wisconsin farm facts. Livestock and poultry. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Stencil Circ. 155, 8pp. Madison. Dec. 1934.

Kirkpatrick, E. L., Tough, Rosalind, and Cowles, M. L. How farm families meet the emergency. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 126, 40pp. Madison, 1935.

A standard of living study was conducted in 1929, the results of which were published in Research Bulletin 114. An attempt was made in 1933 to re-visit all of the families previously interviewed in three of the areas. "This study indicates major retrenchments in the total cost of living per family from 1929 to 1933."

Kirkpatrick, E. L. What farm young people like and want. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Special Circ. 6pp., mimeogr. Madison. Mar. 1935.

Kirkpatrick, E. L. What rural young people do and want to do. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Special Circ. 7pp., mimeogr. Madison. Apr. 1935.

## Wyoming

Wyoming. College of agriculture, Agricultural extension service. Wyoming agricultural situation for 1935. Wyo. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 57, 34pp. Laramie. 1935.



## PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

### Agricultural Credit - Iraq

Proposed agricultural and industrial bank in Iraq. Indus. and Labour Inform. 53(7):197. Feb. 18, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"A Bill providing for the establishment of an agricultural and industrial credit bank at Baghdad was introduced in the Iraq Parliament on 22 January 1935 and subsequently referred to the Finance Committee. The Bill provides that the chief function of the bank shall be to make loans to farmers and manufacturers with a view to improving agriculture and encouraging industry; it will also be authorised to issue shares. The Government will finance the bank by means of a loan of 150,000 dinars."

### Agricultural Credit - United States

Garlock, F. L. The money for spring planting. Banking 27(10):25-26. Apr. 1935. (Published by the American Bankers Association, 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

On country banks and the production credit associations.

### Agricultural Outlook - Canada

The agricultural outlook programme. Econ. Annalist 5(1):13-14. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada).

Describes the method of conducting the agricultural outlook program in Canada - giving its object, scope and procedure, the work of the advisory council sponsors, extension program, etc.

### Agricultural Output - England

Carslaw, R. McG., and Graves, P. E. Recent changes in the physical output of arable farms. Econ. Jour. 45(177):106-116. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng., For sale by the Macmillan Company, New York)

"The period immediately following the most recent Census has been characterised by even more rapid alterations in organisation than were evidenced during the preceding six years, and the purpose of this article is to examine some of the changes which have occurred in the most important arable district of England, and to trace, where possible, related alterations in the purchase of raw material. In scope it is limited to the six counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire (excluding the Isle of Ely) and Huntingdonshire, the time period is the two years 1931-33 which immediately follow the latest Census, and the data on which it is based are drawn partly from the



Annual Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture and partly from Reports 19, 21 and 22 of the Farm Economics Branch of the Cambridge University Department of Agriculture."-pp.106-107.

#### Agricultural Prorate Act - California

Abel, Edson. Some aspects of the agricultural prorate act. Calif. Cult. 82(5):123, 147. Mar. 2, 1935. (Published in Los Angeles, Calif.)

#### Agricultural Situation - Middle West

Herbst, Josephine. The farmer looks ahead. Amer. Mercury 34(134):212-219. Feb. 1935. (Published at 730 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.) L.C.

A pessimistic account of agricultural conditions in the Middle West, particularly North Dakota, and the attitude of the farming population toward relief and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"Business is 'better.' So long as the little storekeeper keeps open, he is willing to think the world is on the up and up. But farmers look on dead cattle they have raised with sober eyes. They hate to see good hog meat wasted, fields lying idle. And if the only organizations in the Middle West heartily behind the A.A.A. program are the Chambers of Commerce and the Farm Bureau, the latter of which the farmer likes to call the 'company union' of the farmer, it is because farmers will never really get behind a planned economy that provides for reduction rather than production of food in a world that they know is hungry."

#### Agricultural Situation - United States

The farmer and the new deal: second year. Social Questions Bull. 25(2):1-4. Feb. 1935. (Published by the Methodist Federation for Social Service, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.) Pam. Coll.

"Members of the Rural Committee of the Methodist Federation for Social Service scattered across the country have reported on the present farm situation in their areas. These reports, supplemented from other sources, form the basis of this Bulletin." The article is divided into four parts: What the farmers want (cost of production, living income for a cultural standard of living, security of tenure); what they got; what they didn't get; how they react.

#### Agricultural Training

West, A. G. B. The Fairbridge model. Nineteenth Century 117(698):452-458. Apr. 1935. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Discusses the question of farm schools, modelled on the Fairbridge Farm School in Western Australia, for training children for settlement in the Dominions. Schools are being established in Vancouver, New Zealand, and Queensland. The writer thinks that there is a possibility of the Fairbridge model being made adaptable to family and adult conditions.



## Agriculture and Trade - China

Kann, E. China's trade balance in relation to agriculture. People's Tribune (n.s.)8(4):265-280. Feb. 16, 1935. (Published by the China United Press, 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai)

Subtopics are: The agrarian problem; distribution of cultivable land; life of the Chinese farmer; need for improving the farmer's lot; China's agricultural production; world's rice production; China's rice production; imports of foreign rice into China.

## American Economic Association

American economic association. Papers and proceedings of the forty-seventh annual meeting...Chicago, Illinois, December, 1934. Amer. Econ. Rev. 25(1):1-240. Mar. 1935, sup. (Published at 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

Partial contents: The new deal and the teaching of economics, W. H. Kiekhofer, chairman, pp.9-12; The paths of economic change: contrasting tendencies in the modern world, by Calvin B. Hoover, pp.13-20; Production: its conditions, character, and structure, by H. S. Persons, pp.31-40, discussion, by S. Howard Patterson, pp.41-44; International aspects of problems of production and trade, by Melchior Palyi, pp.45-62; Nationalism, H. A. Innis, chairman, pp.136-139; Stabilization from an international point of view, by John H. Williams, pp.156-163; Monetary stabilization from a national point of view, by Lionel D. Edie, pp.164-170; Decentralization of population and industry, Joseph H. Willits, chairman, pp.171-173.

## American Statistical Association

American statistical association. Papers and proceedings of the ninety-sixth annual meeting, Chicago, Illinois, December 26-29, 1934. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 30(189A):143-359. Mar. 1935, sup. (Published by the Association. F. F. Stephan, Secretary-Treasurer, 722 Woodward Bldg., 15th & H Sts., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Problems of recovery, by Leonard P. Ayres, pp.143-149; Problems of recovery from the point of view of agriculture, by Henry A. Wallace, pp.150-154; Problems of recovery, by John Dickinson, pp.155-158; Recent movements in international price levels and the doctrine of purchasing power parity, by Frank D. Graham, pp.159-166; A theorist's comment on the current business cycle, by J. A. Schumpeter, pp.167-174; How the national income was spent 1919-29, by Clark Warburton, pp.175-182; The use of statistics in the study of consumer demand, by Henry G. Weaver, pp.183-184; The consumers' place in the organization of the new deal, by Thomas C. Blaisdell, jr., pp.185-190; Codes and the consumer, by Willard L. Thorp, pp.191-196; Costs, prices, and the consumer, by Henry B. Arthur, pp.197-201; Two problems of unemployment insurance, by Paul H. Douglas, pp.215-220; Statistics in social insurance, by C. A. Kulp, pp.221-226; European experiences and new deal statistics, by Karl Pribram, pp.227-232; Progress in coordination of state and federal collection of labor statistics, by Sidney W. Wilcox, pp.233-236; A plan for the coordination of state and federal activities in the collection of agricultural statistics, by H. R. Tolley and O. V. Wells, pp.237-243; Housing conditions in America, by Nathanael



H. Engle, pp.288-294; The financial survey for urban housing, by David L. Wickens, pp.295-300; Real estate values, housing costs, and the volume of construction, by Roy Wenzlick, pp.301-302; The housing program of the Federal government; its accomplishments and prospects, by Ernest M. Fisher, pp.303-308; The housing program of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, by Robert B. Mitchell, pp.309-313.

#### Business - Annual Reviews

The Manchester Guardian Commercial Annual Review, Feb. 1, 1935. 100pp.

(Published at the Guardian Bldg., 3 Cross St., Manchester, Eng.)

Partial contents: Back to the level of 1929. A survey of production, pp.9-10; Comparative stability in prices. Food and raw materials reverse their course, by Norman Crump, p.10; Milk, pigs, potatoes, and beef. A red-letter year in farming, by W. B. Mercer, p.11; Schemes and the cotton industry. Brighter prospects in India, pp.78, 79, 80; Rayon production goes ahead. The possibilities of staple fibre, by A. B. Shearer, pp.80-82; Silk consumption up by 40 percent. The industry's future in Great Britain, p.85; A difficult year for wool. Vigorous price-cutting, by A. N. Shimmin, p.86.

Accompanied by a supplement which contains a number of charts and has the title "Financial Indicators, 1934."

The Times Annual Financial and Commercial Review. Feb. 12, 1935. 36pp.

(Published in London, Eng.)

#### Business Failures - United States - Periodicities

Greenstein, Benjamin. Periodogram analysis with special application to business failures in the United States, 1867-1932. *Econometrica* 3(2):170-198. Apr. 1935. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

#### Canned Foods - Labeling

Nichols, Mrs. Nell B. What kind of labeling do housewives favor? *Canner* 80(18):7-8, 16. Apr. 13, 1935. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

The results of inquiries by Mrs. Nichols are reprinted from *Printers' Ink*. "Homemakers want the canned foods they buy to wear descriptive labels."

#### Canning Industry

Mann, C. F. A. Expansion of canning industry in Northwest to continue during 1935. *Canning Age* 16(4):164-166. Mar. 1935. (Published at 461 9th Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Developments in the canning industry in the Northwest, particularly Washington and Oregon.

#### Canning Industry and A.A.A.

Wellman, H. R. The canning industry and A.A.A. Growers and canners, realizing their interests are identical, must get together to make market



agreements yield the benefits they were designed to produce. Canner 80(15): 7-8, 14, 24. Mar. 23, 1935. (Published at 140 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

"From a paper given at the annual meeting of the Cannery League of California, Del Monte, Calif., March 8, 1935."

### Cherry Industry

Marshall, R. E. Production and price trends in the pitted red cherry industry. Canner 80(17):7-8, 14, 16. Apr. 6, 1935. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

"In which is sketched some of the difficulty that may be encountered when an industry is long on production and short on sales promotion."

### Coffee

World coffee markets. Questionnaire. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 221, pp.33-35. Feb., 1935; no. 222, pp.48-49. Mar., 1935. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.)

Contains answers to a questionnaire sent to representatives of the Department of Overseas Trade and to unofficial correspondents in France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Poland. The questions deal with consumption, import, and marketing of coffee.

### Collective Farms - U. S. S. R.

Hansen, M. E. Soviet farm set-up. Country Gent. 105(4):14-15, 86, 87, 88, 89. Apr. 1935. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

In this, the second of a series of articles on the Soviet Union, the writer describes conditions today on the collective farms.

### Control of Production

Murray criticizes efforts to raise prices by creating a scarcity of commodities. Modern Miller 62(12):17, 20, 26. Mar. 23, 1935. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

In this summary of the agricultural situation, Mr. Murray discusses our evolution from an agricultural to an industrial nation, the standard of living, the high cost of living, and the A.A.A.

This article also appears in Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 74(6): 219, 242. Mar. 27, 1935.

### Cooperation - Bulgaria

Cooperation in the Balkan States. I. Bulgaria. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 28(3): 86-89. Mar., 1935. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

"In practically every field that interests an agricultural population the Bulgarians have succeeded in establishing cooperative sources of supply, production or distribution."



### Cooperation - Canada

Richards, A. E. Acts of incorporation of co-operative associations in Canada. Econ. Annalist 5(1):3-8. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

In addition to the material in the text, the essential features of the various provincial cooperative associations acts are tabulated.

### Cooperation - Denmark

Drejer, A. A. The cooperative movement in Denmark. Its position, importance and spirit. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 28(3):81-85. Mar. 1935. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

A table gives the number of cooperative societies, the total membership, and the turnover in 1933.

### Cooperation - United States

Operations of cooperative productive enterprises in 1933. Monthly Labor Rev. 40(2):257-265. Feb. 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

"In 1933 there were in the United States 18 productive enterprises owned and being operated cooperatively by the workers themselves. Eight of these, which furnished reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, had 1,181 shareholders (447 of whom were working in the plants) and 650 nonshareholder employees. Although these societies suffered from the depression they were able to increase their sales considerably from 1931 to 1933. The 1933 business amounted to \$3,629,470. Only 3 societies were able to make a profit on the year's activities; for all 8 societies combined there was a loss of \$86,938. These enterprises paid in wages during the year \$772,073."-p.b.

### Corn for Canning - Grading and Inspection

U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, Division of fruits and vegetables. Development of a grading and inspection system for the purchase of sweet corn for canning. Canning Trade 57(32):8, 10. Mar. 18, 1935. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

Followed by "U. S. Standards for Sweet Corn for Canning (Effective February 21, 1935)", pp.10, 12.

### Cost of Living - United States

National industrial conference board. The cost of living in the United States in 1934. Supplement to Conf. Bd. Serv. Letter, Mar. 1935. 8pp. (Published at 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"The tables presented in this Supplement to the Conference Board Service Letter contain the National Industrial Conference Board's regular series of indexes of the cost of living of wage-earners in the United States for 1934."



## Cotton

Todd, J. A. The world's cotton position. III. -Effect on Empire cottons. Tropical Agr. 12(4): 104-107. Apr. 1935. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B. W. I.)

## Cotton - Crop Restriction Policy - United States

Decline in the cotton kingdom. Current Hist. 42(1):31-41. Apr. 1935.  
(Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

In two parts. Part I, The planters' prospects, by Wayne Gard, pp.31-36. Part II, Victims of change, by Norman Thomas, pp.36-41. [on the effect on the share croppers and agricultural laborers.]

Edmonds, J. E. The goose hangs high - yet. Country Gent. 105(4):5-6, 80, 81, 82, 83, 107. Apr. 1935. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Government's cotton program of acreage restriction and cotton loans brought good times to some in the South during the past year but others have not fared so well, i.e. seaport dock workers, cottonseed oil mills, handlers of freight, ginneries, cotton pickers and many tenants and share-croppers. Relief rolls have expanded. Competing foreign acreages of cotton have also expanded. The writer questions "How long will the millions - for idleness, for want, for things not grown and things not sold - hold out? And to what, if not to the idle acres, will the Southerners of countryside and seaport and market town turn in place of export cotton?"

Hauhart, W. F. Our disregard of economic laws. Restriction policies are based on economic fallacies. W. F. Hauhart explains why an increased world trade is needed to stimulate the production of which we are capable. Tex. Weekly 11(12):7-9. Mar. 23, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

This is the fifth in a series of addresses delivered at the Cotton Crisis Conference held recently in Dallas and sponsored by the Institute of Public Affairs of Southern Methodist University.

Knight, R. E. L. What the New Deal is doing to cotton. Tex. Weekly 11(14):8-9. Apr. 6, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Texas)

"This is a critical paper read before the Cotton Crisis Conference, which was held recently in Dallas and sponsored by the Institute of Public Affairs of Southern Methodist University."

Mr. Knight explains "why only chaos can result from restriction policies in agriculture."

McFadden, John H., Jr. Uncle Sam takes cotton for a ride. Natl. Sphere 15(4):24, 29. Apr. 1935. (Published at the Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C.)

"Halcyon profits blind eyes of planters to loss of markets, as more primitive countries, with unlimited lands, begin to reap a harvest. There are no allies in the world economic war and those who lag will be destroyed. Millions have already lost their means of livelihood."



### Cotton - Mechanical Picker

Carlson, Oliver. The revolution in cotton. Amer. Mercury 34(134):129-136. Feb. 1935. (Published at 730 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.) Photostat in Pen. Coll.

On the Rust Brothers Mechanical Cotton Picker and what it may mean to the South.

### Cotton - Price Decline - United States

The break in cotton. Statist 125(2977):427-428. Mar. 16, 1935. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

The decline in cotton. Natl. City Bank of New York. [Monthly letter on] Econ. Conditions, Govt. Finance, U. S. Securities, Apr. 1935, pp.5-57. (Published at 55 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the recent decline in cotton prices and the Government's cotton policies. This country is thought to be "at a fork of the road in its cotton policies, with the choice between meeting other producers in the world markets on competitive terms, or withdrawing from the world markets to an increasing extent." The writer thinks that there is little hope that conditions can be bettered under a policy of price pegging and permanent crop restriction.

Miller, Dale. [Cotton prices] Tex. Weekly 11(11):1-3. Mar. 16, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

Discusses, editorially, the market slump in cotton prices, due, he thinks, to the futility of the cotton plan. He also quotes from Mark Goodwin's Washington report to the Dallas News.

### Cotton - Proposed Plans for Relief

Butler, Eugene. Proposed cotton plans. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 50(3):4, 49, 52. March, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

The author cites the Clair plan, the Anderson-Clayton plan, the King plan, and discusses the McDonald plan.

### Cotton - Southern States

Sanders, J. T. Cotton in the Southern economy. Tex. Weekly 11(13):7-9. March 30, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Texas.)

"This is the sixth in a series of addresses delivered at the Cotton Crisis Conference, held recently in Dallas and sponsored by the Institute of Public Affairs of Southern Methodist University, which Tex. Weekly is abstracting for its readers."

In conclusion Mr. Sanders writes: "One of the most important adjustments that must be made to give cotton its rightful economic position in the economy of the South is to correct the disparity caused by high tariffs on non-agricultural commodities which the farmer buys. The most desirable approach to this end would be a direct reduction of tariffs... We should negotiate for greater freedom of commerce and intercourse between nations. Only in this manner, it seems to me, can we lay the foundation for a lasting prosperity in the South."



### Cotton - United States

Black, J. D. The outlook for American cotton. Rev. Econ. Statis. 17(3):68-78. Mar. 15, 1935. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

Topics discussed are: Production trends in competing countries; recent changes in world cotton acreage; effects of currency depreciation; land resources; effect of changes in the textile situation; restriction of output in the United States; relation of acreage restriction to exports; effects of cotton loans on exports; future A.A.A. policy.

### Cotton Textile Industry

The cotton textile industry and the processing tax. Com. & Financ. Chron. 140:2250-2252. Apr. 6, 1935. (Published at William and Spruce Sts., New York, N. Y.)

### Cotton Trade - United States

Burton, C. S. The trend of commodities. Foreign production menaces our cotton markets. Mag. Wall St. 55(11):624-625, 649-650. Mar. 16, 1935. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Miller, Dale. [The South should unite in pact to restore trade.] Tex. Weekly 11(13):1-3. March 30, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

An editorial on the resolution passed by the Texas Senate which seeks concerted effort behind a program to remove trade barriers. Mr. Dale writes of the resolution: "Declaring that 'the gravity of the cotton export situation is alarming to cotton growing States and the producers of cotton', the resolution emphasized the importance of the cotton industry to Texas and the South and proposed four important steps in the work to be done to correct the ills in the industry." One of the four steps provides for the appointment of a committee to make a thorough examination of the cotton crisis and recommend specific proposals to the Legislature.

Molyneaux, Peter. Economic nationalism and the cotton crisis. American commercial policies make it to the interest of every nation to buy as little from the United States as possible. Tex. Weekly 11(10):3-7. Mar. 9, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

This is the third in a series of addresses delivered at the Cotton Crisis Conference, held recently in Dallas and sponsored by the Institute of Public Affairs of Southern Methodist University, which The Weekly is presenting to its readers. The first installment of the article appeared in the March 2 issue of the Texas Weekly.

### Country Life Movement

Country life movements in many lands. Rural Amer. 13(3):1-32. Mar. 1935. (Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 E. 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

This is a special number composed of reports from the Committee on International Relations of the American Country Life Association.



Contents: European organizations for the improvement of country life, by Asher Hobson, pp.3-12; Recent rural life developments in China, by J. H. Reisner, pp.12-18; Village welfare in India - a preliminary report, by J. L. Hypes, pp.18-27; Homemaking and community activities of rural women, by Grace E. Frysinger, pp.27-29; The collegiate rural life movement in America, by E. L. Kirkpatrick and Agnes M. Boynton, pp.30-32.

### County Government - Virginia

Spicer, G. W. Observations on the operation of new forms of county government in Virginia. Univ. Va. News Letter 11(12):1. Mar. 15, 1935. (Published in University, Va.)

### Crops, Large, and Business Recovery

Daggit, E. M. The role of large crops in stimulating recoveries from former depressions. Annalist 45(1158):484-486, 510. Mar. 29, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

"The recent crop-reduction campaign, particularly in cotton, has brought up the question as to whether this policy may not have been harmful rather than beneficial from the standpoint of national business recovery. The drought disaster last year is known to have retarded business activity and to have been a factor in preventing a normal Fall improvement.

"To learn the answer to this question, a detailed study has been made of the crop situation during the recovery stages of all previous business depressions in the United States since the Civil War, when annual crop data were first published. It was found that in every case but one, recovery occurred simultaneously with the production of bumper crops of farm products, particularly of cotton." Details of each recovery are given in this article.

### Dairy Industry - New Zealand

New Zealand...II. The Dairy commission report. Round Table, no. 98, pp.438-445. Mar. 1935. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

Discusses the report of the Royal Commission set up to investigate the steps necessary to rehabilitate the dairy industry in New Zealand and the progress of the Government's main bill, the Agriculture (Emergency Powers) Bill, introduced on October 25.

### Decentralization of Industry

Roper, D. C. The retreat from the city. Industry and labor are turning toward the country. Let's keep the movement orderly. Country Home 59(4):9, 10, 28. Apr. 1935. (Published in Springfield, Ohio)

### Diversified Farming

Schoffelmeyer, Victor. Diversification needed on farms. Balanced agriculture not only would provide more stable economic system but would preserve fertility of soil. Tex. Weekly 11(11):4-6. Mar. 16, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)



This is the fourth in a series of addresses delivered at the Cotton Crisis Conference, held recently in Dallas and sponsored by the Institute of Public Affairs of Southern Methodist University, which The Weekly is abstracting for its readers.

#### Economic Conditions - Australia

Australia... II. Economic problems. Round Table, no. 98, pp.411-414. Mar. 1935. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

Among the subjects discussed are the recession in export prices, the scheme proposed by the Royal Commission on the Wheat Industry, and the scheme for easing the burden of rural debts.

#### Economic Geography

Economic Geography, v. 11, no. 2, pp.109-216. Apr. 1935. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Partial contents: Agricultural regions of Asia. Part VII, The Japanese Empire, by Robert Burnett Hall, pp.130-147; A distressed industrial region - Tyneside, by George H. J. Daysh, pp.159-166. ["The purpose of this paper is not so much to provide the purely economic aspects of a region...as to form a statement from the geographical viewpoint indicating the particular geographical elements that have played and continue to play a part in its modern industrial character."]; Central Florida farm landscape, by Samuel N. Dicken, pp.173-182; Geography of the glaciated North Idaho panhandle, by J. Wright Baylor, pp.191-205; Agricultural land utilization in Denmark, by Daniel R. Bergsmark, pp.206-214.

#### Electrification, Rural - Arkansas

McComb, William. More eggs, more kilowatts. A novel method for financing rural electrification projects. Barron's 15(12):5, 16. Mar. 25, 1935. (Published at Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Describes the rural electrification program launched by the Arkansas Power & Light Co., an affiliated unit of the Electric Bond and Share Co.

"Their formula is simple. It is: Cheap but safe line construction with improved purchasing power through assisting the farmer to use electric power to increase his production along certain lines and then helping him to market his product... their plan includes a department in rural development that will assist farmers to build up better flocks of standard breeds, so that in shipping birds to market they can have carloads of conformation as to size and color. This department will also teach farmers to grade eggs. All of this will help toward better prices and hence more money on the farm with which to buy electrical equipment and pay utility bills... The first agricultural community to be served under the plan is Prattsville in Grant County, one of the oldest settlements in Arkansas. It is ten miles from a railroad... It is quite possible that the by-product from the Couch rural electrification plan in improved marketing facilities for the small farmer may be as important in the end as the increased sales of current are to the company."



## Flour Consumption - United States

Ingels, B. D. Declining consumption of flour. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker. 12(4):18-19, 34. April 3, 1935. (Published at 118 So. Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"This exhaustive study of Mr. Ingels on the causes underlying lessened consumption of flour in the United States was read in the recent flour consumption symposium conducted by the American Society of Bakery Engineers in Chicago." -Editor's note.

## Garden Settlements - Stockholm

Lindhagen, O. Stockholm garden settlements. League of Nations. Health Organization. Quart. Bull. 3(3):359-387. Sept., 1934. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland)

An account of the evolution of the garden settlement movement in Stockholm since its beginning on a definite plan in 1904, its aims, the choice of sites, the relation of the settlements to the one-family house and the apartment house, size of plots, length of lease, the garden settlements' struggle for existence, garden settlements on State land and private land, compensation for settlement plots, the tenancy of which has been terminated, or which have been abolished, and conditions for the leasing of land.

## Government in Business

Chase, Stuart. Government in business. Current Hist. 41(6):641-659. Mar. 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

On the New Deal and its activities in controlling business. Control over agriculture is particularly discussed on pages 651-652. This, the writer thinks, is "the most immediately significant of the New Deal controls." There is little hope, in his opinion, "for agriculture as a profitable private business. It is destined to stay indefinitely in the area of public business, where, with wise administration, ability and luck, it may have a great and prosperous future. The AAA has begun the task of socializing agriculture, and there is, for the discernible future, no turning back."

The significance of the growth of public business is discussed by Mr. Chase in an article entitled "What is public business", published in Current Hist. 42(1):9-18. Apr. 1935.

## Grain, Feed

Holkins, June A. The world situation in feed grains. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(10):240-266. Mar. 11, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

## Income - Japan

Shiomi, Saburo. Japan's national income in 1930. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 9(2):38-55. Dec. 1934. (Published by the Dept. of Economics, University of Kyoto, Japan.)



In four parts: Introduction; methods of assessment; the results of the assessment of the national income; national income and the burden of taxation.

#### Income -- United States

Crum, W. L. The national income and its distribution. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 30(189):35-46. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Association. Frederick F. Stephan, Secretary-Treasurer, 722 Woodward Bldg., 15th and H Sts., Washington, D. C.)

"This article is the revision of a paper presented at the ninety-sixth annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, December 28, 1934."

#### Insurance, Cooperative

Shenkman, E. M. Principles of co-operative insurance. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 28(3):103-107. Mar., 1935. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

#### Insurance, Social

Abramson, A. The reorganisation of social insurance institutions in the U.S.S.R. Internatl. Labour Rev. 31(3):364-382. Mar. 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"From 1917 to 1935 each new stage of Soviet evolution - civil war and period of 'War Communism', the New Economic Policy, the first Five-Year Plan, the beginning of the application of the second Five-Year Plan - has in fact been marked by a reform of the social insurance system, affecting in general the scope, financial resources, benefits, and in particular the administrative organisation of the system. It is the last of these aspects of the problem that the following article takes for its subject. It does not set out to give an analysis of the social and economic functions of the Soviet system of insurance, but rather to study the successive transformations undergone by insurance institutions in the U.S.S.R., and to examine the essential features of the new organisation, which is characterised by the abolition of the People's Commissariat of Labour of the U.S.S.R. and the transfer to the Central Trade Union Council of the administration of social insurance." -p.364.

Increasing government control in economic life. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 178:1-154. Mar. 1935. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

The papers presented to the Pacific Southwest Academy are given on pp.159-199 of this issue of the Annals. Papers are: Security against social hazards, by S. C. Simons, pp.163-175; Social insurance in Great Britain, by T. R. Adan, pp.176-180; Social insurance in the Soviet Union, by Kenneth Duncan, pp.181-189; The NRA and unfair trade practices, by G. W. Robbins, pp.190-199.



## Insurance, Unemployment - Great Britain

Unemployment insurance for agricultural workers in Great Britain. Indus. and Labour Inform. 53(7): 213-214. Feb. 18, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

Outline of proposed scheme of unemployment insurance for agricultural workers in Great Britain with proposed rates of contribution and of benefit.

## Ireland

Ireland: the shadow of a republic. Round Table, no. 98, pp.369-388. Mar. 1935. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

Among the topics discussed are the trade agreement with Great Britain and economic portents and problems. Under the latter topic are discussed: The effect of the Government's economic policy on trade, the flour trade and the cattle trade, and the financial condition.

## Irrigation - Chile

The Recoleta irrigation dam. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 69(2):147. Feb., 1935. (Published at Seventeenth St. and Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C.)

"The Chilean Village of Recoleta with its colonial church, square, and old houses surrounded by gardens and fruit trees has lain since last summer under an artificial lake, the largest in Chile and probably in South America. The lake...was formed by damming the Hurtado River. The reservoir has an area of 1,360 acres and stores three and a half billion cubic feet of water which irrigate thousands of acres of agricultural land."

## Labor, Agricultural - Canada

Grest, E. G. Farm labour. Econ. Annalist 5(1):10-12. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

Presents the results of a study of farm labor used on 573 farms in Alberta and Saskatchewan during the year ending April 1, 1931. 82.7% of all the farm labor used was supplied by the farm operator and his family. Four tables show cost of hired and family labor used; influence of hours worked per man equivalent and time spent caring for livestock on the cost of labor per hour; influence of hours worked per man equivalent and percentage of field work handled by horses on the cost of labor per hour; relationship of acres of cropland to percentage of hours spent choring and hours per man equivalent.

## Labor, Agricultural - England and Wales

Ashby, A. W. The position and problem of the farm worker in England and Wales. Internatl. Labour Rev. 31(3):311-343. Mar. 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

Subtopics are: Sources of human services; recent condition of workers; allotments and small holdings; efficiency and labor requirements;



migration and rural population; present position and future prospects; the worker and agricultural policy.

#### Labor, Agricultural - Great Britain

Holiday provisions for agricultural workers in Great Britain. Monthly Labor Rev. 40(2):345-346. Feb. 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor.)

Based on an article in The Land Worker which describes the results of the effort of the National Union of Agricultural Workers to establish holidays with pay on farms in Great Britain. "Legal holidays, Saturday half holidays, and in some cases annual vacations, with pay, have been secured for many farm laborers in Great Britain through their trade agreements

#### Labor, Agricultural - Hardin County, Ohio

Labor conditions in the onion fields of Ohio. Monthly Labor Rev. 40(2):324-335. Feb. 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor.)

Presents the results of an investigation by a specially appointed committee of labor conditions in the onion fields of Hardin County, Ohio. Information is given on costs, prices and profits, labor requirements, employment and wage rates, and annual earnings (cash earnings from agricultural work, income in kind, income from relief).

#### Labor, Agricultural - Trinidad

Shephard, C. Y. Agricultural labour in Trinidad. Trop. Agr. 12(3):56-64. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B. W. I.)

Continued from the February, 1935, issue.

Accompanied by three maps which show distribution of the major crops, cacao, sugar and coconuts; distribution of West Indian agriculturists; and distribution of East Indian agriculturists.

Summary of the article as given by the author is as follows:

"I. The importance and distribution of agriculture. Nearly three fifths of the adult population of Trinidad is engaged in agriculture, cacao and sugar being the staple crops. The cacao industry is distributed over the whole island but the sugar industry is concentrated in the Western counties which support nearly three-quarters of the agricultural population.

"II. Racial distribution of agriculturists. West Indians are evenly scattered over the agricultural area, the Spanish negroids being identified with the cacao industry. Although East Indians number little more than one-third of the total population they comprise more than three-fifths of the agricultural population, and are chiefly concentrated in the sugar belt.

"III. Factors affecting the number of agriculturists. The continued repatriation of East Indians, and the increasing labour demands of the oil and other industries, tend to reduce the available number of agricultural labourers. The trend towards an increased production of agricultural products, particularly sugar, involves an increased demand for



agricultural labour. The reservation of Crown Lands for oil prospecting has hindered peasant agriculture and helped to maintain the supply of estate labour. Generally there is a trend towards a diminished supply of, and an increased demand for, labourers suitable for agricultural field work."

Continued in the April 1935 issue, pp.84-88. This part of the article is concerned with the annual and seasonal fluctuations in the demand for, and supply of, agricultural labor.

#### Land - Restripping - France

Renard, P. L'amélioration des exploitations par le regroupement des petites parcelles de terre. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 43(7):105-108. Feb. 17, 1935. (Published by J. B. Baillière & Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6<sup>e</sup>), France.)

An account of methods used to bring about the restripping of small plots of land in France in the interests of more productive and more economical land utilization.

#### Land Improvement and Reforestation - Italy

L'opera della Milizia forestale per i rimboschimenti elogiata dal Capo del Governo. Rivista di Agricoltura 40(10):147-149. Mar. 10, 1935. (Published at Via del Gesù, 57, Rome, Italy.)

Summarizes the work of reforestation and land improvement accomplished by the Milizia Forestale in 1934.

#### Land Policy - United States and Europe

Goodman, R. B. Our attitude toward land. A contrast between American and European land policy. Amer. Forests 41(2):53-56, 96. Feb. 1935. (Published by the American Forestry Association, 1713 K St., Washington, D.C.)

"There is an increasing domain which is becoming submarginal to any productive use... The shadow of land devastation spreads over more than one-third of our continental acreage, and we are now beginning to realize that there is no place in our national economy for devastated land. These are defects of our traditional land policy that loom large in long time planning." The writer mentions "four general aspects of our American land situation: maladjustment of population, unprofitable small farming, regional pauperization and resource depletion. These are an indictment of our traditional attitude toward land. In each of these aspects we find a significant contrast with the corresponding aspects of land utilization in the countries of central and western Europe. It is in the field of continuing use and enjoyment of land resources that Europe can speak most convincingly to us."

#### Land Settlement - Poland

Rural settlement for craftsmen, Indus. and Labour Inform. 53(9):284. Mar. 4, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

The Polish Employment Fund "has decided to continue the policy of settling in Eastern Poland craftsmen from a number of towns which are



particularly affected by the depression, particularly from Zariercia.

"Successful experiments on these lines were made in 1934, and the Fund has arranged to settle about 50 families in the Province of Nowogrodek in 1935. The settlers will be provided with cottages and small holdings so that they will be able to work at their own occupations in a region in which there is a shortage of skilled craftsmen."

#### Land Utilization - United States

Smith, J. R. "The sound use of land and water." Survey Graphic 24(2): 65-67. Feb. 1935. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

A review of the reports of the National Resources Board and the Mississippi Valley Committee.

#### Land Values - France

Caziot, Pierre. La chute de la valeur de la terre. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 67(3):68-70. Mar., 1935. (Published at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris (9<sup>e</sup>), France.)

The author traces briefly the changes in agricultural land values in France since 1918, and paints a depressing picture of present conditions.

#### Legislation - United States

Stevenson, Marietta, and Posenski, Susan. Federal and state welfare, relief and recovery legislation, 1933-34. Public Admin. Serv. Pub. no. 45, 58pp. 1935. (Published at 350 East 58th St., Chicago, Ill.)

A table of Federal and state legislation is given on pp.29-33.

#### Livestock - Great Britain

Livestock. Current Survey of Agricultural Policy (Digest of press news) 2(3):1-15. Feb. 18-Mar. 15, 1935. mimeogr. (Issued from 3, Magpie Lane, Oxford, Eng.)

An account of the livestock situation in Great Britain as discussed by Mr. Elliot in the House of Commons, and by the leading newspapers, reflecting opinion at home and abroad. "One important item of Elliot's first speech was the statement that quantitative regulation of imports to this country was, in the opinion of the Government, a matter to be left to overseas countries, the United Kingdom's task being to secure remunerative prices for home producers. This it was proposed to do by means of a levy on imports to create a subsidy fund for the home producers...The issue of the White Paper (Cmd. 4828) further emphasised the point, making clear at the same time that drastic reduction of imports was the alternative proposal to the levy."

#### Livestock - United States

Harlan, C. L. A record reduction in numbers of livestock. Agr. Situation 19(3):2-6. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

The Division of Crop Estimates' inventory of livestock on farms.



## Marketing Schemes - Great Britain

Schwartz, G. L. Marketing schemes. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 9(214): 449-450. Mar. 30, 1935. (Published at 10, Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Easterbrook's article, "Milk" in the New Statesman for March 9th, he invited the views of experts on the subsidy policy of the marketing boards. This article is the very critical view of an economist.

## Meat - Export Control - New Zealand

What the New Zealand Meat Board has done. Aust. Farm and Home 44(2):64, 65. Feb. 28, 1935. (Published in Melbourne, Victoria)

"The New Zealand Meat Producers' Board was established in February, 1922, when the Meat Export Control Act became law. This Act provides for the control of all export meat by a Board of 8 persons."

Among the things named that the Board has done are the following: The "Board laid down a system of grade marks to apply to every factory in New Zealand... In order to supervise the grading of meat the Board appointed inspectors to visit all freezing works in New Zealand... The Board also found it necessary to regulate the shipments of meat for when it was first established reports from London clearly indicated that the absence of control was responsible for gluts on the London Market... With the object of keeping farmers fully advised of what is happening in regard to prices and assisting them to market their stock to the best advantage the Board has made arrangements to supply to the Press authentic prices each week."

## Meat - Import Policy - Great Britain

The Government's beef policy. Statist 125(2977):426-427. Mar. 16, 1935. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A discussion of the British Government's beef import policy as explained in the White Paper issued "last week" in which "the Government leaves no room for doubt as to its determination to protect the British livestock industry, however unwelcome any steps taken to that end may be to oversea producers."

## Meat Policy - Australia

Ellis, Ulrich. Reasons for this meat policy. Land no. 1238, p.10. Mar. 8, 1935. (Published in Sydney, New South Wales)

"The Commonwealth Government's meat export policy has been determined by a number of considerations, among the most important of these being the shrinkage of overseas markets elsewhere than in Britain, the expansion of the British market for Dominion mutton and lamb, the possibility of development in the chilled beef trade, and the fact that the British trade treaty with the Argentine will remain in force until nearly the end of next year."

The editor states in his note that "This article, which sets out the principal factors influencing the meat negotiations between the Commonwealth



and British Governments, was written before the announcement this week of the virtual collapse of the tentative agreement reported to have been reached a few weeks ago. Nevertheless, the article sets out many facts that will prove of considerable interest to meat-producers of Australia."

#### Mechanization of Grain Production - England

Dudley, Roland. Mechanised cereal production. Jour. Farmers' Club, pt. 1, pp.1-60. Feb. 1935. Discussion, pp.7-17. (Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

The writer does not deal with the mechanization of cereal production as applied generally, but with the mechanization of cereal production on a particular farm. The farm is 700 feet above sea level and "is situated on a very hilly piece of land, the gradients running to 1 in 5, but some of the fields are flat. It was not a particularly fertile farm." Tractor and harvesting costs are given. Rotation and employment are also considered.

#### Migration and Land Quality

Allin, B. W.; and Parsons, K. H. Rural-urban migration in relation to land quality. Land Policy Rev. 1(2):9-12. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Land Policy Section, Division of Program Planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

"A more detailed treatment of the survey of rural-urban migration in relation to quality of land, illustrated by maps and charts, will appear soon as a supplement to the Land Policy Review."--p.9. The study is concerned with twelve states, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kentucky, West Virginia, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

#### Milk Schemes - Great Britain

Accredited scheme. Home Farmer 2(3):7. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, Thames House, Millbank, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Under the caption "Notes and Comments" the Accreditation clause in the Milk Marketing Scheme is explained. The "Roll of Accredited Milk producers will be inaugurated on May 1st... Under the scheme originally presented for their consideration local authorities were asked to finance the veterinary inspections and milk sampling on accredited farms. They encountered certain difficulties in making this obligation uniform, and the outcome of subsequent talks is that the holder of a Grade 'A' producers' license shall qualify for the Board's Accredited bonus of 1d. per gallon on all milk so designated. To earn this premium, therefore, a producer must present to the Board a Grade 'A' license issued to him by his local authority. Producers of 'Certified' and Grade 'A' (T.T.) milk who operate under the Marketing Scheme can earn both the Accredited and Attested bonuses...

"For bonuses to be earned under the scheme it is not necessary for a producer to find a Grade 'A' market for his milk. The premiums are to be paid on production only... quality milk at the farm!"

For information on how to become "accredited" see p.12.



Easterbrook, L. F. Milk. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 9(211):310-311. Mar. 9, 1935. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

The writer comments on the activities and success of the Milk Board and makes suggestions with regard to further improvement. Cheap milk for school children and subsidized butter are two recent experiments made by the Board.

Smith, J. H. Accredited scheme as viewed by a county expert. Home Farmer 2(3):13, 14. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, Thames House, Millbank, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

"A principle of great importance has been recognized in the scheme to establish a Roll of Accredited Milk Producers. 'Payment on a Quality Basis,' is about to become an accomplished fact in the marketing of milk throughout the country. Clean milk production, instead of being viewed as a costly, if public spirited venture, now takes place as a business proposition, raising questions that must receive the serious consideration of every producer."

Questions that the producers must consider are raised and discussed in the article.

#### Mortgage Relief - New Zealand

Cocker, W. H. Relief of mortgagors in New Zealand. Econ. Rec. 10(19): 255-267. Dec. 1934. (Published at the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N. 3, Victoria)

Discusses the more important developments in the provisions enacted for the relief of mortgagors in New Zealand since April 1932: "(1) the increasing work of the Adjustment Commissions with a consequent increase in efficiency; (2) the development of an extensive system of pooling arrangements between mortgagors, land mortgagees and stock mortgagees; and (3) control over other creditors of mortgagors."

#### Occupation Statistics - India, Japan and Palestine

Statistics of occupied population in different countries (India, Japan, Palestine). Internatl. Labour Rev. 31(3):436-444. Mar. 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

#### Oranges - Auction Prices - Chicago

Revzan, D. A. Variability of orange prices on the Chicago fruit auction, 1928-1934. News Bull. 2(1):5-6. Mar. 15, 1935. (Published by the School of Business of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.)

"This condensed report is from a forthcoming Master's thesis on 'Some Statistical Characteristics of the Chicago Orange Market.'"



## Planning

Sources of information [on planning] Planning, no. 46, pp.3-14. Mar. 12, 1935. (Published by Political and Economic Planning, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Gives an up-to-date brief review of sources of information and of published works dealing with various aspects of social and economic planning. The order of treatment is as follows: "First we give a selection of references upon the theory and technique of planning. Then we indicate some main vehicles of contemporary discussion of planning in various countries. Next we present a very small selection from the enormous literature of current planning experiments. Subsequently we trace some of the main material analysing the subject matter of planning, beginning with land and finishing up with international aspects."

## Planning - United Kingdom

What has been done - II. Planning no. 45, pp.1-11. Feb. 26, 1935. (Published by Political and Economic Planning, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Presents an outline of "what is being done that affects the social and economic structure of the United Kingdom." Topics outlined are attempts at land planning, the marketing boards, the milk, fruit and eggs schemes, the revival of forestry, coal-mining amalgamations, the cotton enabling act [Cotton (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934], the flour industry set up, international trade tendencies, etc.

## Planning - U.S.S.R.

Obolensky-Ossinsky, V. V. Planning in the Soviet Union. Foreign Affairs 13(3):453-463. Apr. 1935. (Published at 45 E. 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer tells "how plans are made in the U. S. S. R. and - as a characteristic and up-to-date example - how the second five year plan, or pyatiletka, was worked out."

## Planning - United States

Government approaches to planning. Plan Age 1(3):1-23. Mar. 1935. (Published by the National Economic and Social Planning Association, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

This issue of Plan Age presents a summary and appraisal of five reports issued by the Government: Final Report, 1933-1934 of the National Planning Board; The Report of the Mississippi Valley Committee; Report of the Land Planning Committee of the Land Section of the National Resources Board; Report of the Water Planning Committee of the Water Section, and the Report of the Planning Committee on Mineral Policy of the National Resources Board.

Titles of the articles: A national inventory, by Lewis L. Lorwin; A basic document on the Mississippi Valley, by H. S. Person; Capacity to make plans, by C. A. Beard; Fundamentals of land planning, by G. S. Mehrwein; Mineral policy, by W. Jett Lauck; The Planning Board reports, by M. H. Hedges; Planning and the "moral urge" by Broadus Mitchell.



## Price Fixing

Backman, Jules. Adventures in price fixing. Nos. 4-8. Com. and Finance 24(11-15):223-224, 243, 261, 281, 302. Mar. 13, 20, 27, Apr. 3, 10, 1935. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Contents: No. 4, The Cuban sugar restriction, pp.223-224; no.5, The Chadbourne sugar plan, p.243; no.6, The first coffee valorization, p.261; no.7, The fourth coffee valorization, p.281; no.8, The Egyptian cotton restriction, p.302.

## Prices

Thorp, W. L. Let's try to understand prices. Nation's Business 23(4):38, 40, 42. April 1935. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

## Prices, Cooperative - Index

Twigg, H. J. New index of co-operative prices. Method of compilation and uses. Coop. Rev. 9(50):63-66. Mar., 1935. (Published at Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester 4, Eng.)

## Prices, Duopoly

Nichol, A. J. Edgeworth's theory of duopoly price. Econ. Jour. 45(177): 51-66. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng. For sale by the Macmillan Company, New York, N. Y.)

## Radio and the Farmer

Radio: the fifth estate. An attempt to evaluate radio as a social and political force, in terms of the services it renders and the problems it has raised. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. v. 177, pp.1-219. Jan. 1935. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)  
Radio and the farmer, by Morse Salisbury, pp.141-146.

## Self-help Cooperatives

Kerr, Clark. The self-help cooperatives and their effect on labor. Sociol. and Social Research 19(4):364-375. Mar.-Apr. 1935. (Published by the University of Southern California Press, 3551 University Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

## Share Croppers

Ashburn, K. E. Reforms needed in tenant system. Southern share cropper lives at lowest level of subsistence of any American laborer. Dr. Karl E. Ashburn, well-known educator, recounts deplorable conditions and suggests remedies. Tex. Weekly 11(12):4-6. Mar. 23, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Texas.)



Kelly, F. C. Sharing poverty. Today 3(23):17, 21, 22. Mar. 30, 1935.  
(Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Describes the situation among the share croppers in the southeastern section of Arkansas, which is thought to be brewing serious trouble in the South.

### Sheep and Wool Industry - Australia

Importance of the sheep and wool industry to Australia. Aust. Farm and Home 44(2):77, 78. Feb. 28, 1935. (Published in Melbourne, Victoria)

"By far and away the most important industry in Australia is the sheep and wool industry. Over a period of years this industry has been responsible for just on 50 percent of the value of the total exports, and directly and indirectly the industry is responsible for providing more employment than any other.

"Despite the foregoing facts, it is the one unprotected and unassisted industry in Australia, but under present conditions can we continue without assistance? At all events, the industry is in a dangerous position owing to: -(1) Collapse in world prices; (2) high cost of production."

The writer does not suggest that wool growers ask for Government assistance in the way of bounties, etc., but he does suggest "that wool growers should be organised so as to carry more weight in Parliaments and to be able to fight for alleviation of special class taxation burdens (such as the Federal Land Tax), for lower costs of essential commodities, and for lower rail and sea freights, etc."

### Small Holdings - Great Britain

Easterbrook, L. F. Is the small farmer doomed? Nineteenth Century 97(697): 340-350. Mar. 1935. (Published at Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

The writer sums up this article as follows:

"There is room for about 75,000 small cultivators on the land, but only provided that (1) food is cheapened to the consumer rather than made more expensive, and (2) the purchasing power of the 93 percent of the community not engaged in farming is raised from its present level. The farmer is as interested as anyone else in the restoration of international trade. There should be no real difficulty in finding land for them, but the tendency of modern developments in farming is for the smaller man to find it increasingly hard to compete with the larger. If it should be agreed (and this is open to question) that it is desirable to encourage these small, individual units, then the only practical means of enabling them to meet modern conditions with the hope of extracting a decent living from the land is to settle them in groups, with compulsory co-operation in buying, selling, processing, and ownership of machinery."



Orr, Sir J. B., and Maxton, J. P. The trend of agricultural thinking. Countryman 11(1):187, 189, 191, 193, 195. Apr., 1935. (Published at Idbury, Kingham, Oxfordshire, Eng.)

This is a criticism of the small holdings movement on the grounds that as a long-range policy it is uneconomical and a hopeless attempt to accomplish in agriculture what was made impossible in industry by the progress of mechanization; that even as an unemployment policy it may be a definite menace to the industry of agriculture; that it caused a loss to the British Government of £10,000,000 from 1919 to 1930 on small holdings in England and Wales; that there is a dearth of available land; and that, while "the smallholding for some people spells independence and greater economic security than the industrial system seems able to provide... it is a method of employment whereby the men can be forced to accept lower standards of living than those who are employed in other industries."

Société Belge d'Études et d'Expansion - Bulletin Périodique

Société belge d'études et d'expansion. Bulletin périodique, no. 96, pp.4-8.

Mar., 1935. (Published at Avenue Rogier, 12, Liège, Belgium.)

Partial contents: L'Economie de l'Alimentation en Argentine, by Émile Coni. (The author suggests the establishment of subsistence homesteads in Argentina as an attempt to solve the problem of over-production of agricultural products. These products which formerly were exported can not now be absorbed by the domestic market.) La Situation Economique de la Bulgarie, by Vladimir Gheorgov. (The impoverishment of the agricultural population of Bulgaria is shown to have reacted disastrously on her foreign trade.) Le Congo Belge, Producteur de Café, by Edmond Leplae. (The author points out that post-war conditions have placed the Belgian Congo in the class of exporters of cotton and coffee. He discusses the coffee situation.) Le Financement de la Récolte de Coton en Egypte, by Sir Edward Cook. (An account of agricultural credit in Egypt which is used for the most part to finance the cotton crop.) Quelques Aspects de la Position Economique de l'Etat Libre d'Irlande, by J. J. McElligott. (An account of economic conditions in the Irish Free State.) La Structure Economique de la Roumanie, by Victor Cadère. (Economic conditions in Roumania.)

Statistical Method

Rider, P. R. Recent progress in statistical method. Amer. Statis. Assoc.

Jour. 30(189):58-88. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Association.

Frederick F. Stephen, Secretary-Treasurer, 722 Woodward Bldg., 15th and H Sts., Washington, D. C.)

Bibliography, pp.79-88.



## Subsistence Homesteads - United States

Facts about the subsistence homesteads program from Bulletin 1 of the Division of subsistence homesteads. Architectural Rec. 77(1):10-15.

Jan. 1935. (Published at 115-119 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

In addition to facts about the policies and the planning and administration of the program a description is given of rural-industrial community projects no. 1, Woodlake, Tex., no. 2, Osceola, Ark., and no. 3, Red House, West Virginia.

Ware, H. M., and Powell, Webster. Planning for permanent poverty. What subsistence farming really stands for. Harper's Mag. 170(1019):513-524. Apr. 1935. (Published at 49 E. 33rd St., New York, N. Y.)

The writers are very critical of the subsistence homesteads program and accuse the leaders of the movement of "planning for permanent poverty."

"They plan to decentralize both discontent and industry and so diffuse the social risks of revolt during the period when wage standards are being reduced to coolie levels. This is to be done by what is known as self-liquidating works projects - a formula by which the needy will be organized to pay for their own relief."

## Sugar - France

Mikusch, Gustav. France and the surplus problem. How one sugar industry has dealt independently with the question of excess production. Facts about Sugar 30(3):93-94. Mar., 1935. (Published at 56 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.)

An account of the French sugar industry's attempts to regulate the production and marketing of sugar.

## Sugar - Peru

Ley de protección a la industria azucarera en el Perú. La Industria Azucarera 40(496):94-99. Feb., 1935. (Published at Reconquista 336, Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

Contains a discussion of the condition of the sugar industry in Peru, and the text of law no. 7920 of November 21, 1934, providing for government protection by reduction of taxes and granting of subsidies and other assistance.

## Tariff - Australia

Crawford, J. G. Tariff level indices. Econ. Rec. 10(19):213-221. Dec. 1934. (Published at the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N. 3, Victoria)

"The object of this article is to put forward an index of changes in tariff levels in Australia since Federation. The index represents preliminary work only and...has application only to a particular meaning of 'tariff levels'; it should not be regarded as a complete or final attempt to solve the very difficult task of measuring the relative heights of tariff walls over a period of time. Certain other subsidiary and independent indices are submitted for purposes of comparison and contrast with the main index." -p.213.

## Tariff Benefit Plan

Sanders, J. T. A "tariff benefit" plan. How to separate domestic and export production, and give farmers tariff benefits without allotments or rigid control. Farm Jour. 59(3):4. Mar. 1935. (Published in Philadelphia, Pa.)

"Under the plan, when the first buyer of a farm product buys it from a farmer, the buyer would be required to go to the local postoffice and buy what we may call a 'Tariff-Supporting Certificate.' The price of this Certificate would be the full amount of the tariff duty on the entire purchase - the part destined for domestic use as well as the part for export. This Certificate would be resold at full face value along with each resale of the product as the latter moved through market channels, and its sole function would be to police the commodity into final domestic use, or out of the country if exported."

There is also an editorial on this subject on p.6, entitled "Moving Toward the King Plan."

Another article by Mr. Sanders on this subject is in Farm and Ranch 54(4):3, 12. Feb. 15, 1935.

## Tennessee Valley Authority

Morgan, A. E. Bench-marks in the Tennessee Valley. V. The man on the job. Survey Graphic 24(3):113-116, 140. Mar. 1935. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

Describes the policy of the Tennessee Valley Authority towards its employees.

## Trade, Foreign - China

Field, F. V. China's foreign trade. Far Eastern Survey 4(5):33-40. Mar. 13, 1935. (Published by the Fortnightly Research Service, American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N.Y.)  
Contents: General survey; China-United States trade; China-Japan trade; China-United Kingdom trade.

## Trade Agreements

Adams, R. L. Notes on reciprocal trade agreements. Growers Tariff League Bull. 23, pp.1-8. Dec. 18, 1934. (Published at 49 Halleck St., San Francisco, Calif.)

In three parts: I, Procedure incident to preparing and negotiating reciprocal trade agreements; II, The philosophy underlying the program of reciprocal agreements; III, Comments, with special reference to California agricultural industries.

O'Brien, R. L. Reciprocal trade agreements and the recovery program. Vital Speeches of the Day 1(14):443-445. Apr. 8, 1935. (Published at 33 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)



## Trade Barriers

World trade in fetters; a summary survey of developments in certain countries, 1929-1934. Index 10(110):27-40. Feb. 1935. (Published by Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden)

For twenty different countries information on the following is tabulated: Exchange; central bank holdings; exchange restrictions, etc.; import restrictions, etc.; indirect protective measures; export premiums; customs duties (special measures and revenue); value of foreign trade; balance of payments; cost of living index; wholesale price index; index of production. A second tabulation is given on p.40. This is a summary of measures adopted for the regulation of imports and the promotion of exports.

## Viticulture - France

Gervais, Prosper. La récolte des Vins en 1934 et la situation viticole. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 43(7):109-110. Feb. 17, 1935. (Published by J. B. Baillière & Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6<sup>e</sup>), France.)

An account of the wine harvest of 1934 in France is used as a text with which to demonstrate the evils of overproductions. Statistics for 1934 are compared with those of 1875.

## Warehouse Receipts - France

Le warrantage des produits agricoles. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 43(5): 65-66. Feb. 3, 1935. (Published by J. B. Baillière & Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6<sup>e</sup>), France.)

A table gives the number of Government warehouse receipts issued for agricultural products from 1906 to 1933, the total value of the agricultural products, and the amounts borrowed on grain, cattle, fodder, and wines for the same period.

## Wheat - Bulk Handling - Western Australia

Growers in defence of bulk handling system. Primary Producer 20(8):1. Feb. 21, 1935. (Published at 38-40-42-44 Stirling St., Perth, Western Australia)

"Growers in districts served by bulk handling, and who are anxious to preserve the facilities provided, and have them extended to other districts, have initiated a movement in defence of the present system."

An account is given of the meeting of fifteen wheat-growers who have benefited by the bulk handling system, and of the means discussed to preserve and extend these facilities.

## Wheat - Consumption - Effect on Prices

Evans, W. S. Effect of wheat consumption on world prices. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 74(6):221, 243. Mar. 27, 1935. (Published at 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

From an address before the Association of Grain Commission Merchants.

Also in Modern Miller 62(13):16, 29. March 30, 1935; and in Northwest Miller 181(10):830-831. Mar. 27, 1935.



### Wheat - Consumption - Western Europe

Bennett, M. K. Per capita wheat consumption in western Europe. I. Measurement, from 1885-86. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, 11(7): 255-305. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

"This study represents an effort to estimate the quantities of wheat devoted respectively to food consumption, feed consumption, and seed use in thirteen Western European countries, in terms of annual averages applicable to successive five-year periods beginning with 1885-86. Reduced to a per capita basis, expressed as averages applicable to the decade just preceding the war and the decade ending in 1933-34, and refined to apply to flour utilization, the estimates of food consumption are designed for use in projected studies of differences in national diets and of changes in national dietary habits." - Title page.

### Wheat - France

Vimieux, M. Wheat-storing cooperative societies in France. Coop. Rev. 9(50):91-95. Mar., 1935. (Published at Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester 4, Eng.)

This is "a paper delivered at the recent meeting of the International Co-operators' Relations Committee of the International Labour Office... It shows the important part co-operative organization can play in assisting the State. The contrast of the situation in France compared with that existing in this country, where the Government have attempted to prevent the movement from assisting in organized marketing, should be noted."

The wheat problem in France. Economist 120(4775):464-466. Mar. 2, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

### Wheat and Bread - Consumption

Law, Andrew. A British view of wheat and bread consumption. Northwest. Miller 181(10):852, 854. Mar. 27, 1935. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"From a Letter to the Scotsman, Published in Edinburgh."

The writer asserts that "the consumption of bread throughout the great civilized communities, including Great Britain, is shrinking, and shrinking from causes directly due to governmental interferences with popular liberty." He continued by citing statements to prove this fact. The cases of France, Italy, America, Canada, and Argentina are considered regarding this subject.

### Wheat and Rye - Hungary

Shollenberger, J. H. Bread grain consumption and trade in Hungary. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(12):304-315. Mar. 25, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)



Contents: Production of wheat and rye, foreign trade in wheat and rye, domestic wheats, government regulations affecting the grain and milling industries, milling practices, baking practices and kinds of bread consumed. Three statistical tables give the following information; acreage, production, yield, trade, and amount of rye and wheat available for consumption in Hungary, average 1909-1913, 1924-1933, annually 1929-1934; exports of wheat and wheat flour from Hungary in terms of grain, by principal countries of destination, 1925-1933.

#### Wheat and Rye - Poland and Finland

Shollenberger, J. H. Bread grain production and trade in Poland and Finland. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(14):365-372. Apr. 8, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Accompanied by statistical tables which show for Poland and Finland acreage, production, yield, trade, and amount of rye and wheat available for consumption, averages 1909-1913, 1924-1933, and annual 1929-1934.

#### Wool Textile Industry - Great Britain

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#### Zoning, Rural

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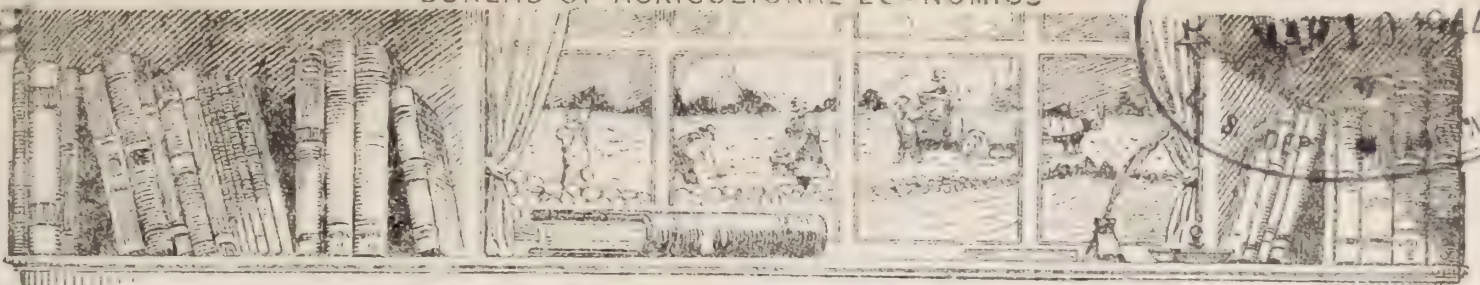
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On the soundness and clear thinking of the men engaged  
in the work of the social sciences rests the  
hope of civilization. - J. C. Cobb

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June, 1935

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## FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews .....	397-403
Hannay, A. M.: Einfluss des Buddhismus auf die Entwicklung des Wirtschaftslebens von Japan, by Shiro Kawada .....	397
Wright, John W.: Cotton goes to market, by A. H. Garside ....	398
Lynsky, Myer: Trend analysis of statistics, by Max Sasuly...	401
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts .....	403-440
Brewster, K., Ivins, J. S. Y., and Phillips, P. W. Taxation under the A.A.A. ....	403
Cole, G. D. H. Some relations between political and economic theory .....	410
Slichter, S. H. Towards stability; the problem of economic balance .....	411
Roos, C. F. Dynamic economics; theoretical and statistical studies of demand, production and prices .....	414
American institute of banking. Farm credit administration..	415
Ellinger, Barnard. Credit and international trade.....	416
Converse, P. D. The elements of marketing .....	420
National association of marketing officials. Food distri- bution and its relation to marketing. Proceedings ... 1934	421
Hayek, F. A. von. Prices and production ... 2d ed. ....	422
Mises, Ludwig, Edler von. The theory of money and credit...	422
U. S. Supreme court. Invalidity of N.R.A. codes .....	424
Burn, Bruno. Codes, cartels, national planning .....	425
U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Corner in December sugar futures .....	433
Bibliographies .....	440-441
New Periodicals .....	441-443
Selected List of Recent Reviews .....	443-446
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character ..	447-452
State Publications .....	453-459
Periodical Articles .....	460-514
Notes .....	514-518



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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE will not be published in July or August. Vol. 9, no. 7 will appear in September.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Kawada, Shiro. Einfluss des Buddhismus auf die entwicklung des wirtschaftslebens von Japan. Osaka University of Commerce, Journal, no. 2, pp. 1-44. Dec., 1934. 230.8 Osl

In discussing the influence of Buddhism on the economic life of Japan the author gives a number of glimpses of changes and improvements made in the agricultural life of the people through the influence of the Buddhist priests at various periods between 522 A.D. and 1868. The introduction of Buddhism from Korea resulted in a revolution in the Taikwa period which changed entirely the existing form of government. Taxation including a tax on the rice crop was introduced. Large private landownership was broken up and the rice fields and arable land, as state property, were leased to the peasants. All these lands were divided into nine equal parts of which eight were leased to eight different peasants, while the remainder was cultivated in common by the eight peasants as a State domain. At settled periods new distributions were made. The area allotted to the married peasant, the widower, the widow, and the orphan was fixed. This system was patterned after that obtaining in China at that time. However, the former method of ownership and cultivation by clans was later restored to a large extent. The improvement of methods of transportation by the Buddhist priests resulted in the establishment of markets where the peasants and handworkers went to exchange their products. Seeds of grain, vegetables, and tree varieties were brought from China and Korea. Reclamation of waste land, improvement of rice fields and arable land, irrigation, and development of forests were undertaken, especially through the efforts of Crown Prince Shôtoku who also encouraged livestock raising and imported agricultural implements of many kinds. Some of the Buddhist priests wandered through Japan and built temples on the hills. In the neighborhood of these temples people settled and cultivated the waste land. The priests themselves experimented with the cultivation of various new grain and vegetable species in order to encourage the peasants to follow their example.

During the Nara period, from 710 to 780 A.D. other contributions were made by the Buddhist priests to the economic life of Japan. In 759 permission was granted to one of them by the Government to line both sides of the important roads with trees to make travelling pleasanter. Domestic trade was developed and new markets established where unethical trading and the selling of poor quality of goods were forbidden. Prices were fixed and transactions were on a retail basis for cash. During this period too agriculture was developed. Rye, barley, and other grains were ordered to be planted and seed was distributed by the Government. At that time all rice and arable fields were the property of the State. Because of the increase in population there was no longer enough land for all the peasants, so uncultivated land was reclaimed by the peasants



for certain rewards. A decree was issued at one time that any one digging an irrigation ditch and reclaiming waste land should consider it his own land. After three generations it was to become again the property of the State. In 743, however, permission was granted to the peasant to retain the reclaimed land indefinitely. Livestock and silkworm raising were also developed. Irrigation projects were carried out and dams constructed throughout the country. In 710 a Buddhist priest brought the orange tree from China, and between 757 and 764 sugar was introduced into Japan, also by a Buddhist priest. A population census was taken in the period from 724 to 748. Internal colonization was developed and foreigners were encouraged to settle in the country. Many came from China and Korea. The priests helped the work of settlement and land reclamation by aiding the peasants to cultivate the land in the neighborhood of the temples.

Trade and agriculture were also greatly indebted to the efforts of Buddhist priests in the period from 794 to 1191. During this period tea and cotton were introduced.

But it was not till the next period, from 1192 to 1337, that tea cultivation was really established. Silk worm breeding and silk spinning and weaving were fostered by the priests. But wars in the different provinces hindered the economic development of the country at this time.

This condition was emphasized in the period from 1338 to 1573. Gradually the influence of Buddhism began to decline, and by 1868 modern Japan had come into being. A. M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Garside, A. H. Cotton goes to market; a graphic description of a great industry. 411pp. New York, Frederick A. Stokes company, 1935.  
286.372 G19

The reviewer ventures the guess that Mr. Garside's book will be more widely read than any other publication in the field of cotton marketing that has appeared in the last decade. This is attributable partly to the fact that the author is well known in cotton trade circles but also to the informing nature of the work itself.

The author's purpose is to give a broad picture of the marketing of American cotton and to provide a basic knowledge of the raw cotton business for those desiring to enter that business as well as those now in the trade who wish to round out their knowledge of how American cotton is merchandised throughout the world. It is intended, also, to provide a graphic description of the cotton trade for those who are only indirectly interested but who wish to acquire an understanding of how this important crop is marketed. While not especially designed for the purpose, classes in marketing, particularly those giving special attention to cotton, will find the book a valuable source of information.

Although the functioning of the market mechanism by means of which American raw cotton passes from growers to spinners in this country and abroad is the primary theme of the book, the scope is somewhat broader than marketing. Production practices and problems also are given considerable space. Perhaps these subjects are included not because the author considers himself an authority with respect to them but more particularly to round out the picture of the raw cotton industry for



the benefit of the general reader. However, he states, and not without some logical basis, that these chapters were included because buyers and sellers of cotton find it necessary to analyze such factors in their efforts to forecast prospective supplies and price movements.

The treatment proceeds from an historical account of the development of the American cotton industry and its place in the economic life of the country through a description and discussion of methods and problems of production, the functioning of country markets, central markets and spinners markets in this country and abroad; to the functioning of the futures markets as a means of transferring and offsetting price risks inherent in the merchandising of cotton and of recording continuously the world's valuation of cotton, and finally to an evaluation of the cotton marketing system as a whole. The place of futures trading in the market mechanism is the central theme. In fact the emphasis on the role of the futures markets in contributing to the rationalization of the process of marketing raw cotton is so strong as to suggest that perhaps a title more appropriate to the contents would have been *The Place of Futures Trading in the Marketing of Cotton*.

The work is primarily descriptive rather than analytical, and the presentation is strictly from the trade point of view rather than from the standpoint of the objective student of marketing. However, it provides an excellent account, in the form of a travelogue, of how country dealers, shippers, growers' cooperative associations, spot brokers, factors, foreign importers and foreign selling agents perform their various functions in connection with assembling, classifying, holding, financing and selling the crop.

Although transportation bulks large as an item in the marketing of raw cotton and has an important influence on where, how and when certain marketing functions shall be performed, no space whatever is given to this phase of the marketing process.

Special features of merit are the clear exposition of the intricacies of hedging operations and the excellent description of reimbursement procedure for both domestic and foreign business. The hedging procedure under various situations commonly encountered in actual merchandising operations is amply illustrated in Appendix I.

A chapter containing a very general discussion and analysis of factors affecting American cotton prices is supplemented by a more detailed analysis of this subject by J. Roger Wallace, which appears in Appendix III. In general, the methods of analysis is a modification of that developed by B.B. Smith in United States Department of Agriculture, Technical Bulletin 50, except that the graphic instead of the mathematical method of correlation is used and that some new factors of supply and demand are introduced.

Data relative to costs and profits of cotton shippers, which are presented, are a real contribution to the very meager published material on this phase of the subject. They are said to be a compilation from the audited records of about a dozen representative firms for the five seasons 1928-29 to 1932-33 inclusive. The data reported show that shippers buying prices averaged \$60.66 per bale and the selling prices averaged \$70.01 per bale, leaving an average gross spread of \$9.35, out of which were paid all costs of storing, compressing, transporting, financing and merchandising the cotton. The average selling price is said



to represent gross income less discounts on drafts and less losses or plus gains on hedges.

It is assumed that the buying prices for the most part were prices paid in country markets and that selling prices were mostly for cotton landed at domestic mills or at foreign destinations. Obviously the uncertainty with respect to these details preclude the use of the data as the basis for definite conclusions with respect to margins for the entire process of marketing.

It is beyond the scope of this review to point out or attempt an enumeration and discussion of all the questionable statements, many of which either are of minor significance or are subject to honest differences of opinions. Apparently for the purpose of providing concreteness to the discussion and to supply information that frequently is desired, the author has included many estimates or rough approximations. A few of these are that eight months is the average period during which cotton is stored between time of ginning and time of spinning; that bales of cotton travel an average of 4,000 miles between place of growth and place of consumption; that shipper firms handle 80 percent of the crop; that 15 to 20 percent of the cotton purchased by shippers in country markets is on seller's call; that 75 percent of sales to domestic spinners are on buyer's call; and that there are about 1,800 country markets in which American cotton is sold by growers. Obviously these are rough approximations which in many instances could not be defended if challenged. In some of the few instances in which it is possible to check the accuracy of these estimates they appear to be wide of the mark. This seriously limits the usefulness of such information. However, the situation does illustrate the paucity of quantitative information relative to the structure and functioning of the cotton marketing system and emphasizes the need for studies in this field.

In his evaluation of the system of marketing American cotton, the author propounds to himself these questions: 1. Does the system render all the service that should be performed in the distribution of such a great staple product and render them efficiently? 2. Does it perform those services on the basis of reasonable costs and moderate profits? 3. Does it function in such a way that growers receive the fullest possible price that can be obtained for their product? 4. Does it operate fairly from the standpoint of the consumer of raw cotton and the ultimate consumer of cotton goods?

In effect he answers each of these questions in the affirmative. In doing so he recognizes that there are two phases of the merchandising of American cotton that have been subjects of criticism. One of these is the lack of adequate differentiation for quality in purchases from growers. The other is the manner in which cotton is packaged. The first he dismisses as having no foundation at the present time except to the "very limited extent" to which cotton is bought in the seed by ginners and where point buying for staple is practiced. The slovenly appearance of American bales is admitted but the economic significance is held to be very minor.

This minimizing of the importance of the unsolved problems of the cotton marketing system and the complete ignoring of the many irrational



features and chronic problems that must be solved before the system reaches the stage of perfection which the author implies has already been attained, are perhaps the major defects of the work.

Apparently the author has over-estimated the extent to which quality distinctions are made in producer's local markets. His statements to the effect that only limited quantities of cotton are now purchased from growers without classification are not borne out by careful researches in this field during the last few years. While there is some evidence that more attention is being given to the quality of individual bales than formerly, the fact remains that the major portion of the crop is sold by growers without an adequate knowledge either of its quality or its relative value in terms of market differentials. Furthermore, it is difficult to see how any careful student of cotton marketing could conclude otherwise than that any deterioration that has taken place in the crop is largely attributable to the failure of the market mechanism to reward producers individually for the production of cotton of superior quality.

The author completely ignores the economic wastes incident to irrational practices with respect to packaging, tare, identification of bales, sampling and methods of determining qualities, weights and moisture content, all of which unnecessarily complicate marketing procedures and add to marketing costs. However, speaking in broad terms, there is foundation for his statement to the effect that those engaged in the merchandising of American cotton are justified in taking keen satisfaction in the economy and efficiency of the system by which cotton goes from grower to spinner and that merchandising margins are materially less than in periods before the present merchandising system was evolved. - John W. Wright, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Cotton Marketing.

Sasuly, Max. Trend analysis of statistics; theory and technique. 421pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1934. 25l Sa7

It is common knowledge that one of the great needs of statistical analysis is the more extensive application of time saving devices and methods. To meet this need, the use of graphic methods of analysis has become quite common in the Department of Agriculture. It has been realized, of course, that free-hand graphic methods have the rather serious fault of subjectivity, which may lead to wishful thinking, as the current phrase has it. But methods that are completely computative and therefore more nearly objective and more precise have received relatively little application because of the labor and time that they take.

Dr. Sasuly's book, Trend Analysis of Statistics, furnishes a significant contribution to the more extensive application of computative methods. The processes outlined here make it possible to eliminate many computations altogether and to replace a great deal of the multiplication by addition. To begin with, the original order of the data is preserved even in the process of correlation. Given several series to be analyzed for possible interrelationships, one may fit a succession of polynomials of increasing flexibility to each series so as to disclose the essential configurations. Starting with a straight line,



the operator can, by the addition of a difference polynomial to his first result, compute a parabola of the second degree. By adding a few more computations, he can next get a cubic; and so on up to a curve of nine parameters or more. The computations of preceding steps are not discarded but are simply added to as the analysis is pursued further.

What is perhaps more important is that a measure of closeness of fit is available for each of the curves of successively higher order. This expression may be utilized for making a decision as to which description of trend is most appropriate. But most striking of all, to those of us who have labored through one product-moment sum after another and one Doolittle solution after another, is the fact that the measures of fit of the several series under analysis may be combined with that of any other series to give a measure of correlation in terms of the familiar coefficients of partial and gross correlation.

This book also presents another type of trend analysis, which is very useful in disclosing cyclical and seasonal movements, where the rigidity and limited item scope of the fixed curves may constitute a serious deficiency. A moving polynomial arc is employed, the successive midpoints furnishing the values of the series constituting the smoothed trend line. Under ordinary methods such a procedure would mean the computation of innumerable curves, involving an impossible amount of labor. By the unique procedures of Sasuly a succession of sub-totals of the data is entered directly on the work sheet by means of an adding machine; and moving weighted sums of these are taken off with a stencil run seriatim over the worksheet, yielding the smoothed trend values directly.

Two contributions of this book are to be noted particularly, the figurate number summation moment (his  $S_j$ ) and a special orthogonal polynomial (his  $T_q(t)$ , page 265). The summation moments supply the common denominator for moving weighted averages, parameters of power polynomials, parameters of difference polynomials, and moving polynomial arc midpoints, making it possible to coordinate a wide range of diverse analytic procedure into a group of related computations. Being computed largely on the adding machine, the summation moment furnishes the key for a great deal of labor saving. The orthogonal functions also make a material contribution in this respect through their self-cancelling property. Furthermore, their least-squares property (disclosed by Sasuly) provides a valuable short cut in correlation work. The author has traced in detail in text as well as in numerous footnotes, the genesis of many of the basic forms that he employs, yet the fact remains that their synthesis into the comprehensive system of analysis presented in this book constitutes a notable contribution to the methodology of statistics.

Some practical workers in the field of economic statistics who may be given pause by the mathematical nature of certain portions of the book will nevertheless be interested in them because they form the introduction to some major developments in practical technique. Those who can afford the time for only a few selected parts of the book will find it well spent in reading Chapter I and the first three chapters of each of Books I, II, and III. The introductory chapter summarizes the more important objectives of this treatise. To those with a limited mathematical background, the second chapter affords an opportunity to observe the truly general nature of the least squares criterion.



The first part of Chapter III, which discusses the familiar power polynomials, may perhaps be omitted in the first reading, but the second part is quite essential in introducing the difference polynomials and the principle of orthogonality. Chapter IV is particularly valuable, deriving the concept of parameters as weighted aggregates of the data points and paving the way for the figurate number factorials. Chapters V, VI, and VII deal with precise interpolation and may be omitted in the first reading. Chapters VIII, IX and X and XIII, XIV and XV give the application of the principles introduced in the first four chapters and probably are the most interesting in point of usable procedure. It might be well as a preliminary to the reading of these chapters to glance at pages 132 through 136, where the basic figurate number factorials are explained in simple terms, and at pages 258 and 259, where a concrete example of their application is given.

Particular attention is directed to footnote No. 15 on page 181 which gives two very effective smoothing formulas illustrative of the practical value of this book. These furnish the midvalue of a moving 7-point least square arc and the midvalue of a 19-point arc. One formula has only four literal terms and the other has only six. The practical worker will be especially interested to note that the amount of numerical work required is remarkably small. - Myer Lynsky, Associate Agricultural Economist, Sugar Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

#### DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

##### Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Brewster, Kingman, Ivins, J. S. Y., and Phillips, P. W. Taxation under the A.A.A. (Agricultural adjustment administration) 341pp. New York, Baker, Voorhis & co. 1934. 284.5 B75

The purpose of this book is stated by the authors in the foreword as follows:

"One of the more important innovations of the 'New Deal' program enacted into law by the 73d Congress was the Agricultural Adjustment Act, creating the 'A.A.A.'"

"That legislation instanced the first attempt by Congress to coördinate the efforts of the Department of Agriculture and the Treasury Department in the raising of revenue under a taxing statute. It also was the first Congressional effort to subsidize the farming population of the country, and certainly the first attempt to impose taxes for the specific purpose of paying the subsidy. While the Tariff Act of 1890, repealed in 1894, provided for a bounty for the benefit of domestic producers of sugar, it did not attempt to raise the revenue for the payment thereof.

"The avowed purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and its amendments (as well as of the Bankhead Cotton Control and Kerr Tobacco Control Acts) was to raise the price of the great bulk of agricultural products of the country. This, in some instances, was to be accomplished by restriction of acreage, compensated for by subsidies for curtailment - the necessary money to be raised by taxes on the commodities themselves and on other competitive products. In other cases, the purpose was to be accomplished by prohibitive taxes on excessive production.



"Entirely apart from questions of policy, economics and administration involved in these legislative acts, they present some of the most important and interesting questions of administrative and constitutional law that have ever been included in our body of Federal laws relating to taxation. The ultimate determination and disposition of these questions by the courts will furnish a new and interesting chapter of Federal jurisprudence....

"As these experimental taxes present many novel problems of grave interest in the fields of economics and taxation, it is our hope that the discussion throughout this book may in some measure clarify the purposes of the statutes."

Contents: Part 1, Introductory; 2. Legislative history; 3. Constitutionality; 4. Processing and compensation taxes; 5. Tax on floor stocks; 6. Exportation; 7. The Bankhead cotton control act; 8. The Kerr tobacco control act; Appendix A. Statutes; B. Table of cases, Table of statutory provisions, and regulations; Table of miscellaneous authorities (Congressional reports and records).

DeWilde, J. C. The AAA and exports of the south. pp. [38]-48. New York, Foreign policy association, incorporated [1935] (Foreign policy reports, v. 11, no. 4, Apr. 24, 1935) 280.9 F76R

In this discussion of the cotton and tobacco programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Program the author writes:

"The South, largely agricultural and depending for its prosperity on two staples which enter extensively into American export trade, offers perhaps the best proving ground for the AAA. Yet opinion regarding the effect of the agricultural adjustment program on the South is far from unanimous."

After considering some of these opinions he concludes:

"Any transformation in the economic life of the South is bound to take place very slowly. For an indefinite time southern prosperity will remain almost wholly dependent on cotton and tobacco. Maintenance of the export markets for these two commodities will therefore continue to be of vital importance to the United States."

Franklin process company. Brief for receivers of Hoosac mills corporation in support of their first report on claims, said report denying claim of United States of America for processing and floor stock taxes under Agricultural adjustment act. John W. Lowrance, Bennett Sanderson, Counsel for receivers. 101pp. Boston, A. C. Getchell & son, law printers, 1934. 281.372 F85

At head of title: District Court of the United States. District of Massachusetts. In equity no. 3926. Franklin Process Company v. Hoosac Mills Corporation.

### Agricultural Associations

Guide international des associations agricoles adhérentes à la C. I. P. A. Volume I -Europe-Afrique. 172pp. Rome, Impr. de la Chambre des députés, 1934. 225 G94

At head of title: Institut international d'agriculture. Commission internationale permanente des associations agricoles (C. I. P. A.)

A guide to the agricultural associations in Europe and Africa affiliated with the Permanent International Commission of Agricultural Associations.



### Agricultural Depression

- Laur, E. F. Rapport concernant la crise agricole mondiale en général et la situation de l'agriculture suisse en particulier, et étude de la marge prélevée sur les produits agricoles par les industries de transformation et le commerce intermédiaire. 26pp., mimeogr. [n.p., 1931] 281.178 L37
- A study of the causes of the international agricultural depression, its effect on Swiss agriculture and the means taken to combat it, and of the cost of preparation, transformation, and distribution of food products.

### Agriculture - East Prussia

- Schrämmer, Rolf. Der markt für ostpreussische agrarerzeugnisse. 77pp. Berlin, Institut für landwirtschaftliche marktforschung, 1933. (Berlin. Institut für landwirtschaftliche marktforschung. Schriftenreihe hft.10) 280.39 B45 hft.10
- Bibliography, p. 77.
- A study of present conditions and future prospects of production and marketing of agricultural products in East Prussia with special reference to milk and dairy products, livestock and meat, grain and potatoes. East Prussia is indicated as a source of supply for the rest of Germany.

### Agriculture - Union of South Africa

- Klugkist, Carl-Theodor. Grundlagen und entwicklungsrichtung der landwirtschaftl. erzeugung in der Südafrikanischen Union. 95pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1935. ([Germany] Reichsministerium für ernährung u. landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft, neue folge. 104. sonderheft) 18 G31A
- A study of the agriculture of the Union of South Africa and of its economic problems at home and in its relations with other countries.

### American Sociological Society

- American sociological society. Racial contacts and social research; papers presented at the twenty-eighth annual meeting... held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 27-30, 1933. 129pp. Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago press [1933?] 280.9 Am37 28th, 1933.
- The following papers relate to rural people: Population origins as a factor in rural social organization in Arkansas, by Thomas C. McCormick (pp. 63-65) and The rural churches of Allegany County, by William G. Mather, Jr. (pp. 66-68).
- Brief abstracts are given of the following papers: A Study of rural Illinois, by D. E. Lindstrom; A Study in rural North Carolina, by C. Horace Hamilton; An Analysis of rural social organization among the French-speaking population of southern Louisiana, by T. Lynn Smith; A Study of voluntary associations, with special reference to some urban, suburban, and rural comparisons, by Mirra Komarovsky; and Local government reform and community development, by H. L. Lutz.



## Association of Land-Grant Colleges

Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Proceedings of the forty-eighth annual convention... held at Washington, D. C., November 19-24, 1934. Edited by Charles A. McCue for the Executive committee of the Association. 305pp. Wilmington, Del., Cann bros., printers [1935] 4 As7

Partial contents: Relation of land-grant colleges to the present situation, by T. O. Walton; Land-grant institutions and agricultural readjustments, by Henry A. Wallace; The meaning of the N.R.A., by Walton Hale Hamilton; Rural rehabilitation, by Harry L. Hopkins; Agricultural planning in a democracy, by H. R. Tolley; The price situation, by George F. Warren; Land utilization, by Frederic A. Delano; Foreign trade and agriculture, by George N. Peek; The shelter belt project, by Dr. F. A. Silcox; Planning the use of national resources, by L. C. Gray; The relationship of the experiment station to state and regional planning, by W. L. Slate; The relationship of the land-grant colleges to the A.A.A. programs, by H. J. C. Umberger; Present opportunities of the land-grant institutions in the field of rural welfare, by Dwight Sanderson; New emphasis on old elements in the agricultural program, by R. L. Watts; Should there be new objectives in extension to meet the needs of farm life, by C. B. Smith; The interest of agriculture in reciprocal trade agreements, by Mordecai Ezekiel; Some problems ahead in adjustment, by M. L. Wilson and H. R. Tolley; Population prospects and some agricultural implications, by O. E. Baker; Research in relation to planned agriculture; In relation to consumption use, by Chris. L. Christensen; Coordination of research within the U.S. Department of agriculture, and between the U. S. Department of agriculture and the state stations, by J. T. Jardine; The extension service and the A.A.A., by Chester C. Davis; The corn and hog program for 1935, by A. G. Black; The adjustment programs to follow 1935, by H. R. Tolley; The cotton program and the Bankhead act, by Cully A. Cobb; The tobacco program and the Kerr-Smith act, by J. R. Hutson; Rural rehabilitation with extension directors, by Col. Lawrence Westbrook.

## Brazil

Normano, J. F. Brazil: a study of economic types. 254pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1935. 277.163 N78  
Bibliography, pp.[231]-244.

The author who was Associate Director of the Harvard Bureau for Economic Research in Latin America from 1931-33 states in his preface that his aim in this volume is "to give history not of facts but of types and tendencies." He discusses the moving frontier, the perpetual change in Brazil's leading products - sugar, gold, cotton, rubber, coffee - the leading economic types with an analysis of Brazil's place in international affairs, public finance, currency and banking with a final chapter on the Second Republic.

## Canada--Cooperation

Saskatchewan co-operative conference, Regina, 1934. Report of the Saskatchewan co-operative conference, held at ... Regina... June 28 ... and June 29, 1934. (Issued by the Co-operation and markets branch, Department of agriculture) 19pp., mimeogr. [Regina, 1934] 280.29 Sa72



Partial contents: Some problems of the co-operative movement in Saskatchewan, by B. N. Arnason; Cooperative wholesale development, by George Kean; The development of trade with British cooperatives, by J. Wilson; Cooperation between consumers and producers' cooperatives, by George Robertson.

#### Canada - Economic Conditions

Rhodes, E. N. Budget speech delivered by ... minister of finance... in the House of commons, March 22, 1935. 78pp., mimeogr. [Ottawa] 1935.  
284 R34

"Resolutions to amend the customs tariff": 28pp. at end.

Some extracts from this comprehensive and informing statement follow:

"One year ago in presenting the budget I stated that the low point in the long depression had been reached and passed, that considerable progress had already been made in this and other countries in the restoration of normal conditions, and that the prevailing economic trends were in the direction of further progress. In actual experience the accuracy of this statement and forecast has been established and it is my very good fortune to review the course of business and the trend of public finances during a year which has been marked by continued - and substantial - progress, and a nearer approach to sound and satisfactory business and financial conditions.

"If we take the most comprehensive index of Canadian economic activity compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, we find that the physical volume of business in Canada was in February of this year (based on preliminary figures) no less than 48.5 percent above the low point of the depression...

"When we come to agriculture, we also find substantial improvement. The wheat crop was only slightly above that of 1933 but the average cash price of No. 1 Northern at Winnipeg was 81 cents per bushel from August to December 1934 compared with 65.1 cents in the corresponding period of 1933 and consequently the value of the crop was over 33 percent greater. According to the estimates of the Bureau of Statistics the value of all field crops produced in 1934 was \$544,975,000, a gain of \$91,377,000 over the preceding year. For our live stock industry one of the most reassuring developments in recent years has been the revival in the last few weeks of the export of Canadian cattle to the United States. After being practically excluded from that market by the Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930 and the very low prices prevailing in that country during 1933 and 1934, our cattle are once more on an export basis due to the recent sharp increase of prices in United States markets, and shipments during the three weeks ending March 15th were approximately double the total for the entire year 1934. This welcome development does not appear to be merely a temporary one, in view of the drastic reduction in the number of live stock in the United States resulting from last season's drought and food shortage.

"However, it must be admitted that conditions in agriculture still leave much to be desired. It is for this reason that so much of the legislation sponsored by this Government during the last two or three



years has been devoted to improving the condition of the farmer. I refer particularly to the Natural Products Marketing Act, the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and the various amendments to the Canadian Farm Loan Act designed to provide agricultural credit at low rates, and also to the assistance given by way of guarantee to prevent demoralization in wheat prices.

"The unsatisfactory conditions in agriculture and certain other primary industries are in the main due to the low level of international trade resulting from the spread throughout the world of exaggerated economic nationalism, excessive interferences with trade through quotas and exchange controls, and fluctuating currencies. In these circumstances it was inevitable that those countries which chiefly produce primary products - which must depend in large part upon world markets for their sale - were bound to be adversely affected by these world-wide conditions."

### Canada - Marketing

Canada. Dominion marketing board. Background of the Natural products marketing act, 1934, and schemes approved under the act by the Dominion marketing board prior to and including February 1st, 1935. (With Guide to the preparation of marketing schemes) 24pp. [Ottawa? 1935] 280.3 C165

### Canada - Prices

Canada. Bureau of statistics. Internal trade division. Recent price movements. Commodities at wholesale, cost of living, securities, exchange. 7pp., mimeogr. Ottawa, 1935. 284.3 C16R

### Cheese - Analysis of Samples

Conférence diplomatique internationale pour l'unification des méthodes de prélèvement d'échantillons et d'analyse des fromages, Rome, 1934. Actes de la Conférence diplomatique internationale pour l'unification des méthodes de prélèvement d'échantillons et d'analyse des fromages (Rome, 24-26 avril 1934) 68pp. Rome, Impr. de la Chambre des députés, C. Colombo, 1934. 44.9 C7624

At head of title: Institut international d'agriculture.

Minutes of meetings and decision of the International Conference which met in Rome in April 1934 to discuss the possibility of unifying the methods of taking samples of cheeses and analyzing them.

### The Consumer

Foreman, Clark, and Ross, Michael. The consumer seeks a way. 223pp. New York, W. W. Norton & company, inc. [1935] 280 F762C

"In tracing the career of John Littleman, an unemployed bank clerk stimulated by misfortune to inquire into 'things as they are,' the authors have endeavored to show how painfully inadequate are the answers of orthodox economics. The economic and political changes which have occurred in the last twenty years have been vast enough to call for serious readjustments in our habits of thought and methods of living.



Social and economic theories have lagged far in the rear of events. By guiding the questions of John Littleman, the authors have tried to point out the trend of events and lay the foundations of a national policy based on the interests of the consumer." -Authors' preface.

Chapter 9. entitled, Down on the Farm gives a picture of the conditions of the rural population in the Tennessee Valley.

### Cotton

Institute of public affairs, Southern Methodist university. The cotton crisis. Proceedings of Second conference, Institute of public affairs. Edited by S. D. Myres. jr. ... Southern Methodist university, Dallas, Texas, January 31 and February 1, 1935. 202pp. [Dallas, Tex., 1935] 280.9 So85 2d, 1935.

On cover: The George F. and Ora Nixon Arnold Foundation.

Partial contents: Cotton in the southern economy, by J. T. Sanders - Discussion, by S. A. Lindsey; Our vanishing markets, by W. L. Clayton - Discussion, by E. E. Davis; Economic nationalism as a cause, by Peter Molyneaux - Discussion, by C. D. Judd; Our disregard of economic laws, by William F. Hauhart - Discussion, by Frank L. McNeny; Currency control and cotton prices, by Aldon S. Lang - Discussion, by John E. Owens; the Government's cotton program, by E. D. White - Discussion, by T. C. Richardson; Evaluating the government's program, by A. B. Cox - Discussion, by Jack Johnson; Diversification as an aid, by Victor H. Schoffelmayer - Discussion, by R. E. L. Knight; Land utilization, by A. B. Conner - Discussion, by Walter B. Moore; Price-quality relationships, by W. E. Paulson - Discussion, by A. B. Jolley; and A balanced southern economy, by Meredith F. Burrill - Discussion, by Edwin J. Foscue - Conclusion, by Karl E. Ashburr

Rhode Island. General assembly. Commission to investigate problems of the cotton textile industry. Report of Commission to investigate problems of the cotton textile industry, made to the General assembly at the January session, 1935. 13pp. Providence, The Oxford press, 1935. 304 R34

At head of title: State of Rhode Island and Providence plantations.

### County Government - New Mexico

Sorrell, V. G. and Stuart, J. R. County consolidation in New Mexico. 44pp. Albuquerque, N. M., 1934. (University of New Mexico. Bulletin. Economics series. v.2, no.2, whole no. 255) 280.059 So6

This Bulletin presents a plan for the consolidation of the existing thirty-one counties in New Mexico into eleven counties on the basis of assessed valuation.

Chapters are devoted to the tax problems affecting a consolidation and the budget requirements under the proposed consolidation.

### County Government - Ohio

Ohio. Governor's commission on county government. The reorganization of county government in Ohio. Report of the Governor's commission on county



government, submitted to the governor of Ohio, December, 1934, 190pp.  
[Columbus, 1934?] 280.067 Oh32R

From its intensive study of the present system of county government in Ohio, the Commission reached the following general conclusion as expressed in the letter of transmittal:

"In the judgment of the Commission drastic changes in organization are essential if the county is to be made an efficient instrument of local government. The present system, which has developed through generations of planless growth, is much too cumbersome for the effective performance of the services now entrusted to it.

"The Commission proposes three forms of organization which in its judgment are the best adapted to the needs of Ohio counties: (1) the county manager plan, (2) the limited executive plan, and (3) the elective executive plan. In addition, the Commission recommends legislation permitting various combinations of offices in counties not choosing to adopt a complete reorganization, and makes numerous recommendations as to improvements in procedures, record systems, etc. While the members of the Commission are in general accord with the main principles embodied in the report, there are, of course, details with which not every member agrees."

#### County Government - Texas

Jay, C. A. County reorganization in Texas. 19pp. Dallas, Tex., 1934.  
(Arnold foundation studies in public affairs, v.2, no.3, winter 1934)  
280.083 J33

#### Economic and Political Theory

Cole, G. D. H. Some relations between political and economic theory. 92pp.  
London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1934. 280 C67So

The author's preface reads as follows:

"The following essay is based on a course of lectures which I delivered in Oxford in 1933. I am very conscious of its shortcomings; for I know that it stops short at many points on the threshold of problems that call for much fuller discussion. Some of these problems I have discussed more fully elsewhere - in the more theoretical essays in my Economic Tracts for the Times and Studies in World Economics, and in my book What Marx Really Meant. But these too are rather suggestions of a new approach to the formulation of political and economic theories in twentieth-century terms than solutions of the difficulties which such restatement must involve. Both the political and the economic theories which are most widely accepted in academic circles to-day got their general 'shape' at a time when political and economic practices were very unlike the practices which these theories are now called upon to interpret. But when once a theory has become 'set', and acquired an academic tradition, it is exceedingly difficult to alter its 'shape'; and no writer who tries to do this can hope for more than a very incomplete success. Still, theories have to be made to fit facts; and this requires from time to time changes in their general



shaping as well as in particular doctrines. This essay is meant to provide some small contribution towards this reshaping, and, above all, towards the bringing together again of two branches of social theory which, at any rate in England, the conditions of the nineteenth century caused to drift far apart."

### Economic and Social Changes - United States

Bohn, Frank, and Ely, R. T. The great change; work and wealth in the new age. 373pp. New York, T. Nelson and sons, 1935. 280.12 B63  
Bibliography, p. 357-363.

Dr. Ely gives the purpose of this book in the foreword in the following words:

"Our book is designed to be an orientation book for the general reader as well as for students in colleges and universities, and upper classes in high schools. We venture even to hope that it may be found helpful to those who in public life are guiding our policies during the present period of distress and recovery."

Part I, entitled, Old and New, traces the changes that the use of machinery has brought about in our industrial and farm life as well as in our social and political institutions.

Part 2, entitled, Reorganization, shows the steps which have been taken in the recovery program and suggests the principles which should be the guide for the future.

Soule, G. H. The coming American revolution. 314pp. London, G. Routledge & sons, limited, 1934. 280.12 So80  
Bibliography, pp. 305-307.

### Economic Balance

Slichter, S. H. Towards stability; the problem of economic balance. 211pp. New York, H. Holt and company [1934] 280.12 S13

From the author's preface the extract which follows has been taken:

"The fundamental thesis of the book may be stated in a single sentence. The problem of achieving stability under capitalism is a problem of stabilizing the prospects for profit, because the volume of consumer spending depends primarily upon the volume of business spending and the volume of business spending depends primarily upon the prospects for profit. Precisely here we see the fallacy of the popular belief that the way to end depression is: simply to increase consumer purchasing power - a belief that has done much to intensify and prolong the present depression. Unless prospects for profit are sufficiently bright, efforts to revive business by increasing consumer purchasing power (through public spending or higher wages) fail because the money spent by consumers simply piles up in the possession of business enterprises or is used by them to reduce their bank loans. Profit prospects depend upon a number of factors among which are the relationships between selling prices and the prices which govern costs. Because the Roosevelt administration has concentrated its attention upon raising consumer purchasing power and has overlooked the vital importance of



correcting maladjustments in price relationships, its truly heroic efforts to end the depression have yielded only small increases in spending, production, and employment.

"The book is bound to seem pessimistic to those who regard achievement of steadily growing production and employment as highly desirable. Although it reaches the conclusion that much can be done to diminish the violence of fluctuations in profit prospects and, therefore, in the volume of production and employment, it also makes clear that there are virtually insuperable difficulties in the way of eliminating these fluctuations. Stabilizing the prospects for profit would require, among other things, the introduction of considerable flexibility into costs. As wages are the principal cost of production, it would require flexible wages; but flexible wages do not appear to be desired by either employers or employees and there is slight chance that employers and employees will be willing to cooperate in order to get them. And since both employers and employees desire rigid wages more than general economic stability, there is little chance that the government will be willing to intervene in order to make wages more flexible.

"The book is largely confined to the problems of balance that emerge in connection with business cycles. It neglects completely or touches only slightly upon some extraordinarily important and interesting problems of balance which are produced by long-term trends and which are soon likely to claim even more attention than the problems of the business cycle. There is reason to believe, for example, that the rate of industrial growth in the United States will slow down and that the capital-goods industries will, therefore, experience increasing difficulty in finding markets for their products. This will create an exceedingly troublesome problem of adjustment. Workers in the capital-goods industries will experience difficulty in shifting into the consumer-goods industries because unemployment in the capital-goods industries will limit the demand for consumers' goods. To some extent, this difficulty will be prevented by a fall in the rate of interest and possibly by lower wages in the capital-goods industries than in the consumer-goods industries. It would be rash to expect, however, that we shall entirely escape a difficult period of adjustment accompanied by chronic unemployment...

"All over the world the importance of the political factor in the general economic situation has been rapidly growing and it will continue to grow as the fate of industries and enterprises becomes more and more dependent upon government policies... The time seems to have arrived when we must think of and speak of unemployment as also a problem of politics. As the question of what the government is going to do or not do becomes increasingly important in the calculations of business men, political uncertainties will add to the army of unemployed by causing business managers to defer commitments. Surely political uncertainties must be counted important in explaining the fact that unemployment in the United States is now greater than a year ago. It would be a mistake to regard this as merely the fault of the present administration. Undoubtedly the administration must bear some responsibility, but the essential point is that chronic unemployment because of political uncertainties must be regarded as a normal and probably inevitable accompaniment of the policy of public participation in the management of private property."



## Economic Problems

Columbia university. Contemporary problems in the United States, by Horace Taylor, with the collaboration of Columbia College associates in economics, government and public law, history, and philosophy. 1934-35 edition, v. 1. 516pp., photolithographed. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company [1934] 280.8 C72

Two volumes of text materials, "Readings in contemporary problems in the United States", and, "An introduction to contemporary problems in the United States; a syllabus", edited by Horace Taylor and J. D. McGoldrick and published in 1929, have been superseded by the present materials.

Includes bibliographies.

Partial contents: A review of economic changes in the United States 1919-1929, by Wesley C. Mitchell; The great depression, by Edwin F. Gay; Inflexibility of the economic system, by Secretariat of the League of Nations; Toward a planned economy, by Sir Arthur Salter; Farewell to laissez faire, by Henry Steel Commager; The circuit flow of money, by W. T. Foster and Waddill Catchings; The federal reserve system in evolution, by William J. Carson; The United States tariff and our international position, by John H. Williams; Necessary changes in our commercial policy, by F. W. Taussig; A case for economic nationalism, by Wallace B. Donham; America's approach to isolation, by Henry A. Wallace; America must choose, by Henry A. Wallace; Industrial research and technique, by Rexford G. Tugwell; The consumer becomes a "problem", by Robert S. Lynd; The anti-trust laws and the social control of business, by Walton H. Hamilton; The Federal Trade Commission and the anti-trust laws, by Myron W. Watkins; The agricultural situation, by Bernhard Ostrolenk; Economic bases for the Agricultural Adjustment Act, by Mordecai Ezekiel and Louis H. Bean; One year of the AAA, by Chester C. Davis; and Starve and prosper, by Norman Thomas.

Economic essays in honor of Wesley Clair Mitchell, presented to him by his former students on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday. 519pp. New York, Columbia university press, 1935. 280 Ec74

Contents: Recent efforts of the Federal government in the field of low-rental housing, by Asher Achinstein; Genesis and import of the collective-bargaining provisions of the recovery act, by Paul F. Brissenden; Long cycles in residential construction, by Arthur F. Burns; Purchasing power of the masses and business depressions, by Paul H. Douglas; Obstacles to the statistical approach in economics and the social sciences with special reference to England, by P. Sargant Florence; The Marxian right to the whole product, by Abram L. Harris; Some reflections on retail prices, by Oswald W. Knauth; Relation between capital goods and finished products in the business cycle, by Simon Kuznets; Some basic problems in index-number theory, by Edward E. Lewis; Urban decentralization, by Robert J. McFall; Some aspects of economic planning, by P. W. Martin; On the changing structure of economic life, by Frederick C. Mills; The rôle of the middle class in social development: fascism, populism, communism, socialism, by David J. Saposs; On the current skepticism toward systematic economics, by Horace Taylor;



Economic and social aspects of internal migrations: An exploratory study of selected Swedish communities, by Dorothy Swaine Thomas; The problem of overcapacity, by Willard L. Thorp; Plateaus of prosperity and plains of depression, by Clark Warburton.

### Economic History

Economic history; a supplement to the Economic journal, V. 3, no. 10, Feb. 1935. 153pp. London, Macmillan and co., limited; New York, The Macmillan company, 1935. 280.8 Ec72E

Edited by J. M. Keynes assisted by E. A. S. Robinson.

Partial contents: British wheat yield per acre for seven centuries, by M. K. Bennett; The infield-outfield system on a Norfolk manor, by J. Saltmarsh and H. C. Darby; Price data from Munich, 1500-1700, by M. J. Elsas; and The question of the standard, 1815-44, by R. S. Sayers.

### Economics

Roos, C. F. Dynamic economics; theoretical and statistical studies of demand, production and prices. 275pp. Bloomington, Ind., The Principia press, inc. [1934] (Monographs of the Cowles commission for research in economics. no. 1) 280 R67

Partial contents: Demand for consumer goods; Demand for agricultural products; Demand for capital goods; Production, cost and profit; Adjustments of cost; Production incentives; and Behavior of free and restrained prices.

### Eggs - Marketing - Germany

Gross, Paul. Der deutsche eiermarkt; ein statistischer querschnitt durch die erzeugungs-absatz und konkurrenzverhältnisse als grundlage für die neuorganisation der deutschen eierwirtschaft. 147pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Berlin. Institut für landwirtschaftliche marktforschung. Schriftenreihe hft. 8) 280.39 B45 hft. 8

A study of pre-war and post-war conditions on the German egg market, of import and consumption of eggs, and of marketing competition leads to suggestions for improvement in production and marketing of German eggs.

### Eggs - Marking

Conférence diplomatique internationale pour le marquage des oeufs, Bruxelles, 1931. Actes de la Conférence diplomatique internationale pour le marquage des oeufs (Bruxelles, 7-10 décembre 1931) 137pp. Rome [Impr. de la Chambre des députés, C. Colombo] 1934. 280.347 C76

At head of title: Institut international d'agriculture.

Contains the minutes of the meetings of the delegates to the International Conference for the marking of eggs, held in Brussels in December 1931, and the decision of the Conference.



## Eggs and Poultry - Marketing - Scotland

Scotland. Agricultural marketing reorganization commission. Report of the Agricultural marketing reorganization commission for eggs and poultry for Scotland. 65pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. 280.347 Sco3

Contains the recommendation that there should be one Scheme to regulate the marketing of eggs and poultry in Scotland.

## Farm Credit Administration

American institute of banking. Farm credit administration. 478pp. New York city, American institute of banking [1934] 284.2 An34

Partial contents: Agricultural production and its effect on credit; Farm credit prior to 1933; Farm mortgage facilities; Production credit corporations and associations; Banks for cooperatives; Farm mortgage loan procedure and experience; and Emergency measures affecting farm credit.

U. S. Farm credit administration. Annual report, 2d, 1934. 202pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 166.2 An7

U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative credit for farmers, by Albert S. Goss. 16p. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935] 166.3 C78  
An address before the National Grange November 1934.

## Farm Youth

American country life association. Student section. What kind of rural life do young people want? A plan of study for the use of students. [By] Agnes Boynton and E. L. Kirkpatrick. 14pp., mimeogr. [Madison, Wis.] 1935. 281.2 Am342

On cover: Kind of rural life young people want. Student section, A.C.L.A., Feb. 1935.

Prepared by the Student section, American Country Life Association and the Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, co-operating. Contains bibliographies.

This circular is presented as a study plan or syllabus to be used in preparation for the meeting of the Student Section of the American Country Life Association in Springfield, Ohio, in September 1935. It is in three parts: The situation respecting rural young people; Needs of rural young people; and A philosophy of life for rural young people. Materials to read, ideas to consider, and questions to ask are given under each part.

## Fats - Germany

Storm, Ernst.. Der wettbewerb zwischen den speisefetten. 106pp. Berlin, Institut für landwirtschaftliche marktforschung, 1933. (Institut für landwirtschaftliche marktforschung. Schriftenreihe hft. 14) 280.39 B45 hft. 14. Bibliography, pp.105-106.

The need for edible fats and their use by different sections of the



population, the price relation of butter, margarine, and lard, and the competition of butter and margarine on the German market are among the topics discussed.

### Flax

Der flachsbau; seine wirtschaftliche bedeutung, anbau, gewinnung und verwertung. 71pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1935. ([Germany] Reichs- und Preussisches ministerium für ernährung und landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft, neue folge, 105. sonderheft) 18 G31A

This is a collection of lectures delivered by various specialists at Sorau in July, 1934 on flax production, spinning, and weaving.

### Foreign Trade

Ellinger, Barnard. Credit and international trade; how they work in practice. With an introduction by Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G. 189pp. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1934. 286 E15

"This book is concerned with the world's international trade in commodities and describes how these commodities are carried round the earth on an endless belt of credit...

"It is one of the aims of the book to bring home to the reader the fact that international trade is carried on between individuals and not between nations. Other aims are to show the complexities of production and distribution, the use of credit in helping in the producing and moving of commodities, and the dislocations which can be caused in the world's economy by changes in the habits of people or in the wants which they desire to satisfy. The transactions which have been selected are illustrative of trade in the multiplicity of commodities which are produced and distributed throughout the world, and the credit instruments shown in the book are a selection of the very many different types of credit instruments which are used in achieving this end." -Preface.

Hill, Helen.. Foreign trade and the worker's job. 40pp. Boston, New York, World peace foundation, 1935. (Popular pamphlets on world problems, no.1) 280.12 H55

In the foreword, John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education says:

"This pamphlet, Foreign Trade and the Worker's Job, gives specific examples of the disruption of international trade between the United States and other nations and points out its disastrous consequences upon the workers in the mills and factories of our country. Industrial workers of the United States in general have always been in favor of the establishment of the high protective tariff. It may be that through lack of knowledge of the fundamental principles controlling international commerce and of its intricate relationship to domestic trade, these workers have supported a national policy that has now caused many of them to lose their jobs.

"This is but one of many types of governmental problems involving



the economic security of all classes of American people upon which a general deficiency of knowledge exists. Only by providing improved educational opportunities for the adults of our nation can we expect to find for these problems solutions that will operate for the common welfare rather than for the privileged few."

#### Governmental Economy -- Indiana

Indiana. State committee on governmental economy. Report of the Indiana State committee on governmental economy. 743pp. Indianapolis, W. B. Barford printing co., 1935. 280.025 In2

Contains chapters on General administrative organization, County and township government, and the Public school system.

#### Grain

Plate, Roderich. Die getreidekrisen in der zweiten hälfte des 19. jahrhunderts und in der gegenwart. 99pp. Berlin, Institut für landwirtschaftliche marktforschung, 1933. (Berlin. Institut für landwirtschaftliche marktforschung. Schriftenreihe hft. 12.) 280.39 B45 hft. 12  
Bibliography, pp. 96-98.

A study of production, consumption, and prices of grain during two periods of economic crisis, namely, the second half of the nineteenth century, and the present depression.

#### Grain - Italy

Confederazione nazionale fascista del commercio. Federazione nazionale fascista panificatori ed affini. Bollettino semestrale. Riassunto della attività sindacale federale svolta dal 1° luglio 1933 - 30 giugno 1934 e rilievo dei prezzi frumenti, farine e pane nelle varie provincie del regno dal 1° luglio 1933 - 30 giugno 1934, v. 6-7. Milano, Stamperia e tipografia industriale, 1934. 284.3599 C76.

These volumes contain semi-annual reports of the activities of the National Fascist Federation of Bread Producers and Associates, the text of laws, decrees, and ministerial orders relative to the production of bread during the period under review, and statistics of prices of wheat flour, and bread and of wages of bread makers in the various provinces.

Sindacato nazionale fascista tecnici agricoli. I progressi della granicoltura italiana; relazione pubblicata sotto l'egida e col contributo del Ministero dell'agricoltura e delle foreste, presentazione di s.e. il prof. Giacomo Acerbo. 551pp. [Roma?] Tipografia della Camera dei deputati ditta C. Colombo, 1929. 281.359 Si6

At head of title: C.N.S.F.P.A. Sindacato nazionale fascista tecnici agricoli.

The progress of grain production in Italy under the stimulus of the Battle of the Grain is discussed, province by province, and illustrated by means of statistical tables. Methods and conditions of cultivation in the various provinces are described.



## Income, National

Rautenstrauch, Walter. Who gets the money? How the people's income is distributed. 99pp. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1934.  
284 R19

This book is an analysis of the data published in the National Income and Its Purchasing Power for the Years 1909 to 1928, by W. I. King, and The National Income and Its Elements for the Years 1929 to 1932, published by the National Industrial Conference Board. The author compares the costs of operating the national plant before the depression (1917) and after the depression (1932) pointing out that an increasing proportion of the national income goes to those employed in "the business processes of finance, trade, and government, rather than in the production of goods and the primary services." He closes his book with a series of questions:

"Would the depression have occurred if the shift in the distribution of income which occurred in 1918-1921 had not taken place? Did the rapid increase in loans and investments of commercial banks in the period 1918-1921 have anything to do with the shift in incomes? What 'theory' was being relied on in making this change, and what 'brain trust' put this theory into operation?"

## International Industrial Relations Institute

International industrial relations institute. IRI broadcasts on social economic planning, by Mary L. Flëddérus, Alfons Goldschmidt, Mary van Kleeck, M. L. Wilson, and symposium by Otto Kleinert, William Long [and others] Arranged by Joseph George Strack. 40pp., mimeogr. New York, International industrial relations institute, 1934. 280.12 In82

Partial contents: What do the workers think of the New Deal? by Joseph Rade, Barbara Rade, Otto Kleinert, William Long, Elizabeth Nord, Mary van Kleeck; The future of the farmer, by M. L. Wilson; Social economic planning for the United States, by Mary van Kleeck; and The necessity for world social economic planning, by Mary van Kleeck.

## International Wool Conferences

International wool conference. 9th, Budapest, 1933. Compte rendu et documents officiels. Edité par la Section lainière du Comité national hongrois de la Chambre de commerce internationale, Budapest. 66pp. [Budapest, Impr. de la Société anonyme Athenaeum, 1934?] 286.3459 In8 9th, 1933

At head of title: IX<sup>e</sup> Conférence lainière internationale. Budapest, 4 et 5 octobre 1933.

Report of the proceedings and of the resolutions adopted at the Ninth International Wool Conference, held at Budapest, October 4-5, 1933.

International wool conference. 10th, Rome, 1934. Xème Conférence lainière internationale, Rome, 18-20 juin, 1934. Edité par l'Associazione fascista dell'industria laniera italiana. 123pp. [Rome] 1935. 286.3459 In8 10th, French

English translation was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature for January 1935, p. 10.



## Land - Mexico

Simpson, E. N. The Mexican agrarian reform, problems, and progress. 252, xxpp., mimeogr. [n.p.] 1933. (Institute of current world affairs, Mexico. Agricultural studies, series I, no. 9) 282 Si52

Bibliography, pp. 245-252.

Appendix A. "Check list of principal federal laws, decrees and executive orders affecting the redistribution of land 1915-1932", p. i-xvi.

Appendix B. "Check list of principal federal laws, decrees and executive orders relating to agricultural banks and credit, 1915-1932", p. xvii-xx.

"In the present report, the phrase 'agrarian reform' will be used in the popular, broad sense to include all aspects of the reform - political, social and economic - and an effort will be made to give each aspect its due measure of importance.

"The plan of the report, as may be seen from a glance at the index, is to attempt something in the nature of a 'balancing of the books' on the achievements to date in all of the major divisions of the reform. The judgments which are made, it hardly need be said, are tentative and provisional. Indeed, in view of the relative recency of the phenomena under study and the constant changes and developments which are taking place, no other type of judgment is possible.

"It should be added that the present report makes no pretense to being a work of research. It is essentially a summary and interpretation and whatever value it may have will derive from its timeliness and brevity rather than from its originality or exhaustiveness." - Introduction

## Land - Rumania

Lupan, H. N. Cercetări asupra pretului si rentei pământului în Romania. 30pp. Bucuresti, M. O., Imprimeria națională, 1933. 282 L972

"Extras din Analele Institutului de cercetări agronomice al României. Extrait des Annales de l'Institut de recherches agronomiques de Roumanie. v. 5, anul 4, 1933." (21 R86A)

German summary: Untersuchungen über bodenpreise und grundrente in Rumänien, p. 27-30.

Tables give purchase and sale prices of different sizes of farms in Rumania and their relation to land rent and lease rent.

## Legislative Problems - California

California, University. Bureau of public administration. Legislative problems...no. 1-18. mimeogr. Berkeley, 1934. 280 Cl222

Contents: no. 1. The legislative council idea, prepared by Dean E. McHenry. Dec. 1, 1934. no.2. Liquor control and liquor taxation, prepared by Dean E. McHenry. Dec. 1, 1934. no.3. Severance taxation, prepared by Malcolm M. Davisson. Dec. 29, 1934. no.4. Sales and turnover taxation, prepared by Milton Chernin and M. M. Davisson. Dec. 1, 1934. no.5. Personal income tax, prepared by Vaughn B. Ferguson and Malcolm M. Davisson. Dec. 15, 1934. no.6. Inheritance Taxation, prepared by Alfred S. King and Malcolm M. Davisson. Dec. 15, 1934. no.7. Administrative reorganization, prepared by Robert Blinn. Dec. 1, 1934. no.8. Unemployment insurance, prepared by Alfred S. King, Dec. 1, 1934. no.9. Relief to the needy aged; a summary of assistance laws in the United



States and abroad, prepared by Frances Cahn. Dec. 1, 1934. no. 10. Health insurance, prepared by Genevieve C. Butler. Dec. 1, 1934. no. 11. Unemployment relief and rehabilitation. Two proposals: the "Ohio plan" and the self-help cooperatives, prepared by Dean E. McHenry. Dec. 29, 1934. no. 12. County consolidation, prepared by O. W. Campbell, Dec. 15, 1934. no. 13. Constitutional revision, prepared by Dean E. McHenry. Dec. 15, 1934. no. 14. State police, prepared by Milton Chernin. Dec. 29, 1934. no. 15. Single house legislatures, prepared by Dean E. McHenry. Dec. 15, 1934. no. 16. Land use planning, prepared by Alfred S. King. Dec. 15, 1934. no. 17. Penal reform, prepared by Milton Chernin, and Ronald H. Beattie. Dec. 15, 1934. no. 18. Universal registration, prepared by Milton Chernin. Dec. 29, 1934.

### Livestock Industry - Union of South Africa

South Africa, Dept. of agriculture. The stock and meat industry. No. I. - Interim report of the Departmental stock and meat industry committee. No. II. - Report on the meat trade by the Meat trade control board. 66pp. maps. Pretoria, The Government printer, 1932. 286.350 So8  
No. 1, Interim report, is divided into four sections: A. The export trade. B. Improvement of our livestock. C. The local market, and D. Summary of report.

### Marketing

Converse, P. D. The elements of marketing. Revised edition. 1075pp. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1935. 280.3 C76E 1935.

The preface states:

"This revision of The Elements of Marketing has been prepared to include information made available since the publication of the first edition. Such information is not only large in volume but of fundamental importance in the study of marketing. Sources of information are mentioned throughout the volume both in the text (by specific references) and by listings in bibliographies. Recent information of particular importance is contained in the first nation-wide censuses of marketing - the Census of Distribution, taken in 1930, and the Census of American Business, taken in 1934; in reports of the Federal Trade Commission, especially those on Chain Stores and Resale Price Maintenance; in studies by various university bureaus of business research and by individual university professors; and in studies by the United States Department of Commerce, especially its distribution cost studies.

"The present edition also includes discussions of the operations of the National Recovery Administration (NRA) and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), although at this writing it is too soon to predict the success of either."

The text is divided into five parts: Part I. Introduction, Part II. Functional and commodity approaches, Part III. Market institutions, Part IV. Commodity marketing, Part V. Merchandising, Part VI. Prices and competition and Part VII. Conclusions. The last ninety pages are devoted to Problems to be used in connection with each chapter.



National association of marketing officials. Food distribution and its relation to marketing. Proceedings of the sixteenth annual meeting. Hotel Roosevelt, New York, N. Y., November, 1934. Sidney A. Edwards, secretary-treasurer, Hartford, Connecticut. 80pp. [n.p.] 1934. 280.39 N213P

These proceedings contain the following papers and reports of discussions: Progress in marketing in 1934, by J. Clyde Marquis; Fundamentals in food distribution, by Gordon C. Corbaley; The agricultural adjustment administration - its past, present and future, -by Mordecai Ezekiel; Agricultural producer and distributor, by George Laffury; The fresh fruit and vegetable distributive code as an aid to more efficient distribution, by W. J. Hearty; The container situation and necessity for further standardization, by J. W. Davis and others; The United States apple export situation, by R. G. Phillips; Consumers' forum led by Mrs. Malcolm Parker MacCoy and Mrs. Frances Foley Gannon; Is the consumer quality conscious? by Frederick V. Waugh; Can live poultry distribution costs be reduced, and how? by Leroy Peterson; Recent changes in the-distribution of fruits and vegetables and how growers can meet them, by M. P. Rasmussen; What are the railroads doing and what can they do to meet the new situation in food distribution? by James Harnach; Practical and fair state fresh-egg legislation, by Charles A. Urner; and Distribution of quality dressed poultry, by Howard C. Pierce.

#### Milk\_

Fischer, Walter. Die magermilchverwertung in der molkerei und beim landwirt. 137pp. Berlin, 1932. (Berlin, Institut für landwirtschaftliche marktforschung. Schriftenreihe, hft. 6) 280.39 B45 hft. 6

A slip pasted over imprint: 1932, Verlag Paul Parey.

Bibliography, pp. 131-137.

A study of the uses to which skim milk can be put for human use, or as feed for livestock.

Husmann, Werner. Methoden der regulierung von milchmärkten. 86pp. Berlin, Institut für landwirtschaftliche marktforschung, 1933. (Berlin. Institut für landwirtschaftliche marktforschung. Schriftenreihe hft. 11) 280.39 B45 hft. 11

Bibliography, pp. 84-86.

Methods adopted by various countries to regulate the milk market.

Scotland Secretary's office. Arrangements under section 11 of the Milk act, 1934 (24 & 25 Geo. 5, ch. 51) for increasing the demand for milk within the area of the Scottish milk marketing scheme, 1933, by publicity and propaganda. 4pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. 280.344 Sco32Ar

Switzerland. Conseil fédéral. Message du Conseil fédéral à l'Assemblée fédérale sur la prolongation de l'aide aux producteurs de lait et des mesures prises pour atténuer la crise agricole. (du 22 février 1935) 50pp. [Bern?1935] 281.344 Sw6

An account of conditions in the Swiss dairy industry is followed by the text of a proposed federal order providing for credits to relieve the agricultural depression and in particular to aid the dairy industry by supporting the price of milk from May 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936.



## Money

Eder, G. J. From gold clause cases to managed money. Study of constitutionality of congressional and executive acts which, construed as a whole, provide a legally justified foundation for new U. S. monetary policy. For Committee for the nation. 30pp. New York city [1935] 284 Ed2

Hayek, F. A. von. Prices and production... 2d revised and enlarged edition. 162pp. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd. [1935] (Studies in economics and political science... no. 107 in the series of monographs by writers connected with the London school of economics and political science) 284 H32 Ed. 2

The Economist (London) March 16, 1935, p. 594, contains a review of this book which reads in part as follows:

"This is the second edition of Professor Hayek's celebrated work. The first edition, published in September, 1931, suffered, as Prof. Hayek readily admits, from certain defects of exposition. He has now added a preface and an appendix in order to remedy these defects.

"In the preface he explains that the original edition, being a literal reproduction of four lectures, was even more over-simplified than it might otherwise have been. Secondly, he has reached the opinion that the Austrian theory of capital 'would have to be developed in far greater detail and have to be adapted much more closely to the complicated conditions of real life before it could provide a completely satisfactory explanation of the particularly complicated phenomena to which I have applied it.' He has not, however, completely rewritten the book, but has 'inserted into the, on the whole unchanged, original text further elucidations and elaborations where they seemed most necessary.' A further difficulty of the original edition was the fact that it was a continuation in English of a controversy till then conducted in German. This difficulty should have been removed by the translation into English of Prof. Hayek's earlier - and much more readily intelligible - work: 'Monetary Theory and the Trade Cycle (1933).'

"Two other assumptions made in the first edition of 'Prices and Production' Professor Hayek now feels to have been unduly confusing. By the first of these Professor Hayek 'left durable goods simply out of account.' By the second he assumed 'more or less that money passed through the successive stages at a constant rate which corresponded to the rate at which the goods advanced through the process of production.'...

"The appendix to the new edition consists of a paper entitled 'Capital and Industrial Fluctuations: a reply to criticism,' reprinted from Econometrica of April, 1934. We commented on this paper in the Economist of July 28, 1934. Taken as a whole, Prof. Hayek's new edition will undoubtedly elucidate his contribution to the trade cycle problem; and economists will be very grateful for it."

Mises, Ludwig, edler von. The theory of money and credit. Tr. from the German by H. E. Batson. 445pp. New York, Harcourt Brace & co., inc., 1935. [Bedford series of economic handbooks. Economic theory section] 284 M68A

"Based upon the text of the second German edition... 1924" [of Theorie des geldes und der umlaufsmittel] - Introduction, p. 13.

The introduction is signed by Lionel Robbins and from it the follow-



ing extract has been taken:

"Of all branches of economic science, that part which relates to money and credit has probably the longest history and the most extensive literature...

"Yet for all this there is no part of the subject where the established results of analysis and experience have been so little systematized and brought into relation with the main categories of theoretical economics. Special monographs exist by the hundred. The pamphlet literature is so extensive as to surpass the power of any one man completely to assimilate it. Yet in English, at any rate, there has been so little attempt at synthesis of this kind that, when Mr. Keynes came to write his *Treatise on Money*, he was compelled to lament the absence, not only of an established tradition of arrangement, but even of a single example of a systematic treatment of the subject on a scale and of a quality comparable with that of the standard discussions of the central problems of pure equilibrium theory.

"In these circumstances it is hoped that the present publication will meet a real need among English-speaking students. For the work of which it is a translation, the *Theorie des Geldes und der Umlaufsmittel* of Professor von Mises of Vienna, does meet just this deficiency. It deals systematically with the chief propositions of the theory of money and credit, and it brings them into relation both with the main body of analytical economics and with the chief problems of contemporary policy to which they are relevant. Commencing with a rigid analysis of the nature and function of money, it leads by a highly ingenious series of approximations, from a discussion of the value of money under simple conditions in which there is only one kind of money and no banking system, through an analysis of the phenomena of parallel currency and foreign exchanges, to an extensive treatment of the problems of modern banking and the effects of credit creation on the capital structure and the stability of business. In continental circles it has long been regarded as the standard textbook on the subject. It is hoped that it will fill a similar role in English-speaking countries. I know few works which convey a more profound impression of the logical unity and the power of modern economic analysis.

"It would be a great mistake however to suppose that systematization of the subject constituted the only, or indeed the chief, merit of this work. So many of the propositions which it first introduced have now found their way into the common currency of modern monetary theory that the English reader, coming to it for the first time more than twenty years after its first publication, may be inclined to overlook its merits as an original contribution to knowledge - a contribution from which much of what is most important and vital in contemporary discussions takes its rise."

Public policy pamphlets. Harry D. Gideonse, editor. 2 nos. Chicago, University of Chicago press [1933-34] 280.12 P96

No. 8. Hardy, Charles O. Devaluation of the dollar. 25pp. [1934]

No. 9. Mahr, Alexander. Monetary stability. 24pp. [1933]



## Monongahela Valley

U. S. Committee on the upper Monongahela Valley, West Virginia. Report...  
November 7, 1934. 143pp., tables, mimeogr. [Washington, D.C., 1934] 173.2 Up6

The committee consists of the following: Oscar L. Chapman, chairman, John Franklin Carter, Richardson Saunders, and Wendell Lund, executive secretary.

"This report embodies the results of eight months of study and investigation of the possibilities for further development of the Monongahela Valley, West Virginia." It includes a description of the area; information on the population, industries, resources, and social and economic conditions of the area; and sets forth the economic and social objectives in a program of rehabilitation and development and the proposed procedure of private-local-State-Federal cooperation in putting the program into effect.

As regards homesteads, the Committee recommends:

"Insofar as practicable, the removal, with their families of coal miners, actively engaged in the production of coal, from congested coal camps, and rehousing them on small farm homesteads within easy access of the mine. Coal camp housing properties displaced by this program should be condemned and demolished. The resettlement on farm or farm-forest homesteads of deserving qualified farmers and their families, now occupying submarginal lands, to permit their earning an adequate living, as a result of their work."

Stranded communities, pp.81-85. Based on a report submitted by Leon Brower.

Location of new industries in the region, pp.117-121.

Resettlement and rehousing of families living in rural and urban slums, pp.123-127.

## National Industrial Recovery Act

U. S. Supreme court. Invalidity of N.R.A. codes. Opinion of the Supreme court of the United States, together with the concurring opinions of Justices Cardozo and Stone, in the case of A.L.A. Schechter poultry corporation and others v. the United States of America; and the United States of America, petitioner, v. A.L.A. Schechter poultry corporation and others, involving the question of the constitutionality of the "live poultry code," promulgated under the National industrial recovery act. Presented by Mr. Black. 21pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. (74th Congress, 1st sess. Senate. Document no. 65)

United States. United States of America... against A.L.A. Schechter poultry corporation, Schechter live poultry market, Joseph Schechter, Martin Schechter, Alex Schechter and Aaron Schechter... Transcript of record. Appeal from the District court of the United States for the eastern district of New York, 3 v. [New York, 1934?] 280.347 Un3T  
At head of title: United States Circuit court of appeals for the second circuit.



## National Recovery Program

Atkins, W. E., Friedrich, A. A., and Wyckoff, Viola. Economic problems of the new deal. 96pp. New York, F. S. Crofts & co., 1934. 280.12 At5

According to the preface this "is an analytical interpretation which attempts to dissect the forces entering into the New Deal and to indicate the direction in which it is going. It is not an attempt at factual presentation or at appraisal of the New Deal as good or bad."

The chapter headings are as follows: The New Deal; Revolution or reaction?; Shifting economic power; The embattled farmer; The growing labor conflict; Money manipulation; Controlling the sale of securities; Toward monopoly; The plight of the consumer; Toward government ownership of the railroads; Taxes: Who shall pay?; and Our changing economic system.

Burn, Bruno. Codes, cartels, national planning; the road to economic stability. In collaboration with S. Flink. 413pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1934. 280.12 B932

The author, who has been active in the field of cartels and trade associations for almost twenty years in Germany, discusses codes and cartels in relation to the American Recovery Program. In the preface he writes:

"The codification of American business under the National Industrial Recovery Act, hailed only a year ago as a new foundation for industrial recovery and stability, has increasingly become the playball of political emotions and economic controversies. A flood of oratorical outbursts and literature has been let loose in attacks on the National Recovery legislation threatening to carry away sober and considered judgment about the real merits of this piece of legislation by magnifying its weaknesses and minimizing its benefits. Those with socialistic leanings call it the first step toward fascism, while others denounce it as the gateway to communism. Small business attacks it as an instrument for the further growth of monopolies, and large business raises its voice in protest against the alleged regimentation of economic life. Labor demands regulation of minimum wages and, in the same breath, objects, as a consumer class, to the inevitable increase in prices or attempts by business to regulate prices.

"The ship of state, upon whose safety depends the welfare of all, is again threatened by the Scylla of rugged and selfish individualism and the Charybdis of a destructive class struggle. Only a clear recognition of these perils and of the forces operative in modern industrial life will enable the American people to chart the course leading to a better and stable state of social welfare.

"Thus it is but proper that an attempt be made to separate the chaff from the grain and to review the process which led inevitably from cut-throat competition to the institution of business cooperation. The present volume endeavors to analyze this evolution and to advance suggestions for the future course in the light of similar industrial developments in other countries. As a matter of fact, some European countries long ago accepted the principle of cooperation in the place of reckless competition. And while it must be admitted that it is neither desirable nor practical to imitate indiscriminately the methods or policies chosen by other nations, it is equally true that their experiences may serve as a helpful guide in avoiding the mistakes to which they fell prey."



Claire, G. S. Administrocacy: the recovery laws and their enforcement.

118pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1934. 280.12 C52

"The political implications of the New Deal are not merely an attempt to help the forgotten man or to distribute purchasing power more widely or to protect the investor or to guarantee the safety of bank deposits; for in the efforts to do all these we have set up an administrative hierarchy, fitted it out with penetrating, and if needed even devastating powers, and have subjected to it the property and the liberty of the people in a way hitherto undreamed of on the North American Continent. Administocracy raises a question not only of government efficiency but of the place of the individual under the New Program. A simple reading of Dr. Claire's chapters makes clear that we must immediately work out some method of assuring, first, a reasonable efficiency, with freedom from politics, and second, a far-reaching protection of individual rights as against arbitrary administrative abuses. If we are to succeed in these two tasks and in the broader aspects of the New Program we must become distinctly 'administrative minded,' we must study with a new enthusiasm the host of scientific problems presented by the organization, the operation and the control of executive authorities. We must take up with new zeal the question of administrative personnel. We must above all assure that the age-old evils of administrative bureaucracy - routine dry-rot, arbitrary action, and official corruption - are amply guarded against, and that the administrative virtues of elasticity, speed, and resourcefulness are enhanced." Foreword signed by James T. Young.

Lyon, L. S., Homan, P. T., Terborgh, G., Lorwin, L. L., Dearing, C. L., and Marshall, L. C. The National recovery administration: an analysis and appraisal. 947 pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1935. (The Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 60) 280.12 L99

Dr. Nourse writes in the Director's Preface:

"This is the fifth of a series of studies of the NRA undertaken by the Institute of Economics under the immediate direction of Leverett S. Lyon. Of the earlier studies in the series, one presented a general preliminary analysis of the Recovery Administration, another dealt with a specific controversial trade practice, and two others surveyed the regulatory action of the NRA in certain fields. The present volume is a general analysis and appraisal of the NRA as a whole.

"The National Recovery Administration was given a central place in the President's recovery program. Now that the two-year period for which the National Industrial Recovery Act was enacted has almost run, Congress and the country are engaged in an appraisal of the work of the Recovery Administration and in an effort to decide whether it should be allowed to disappear with the expiration of the law upon which it is based or whether it should be continued in its present or in some modified form. To the consideration of this problem the present volume contributes a painstaking and objective analysis of the NRA. The study deals with its organization and operation as an administrative mechanism and with the substantive output in the form of code law as this relates to wages and hours and to trade practices. It analyzes the work of the NRA in



industrial relations and appraises the effects of its work on recovery. The publication of this work at the moment when Congressional consideration of the NRA is active makes it particularly appropriate to the Institute's purpose of ascertaining and interpreting the facts concerning current economic problems."

Stolberg, Benjamin, and Vinton, W. J. The economic consequences of the new deal. 85pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company [1935]  
280.12 St6

The conclusions of the authors are briefly summarized as follows:

"The economic consequences of the New Deal have been exactly what might have been foreseen by a competent Brain Trust. Capitalist recovery, on the classic lines of laissez-faire, has not only been impeded but arrested. And its only economic alternative, social planning on socialist lines, has been sedulously avoided.

"The New Deal is trying to right the unbalance of our economic life by strengthening all its contradictions. For Big Ownership it tries to safeguard profits and to keep intact the instruments of its financial domination. For the middle classes it tries to safeguard their small investments, which only serves to reentrench Big Ownership. For labor it tries to raise wages, increase employment, and assure some minimum of economic safety, while at the same time it opposes labor's real interests through its scarcity program. In trying to move in every direction at once the New Deal betrays the fact that it has no policy.

"And it has no policy because as a liberal democracy it must ignore the overwhelming fact of our epoch, the irreconcilable conflict between capital and labor. The result is that we are today neither an economy of balanced scarcity, nor an economy of progressive abundance, nor in transit from one to the other. We are today in an economy of stalemate."

Tugwell, R. G. The battle for democracy. 330pp. New York Columbia university press, 1935. 280.12 T81B

Partial contents: - Design for government (Address delivered at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Federation of Bar Associations of Western New York, June 24, 1933); An experiment in Reconstruction (The Tennessee Valley Administration); Our weight in gold; Banking for the people; Trial and error (refers to the Columbia River Basin); Prices and dollars; The prospect for the future (Address delivered at the Chicago Forum, October 29, 1933 containing references to the land policy); The economics of the recovery program (Address delivered at the Institute of Arts and Sciences, Columbia University, November 16, 1933); Freedom from fakes (Article published in Today, Nov. 17, 1933 in which the need for the enactment of the new Food and Drug bill is discussed); New strength from the soil (Address delivered at Swarthmore College, Nov. 26, 1933 which refers to the Agricultural recovery program); The place of the government in a national land program (Address delivered at the annual meeting of the American Farm Economics Association, Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1933); International economic policy; Wind, water and soil (refers to soil erosion and its control); Wine, women and the new deal (address delivered before the Women's Democratic Club, Washington, D. C. Feb. 5, 1934); The return to democracy (Address delivered before the



American Society of Newspaper Editors April 21, 1934); On life as a long-time enterprise (Address delivered at Dartmouth College, April 26, 1934 on the meaning of the new deal); Economic freedom and the farmers (Address delivered before the New York State Bankers Association, Buffalo, April 28, 1934); Social responsibility of technical workers (Address delivered before organizations of Government employees, Washington, D. C., May 1, 1934); America takes hold of its destiny (From an article, somewhat modified, in Today, April 28, 1934, on the New Deal); Consumers and the new deal (Address delivered before the Consumers' League of Ohio, Cleveland, May 11, 1934); Relief and reconstruction (Address delivered at the National Conference of Social Work, Kansas City, May 21, 1934).

### Planning Board - Minnesota

Minnesota, State planning board. Report of the Minnesota State planning board. Pt. 1. Digest and interpretations. 75pp. [St. Paul] 1934. 280.043 M662  
A brief summary of the thirteen committee reports which compose Part II of the Board's Report. In addition 40 of the 119 plates of maps and charts are presented. The summary, although much condensed, gives the reader an indication of the contents of the committee reports.

### Profit Sharing

National industrial conference board. Profit sharing. 29pp. New York city, National industrial conference board, inc. [1935] 280.12 N213P

"By Mr. Harold F. Browne, of the Conference Board's Research Staff." - Foreword.

In the foreword, Virgil Jordan writes:

"Profit sharing as a management policy has been practiced in the United States for many years. In introducing profit sharing plans, management has been guided by various motives and has been faced with difficulties that do not arise in connection with other industrial relations activities. There are wide differences of opinion in regard to the soundness and desirability of profit sharing as a policy for industry. This report is not concerned with theoretical considerations. It was prepared by the Research Staff of the Conference Board, because of many requests for information about this subject received by the Board. Its main object is to give in brief form the experience of more than two hundred companies with profit sharing plans of various types, to describe the chief characteristics of the different plans, to indicate the objectives of management in their adoption, and to analyze the extent to which these objectives have been attained."

### Public Works

International labor office, Geneva. Public works policy. 166pp. Geneva, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1935. (Studies and reports. Series C. (Employment and unemployment) no. 19) 283 In8P

The argument of this volume is that there should be a national and an international public works policy not only as a means of reducing unemployment but of preventing it. All available information relating to public works is summarized.



## Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico. Dept. of education. Rural life in Puerto Rico. 86pp. San Juan, P. R. [1934?] (Bulletin no. 1, Research series. Whole no. 125)  
284.4 P96

Contents. - Study 1. Standards of living in rural Puerto Rico. - Study 2. Activities of women in rural Puerto Rico. - Study 3. Activities of girl students in rural Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico. Legislature. Concurrent resolution setting forth to the President and the Congress of the United States of America the economic and social evils confronting the people of Puerto Rico and pointing out specific recommendations for a complete economic-social rehabilitation of the island. 126pp. [San Juan, P. R., Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, 1935] (S.Conc. R. no. 1 in the Senate of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico) 280.14 P96

This economic survey of Puerto Rico presenting a plan "designed to remedy the situation set forth herein, has the following fundamental objectives:

"1. To ease the heavy burden of debt represented by the public and private obligations which at present overtax the individual and tie the hands of the government, thereby preventing both of them from developing initiatives tending to remedy the situation.

"2. To make it easy for the farmer to obtain the benefits of crop loans which may enable him to make his farm produce, once the tenure thereof is assured.

"3. To establish a system for the recovery and redistribution of the land, giving all the social classes of our country an opportunity to obtain and exploit it, according to their respective means and ability to make it produce. To this end, the establishment of subsistence farms is provided for those laborers on whom a heavy burden of capitalization could not be imposed, for it would condemn them to failure; the establishment of the small rural property, that is, the true subsistence farm capable of providing for all the needs of the family with the produce thereof, without need of the farmer's entering into competition with the urban population in the field of remunerated occupations; and finally those who engage in the cultivation of special crops, such as sugar cane, tobacco, fruit, etc., are given an opportunity to acquire farms of this type, thus creating many property owners where today a few control everything.

"4. To promote the intensification of agricultural production through the adoption of measures favorable to the development of the main crops, by means of direct aid to the small farmers and by the diffusion of modern agricultural practices.

"5. To provide for the better utilization, use and sale of the produce resulting from the proposed intensive cultivation, so that the efforts of the producers may not be neutralized through lack of an outlet therefor. To this end we provide, among other measures, means within the reach of all in order to facilitate their converting perishable



products into foodstuffs which may be stored for future use.

"6. To promote the industrialization of the country according to its natural resources and peculiar conditions, in such form that an opportunity may be afforded all social classes to share in the benefits derived from this industry, according to their respective means and ability, as has also been done in connection with agriculture. Corresponding to the subsistence farms, we shall have the home industries, so that the family itself may prepare the products of the farm for its own use and market the surplus; corresponding to the small rural property, we have the small industries, which are enterprises requiring little capital, depending mainly upon human effort, and capable of providing for the support of a family; and in order to afford an opportunity for the middle class to invest under an easy amortization plan in profitable cooperative enterprises, we offer the plan of industrial development on a large scale. Note that by this plan we are accomplishing in the industrial field the same thing that we have already done in the agricultural field; the distribution of benefits among a much larger number of persons. If in agriculture we recover the land, in industry we recover the capital invested in the larger enterprises and redistribute it. A large number of families residing in the country will thus be benefited by the industry which benefited only one family or a group of absentee stockholders.

"7. To promote the exchange of products with foreign countries, as a corollary to intensive agriculture. For this purpose the establishment of free zones is recommended.

"8. To keep the people in good health, as a principal factor in all individual or collective endeavor, by reorganizing the charities service in order to make it more perfect.

"9. To propose a program of such public works as are indispensable for the carrying out of the activities comprised in this Plan and also to furnish employment to a large number of persons.

"10. To provide gainful occupation for thousands of laborers, better their salaries, improve their living conditions, and to reduce, as far as possible, the prevailing unemployment.

"11. To encourage affluence of money to the Island through tourist trade, for which purpose it is intended to build hotels, to procure reductions in the cost of transportation, and to launch an effective campaign of propaganda and advertising." - Introduction

#### Royal Agricultural Society of England - Journal

Royal agricultural society of England. The Journal...including the Farmer's guide to agricultural research, v. 95. 537pp. London, J. Murray, 1934. 10 R81

Partial contents: The agricultural policy in action, by C. S. Orwin; Notable farming enterprises. V.-I. Two decades of light land farming, by F. Rayns; II. Mr. J. C. Robinson's farms at Iford, by H. G. Robinson; Farm economics, by C. S. Orwin; Contemporary agricultural law, by A. J. Spencer; and Agricultural statistics, 1934.



## Rural Reconstruction

Rural reconstruction association. The agricultural policy of the Rural reconstruction association. 16pp. Beaconsfield, [Eng.] Printed at the Excelsior printing works, 1935. 281.171 R88A

At head of title: First edition: April, 1935.

"During the century that lay between the Napoleonic Wars and the Great War of 1914 to 1918, leaders of thought and action in this country, obsessed by the spectacular development of finance, industry and overseas trade, entirely lost sight of the importance of rural life to racial growth and of agriculture to economic development. During almost the whole of that time, national policy was anti-rural; the result became manifest in a steady drift from the countryside to the great cities and industrial centres, creating first over-crowding and slums and thereafter poverty and unemployment. It is events such as these that cause the decay of nations.

"Two great catastrophes, war and economic collapse, shook national complacency and somewhat changed our outlook. Nevertheless, even now, few of our leaders appear to realize how large a part of the national difficulties that marked these catastrophes arise from the decadence of agriculture and rural life. They fail to see that the under-development of agriculture is responsible for at least half of the unemployment; and is a main cause of national impoverishment. The nation's loss, measured in money, is extremely heavy and amounts to very many millions of pounds in every year. Even now it is hardly realized that if a policy of agricultural revival had been adopted in time we should have avoided the worst of the economic crisis which has almost overwhelmed us.

"Since, then, the importance of rural life to the community still remains to be appreciated, something may be said on that point as an introduction to the practical measures advocated in this pamphlet.

"A prosperous agriculture, for which this country is so peculiarly well adapted, is as essential in times of prosperity as at the times of depression. It creates in food, material wealth for the nation, provides the best possible market for the workers of the industrial areas and would go far to secure a proper balance of our economic life. By enriching the nation it reduces the burden of taxation. It would also deal with our immediate problems, by drawing into rural areas a large part of the surplus town population.

"But that is not all, the problem is not merely a matter of economics. A rural population, whether it be grouped in villages, in the present country towns or in new towns in agricultural areas, is itself of fundamental importance to a sane form of civilisation. Country people, if living in prosperity, are far more sturdy, healthy and happy than the dwellers in overcrowded cities and industrial areas. Moreover, the countryman, though a slow thinker and without intellectual brilliance has, as a rule, a profounder understanding than the townsman and thus a more balanced outlook on life; he is substantially immune from the influence of the stunts, slogans and illusions that poison the thought of the day. Further, his daily work, involving as it does both initiative and constructive action, encourages the art of constructive thinking, the absence of which is so conspicuous a defect of our civilisation. Town life undoubtedly offers greater resources for recreation and education than are found in the countryside to-day:



nevertheless, if agriculture were placed on a sound economic basis, the position would be reversed. When prosperity returns to the countryside, the countryman will produce a deeper culture, even if it be less varied, whilst the recreational opportunities of the country, with its open-air pursuits, are peculiarly rich. Moreover, the development of the life of the countryside, with its close contact with the ever-evolving life of nature, can go far to cure the evil of spiritual impoverishment from which the nation as a whole now suffers.

"Finally, it may be pointed out that whilst it may be true that civilisation is born in the towns, commonsense, the quality that civilisation obviously needs, is the typical characteristic of the countryman.

"Agricultural revival with its immense economic and sociological advantages is then of enormous importance to the nation and indicates the most promising way of escape from our national economic dislocation and our spiritual degradation. It is indeed the essential factor in any policy of national reconstruction.

"To secure this revival the principles and aims involved and the practical means of attaining these aims must be understood. The attainment of this understanding, especially important to the rising generation in whose hands lies the future of civilisation, and the adoption of the appropriate national policy are the objects of the Rural Reconstruction Association." - Introductory Statement.

### Self-Help Cooperatives

U. S. Federal emergency relief administration. Division of self-help cooperatives. Self-help cooperatives. An introductory study. 53pp.

Washington, D. C. [1935] 173.2 R27Sel

Bibliography, pp. 41-43.

"List of self-help cooperatives" pp. [44]-53.

"This pamphlet was prepared under the direction of Margaret M. Gillies who, until her resignation on January 1, 1935, was Director of the Division of Self-Help Cooperatives."

This pamphlet is in four parts covering the history, organization and operation of self-help cooperatives, and the development of different kinds of cooperatives.

### Standardization of Agricultural Products

Street, A. W. The development of standardization as a factor in the preparation of produce for market. Paper submitted by Mr. A. W. Street... to the Agricultural section of the sixth International congress for scientific management, 1935. 6pp., mimeogr. [London? 1935] 280.3 St8D

The author's summary of the paper follows:

"The paper is divided into four parts.

"Part I is introductory.

"Part II deals with standardization as a problem of production.

Standardization must begin on the farm although, in practice, environ-



mental conditions largely determine the producer's choice of breeds and varieties.

"Part III is concerned with the nature of standardization as a factor in the preparation of agricultural produce for market and its commercial advantages. Since agricultural commodities cannot be produced to standard, a grading system is essential. To secure the best results, this should be national in scope and administered by some form of national authority. Reference is also made to the possibilities of international action in this field.

"Part IV gives a brief account of the standardization movement in Great Britain with special reference to the arrangements which have been adopted for the preparation, administration and supervision of National Mark schemes."

## Sugar

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Corner in December sugar futures. Letter from the Secretary of the Department of agriculture, transmitting in response to Senate resolution no. 41, a report relative to the so-called "corner" in December sugar futures. 67pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. (74th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Doc. no. 44) 1 Ag86Co

Contents: Introduction; Information at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture respecting the ultimate results of the "corner" as found by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange; Official acts of the Department of Agriculture affecting the merchandising of the 1934 Cuban sugar quota; Names of "long" and "short" traders in December futures on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange and extent of their positions on December 24, 1934, as reported by the exchange; Personnel of New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange and of Cuban Stabilization Institute; Status of information on the financing of the 1934 Cuban sugar crop; Effect of Cuban price decrees and of the "corner" upon prices of sugar in the United States; Other available information bearing upon the necessity of additional legislation; Exhibits: [including] 1. Orders, regulations, and rulings issued by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the merchandising of the 1934 sugars; 2. Correspondence of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, and the Refiners' Committee, December 11-14, 1934, relative to the waiving of the 1934 price guaranty in the special bulk sales contract between refiners and the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute; 3. Important Cuban sugar decrees after the inauguration of the new trade agreement signed August 24, and effective September 3, 1934. 4. Chart of the price of sugar in the United States during 1934. 5. Table of daily prices of raw and refined sugar during 1934. 6. Daily price quotations for sugar futures during the months of November and December, 1920-34. 7. Monthly volume of sales of raw sugar futures on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, 1924-35. 8. Reported sales of Cuban and of duty-free raw sugars at New York, September 1 to December 31, 1934. 9. Abstract from Facts About Sugar reporting sugar "squeeze" of September 1924. 10. December 1934 revision of the rules of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, establishing the no. 3 contract, under which sugars from sources other than Cuba are eligible for delivery.



## Sugar Industry - Great Britain

Gt. Brit. United Kingdom sugar industry inquiry committee. Report of the United Kingdom sugar industry inquiry committee. 123pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd.4871) 281.366 G792

The Majority Report, signed by Wilfrid Greene, chairman, and Kenneth Lee, surveys the World sugar situation, the Beet sugar industry up to and since 1924, and the United Kingdom sugar refining industry. Chapter 6 is on the consumption and distribution of sugar in the United Kingdom. Chapter 7 presents the case for the continuance of assistance to the beet sugar industry. The other chapters consider possible economies in the industry, plans for reorganization and for continuing state assistance to the beet sugar industry.

The Minority report is signed by Cyril Lloyd. He states that he takes the opposite view to the majority of the Committee on the continuance of assistance to the beet sugar industry. His reasons for differing from their opinions are expressed and he gives in some detail his "views of the reduced cost at which the maintenance of the beet sugar industry could in future be assured."

## Taxation

Nelson, C. L., Blakey, G. C., and Blakey, R. G. Sales taxes. 88pp. Minneapolis, 1935. (League of Minnesota municipalities. Publication 48) 284.5 N33

Bibliography, p. 85.

The scope of this report is summarized in part 3 as follows:

"The first part of this study relates to general sales taxes of various types; the second part, to numerous special or selective sales taxes, most of which are commonly referred to as excises. This section deals less with details of laws, data of collections, and estimates of yields, and more with the economic and social effects of sales taxes of most kinds. This treatment involves consideration of fundamental economic principles, the evaluation of results and the formation of some judgments."

Treanor, G. R., and Blakey, R. G. Inheritance taxes. 47pp. Minneapolis, 1935. (League of Minnesota municipalities. Publication 47) 284.5 T71  
Bibliography, p. 47.

## Taxation - Alabama

Alabama. University. School of commerce and business administration. Bureau of business research. Mimeographed series no.5, pt. 1-2. Studies of legislative problems in Alabama. 2 pts, mimeogr. University. [1935?] 280.9 All

Partial contents: Pt.2. Labor legislation, by Burton R. Morley; The sales tax, by George R. Oliver; Land redemptions, by Paul Alyea; and Effect of proposed homestead exemption, by C. H. Knight.



### Taxation - Canada

U. S. Library of Congress. Legislative reference service. Income tax in Canada and other dominion and provincial taxes. Prepared for the Joint committee on internal revenue taxation by André Bernard, Legislative reference service. 126pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1934. 284.5 Un397

### Taxation - Georgia

Association county commissioners of Georgia. Property tax exemptions and rate limitations. Comment on current proposals in Georgia, by Tate Wright, executive secretary, Association county commissioners of Georgia. 17pp. [Athens? Ga.] 1935. 284.5 As7

### Taxation - Maine

Maine. Public school finance commission. The financing of the public schools of Maine. Report of a survey of state and local support of public schools. The Maine School finance commission... November, 1934. 271pp. [Augusta, Me.] 1934. 275 M282

### Taxation - Minnesota

Blakey, G. C. A history of taxation in Minnesota. 86pp. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota press, 1934. (Minnesota, University, Minneapolis. Studies in economics and business, no.9) 280.9 M663 no.9. Bibliography, p. 83

### Taxation - Pennsylvania

Logan, E. B. Taxation of real property in Pennsylvania. 220pp., mimeogr. [n.p.] 1934. 284.5 L82

The following extracts have been copied from the Introduction:

"Of the total taxes amounting to \$412,000,000 in 1932, paid by citizens in Pennsylvania to the State and local governments, \$300,000,000 or 72 percent is derived from the tax on real property. The real property tax is therefore by far the most important tax in Pennsylvania...

"This study was made possible by its approval as a Civil Works Administration project and through the splendid co-operation of the Presidents and faculty members of twenty-four colleges throughout the State. The study was made in 26 counties (1) and in each county, excepting Philadelphia was supervised by a faculty member of the college located in the county. The field work was done by unemployed persons selected by the supervisors.

"Information was collected in each of the 26 counties showing the assessed value and sales price of properties sold since June, 1932...

"Information was collected showing income and taxes paid on properties for the years 1931, 1932, and 1933. Income information was obtained from real estate companies, banks, trust companies, and from individuals. Information on taxes was obtained from the County Commissioner's office, the County Treasurer's office, and the City Treasurer's office.

"Properties for which information was secured were classified as



residential, mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, timber, waste land, vacant lots and 'others' which did not admit of classification.

"(1) Adams, Berks, Butler, Chester, Clarion, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Erie, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Snyder, Tioga, Union, and Washington. Properties were also classified as rural or urban and the information was tabulated by value groups. Not only was the information collected by counties but by subdivisions within the county as well....

"Because the extent of equality in the application of the real property tax depends upon the extent of equality in the valuation of properties for the tax it was considered necessary to study the whole system for making assessments. Several chapters are devoted to that study.

"This study deals with an examination of the real property tax as it now exists. It does not pretend to go into the important question of whether the tax fundamentally is a proper one. The tax should be studied with that question as the starting point but such an inquiry is beyond the scope of this study. However there is much information presented here bearing upon that question. It appears that the real property tax has gone far beyond that justified by the benefit principle of taxation. In how far then does the tax accord with ability to pay? For the real property tax with its present basis to be uniformly in accord with ability to pay there would have to be a uniform relationship between property values and income from properties. There are indications in this study that such is not the case but for a thorough examination of the real property tax from this standpoint a great deal more investigation needs to be made."

#### Taxation - United States

Welch, R. B. State and local taxation of banks in the United States. 256pp. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1934. (New York (State) State tax commission. Special report no. 7) 284.5 N482 no.7

The following extracts have been copied from the author's preface to show the scope of this study.

"This study is concerned with state and local taxation of a group of institutions which is not clearly defined in law or in economic theory. For the most part, we are concerned with stock corporations engaged in receiving deposits and making commercial loans and savings investments. This group includes national banks, state banks, trust companies, and stock savings banks. The taxation of other financial concerns is incidental to the main objective of the report.

"The first two chapters are essentially historical. They are concerned with the development of federal and state legislation and with a host of court decisions upon the subject...

"The remaining chapters consist of a more detailed description of the various types of bank taxes now in use or under consideration in the forty-eight states with some attempt at an analysis of their theoretical adequacy. Chapters III to V inclusive deal with three major ad valorem tax bases - assets, liabilities, and net worth. The next three chapters deal with the major income tax bases - net income, gross



income, and dividends. Chapter X deals with the taxation of mutual savings banks, building and loan associations, and the many types of miscellaneous financial corporations which hover about the margins of the banking industry. In the final chapter the writer endeavors to bring the proposed scheme of bank taxation into its proper relationship to other phases of the tax system.

"The rapidity with which state tax systems have changed in recent months makes it imperative that this study be brought down to a recent date which is relatively uniform for all phases of the work covered. The opening of the year 1934 is chosen for this purpose, and, except for the activities of Congress, no attempt has been made to record the progress of legislation since that date. To the writer's best knowledge there have as yet been no important changes in bank taxation effected by 1934 legislative sessions...

"This report comprises a revision of a dissertation presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University in May, 1932, in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. June 30, 1934."

### Taxation - Washington

Pierce co., Wash. Taxation bureau. Analysis of Pierce county government. 85pp., mimeogr. Tacoma, Wash. [1934] 280.091 P61

### Tenants and Share-Croppers

[Committee on minority groups in the economic recovery] Farm tenancy in the cotton states. 9pp., mimeogr. [n.p., 1935] Pam. coll.

This is a summarized review of studies made by a commission composed of Edwin R. Embree, President, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Will W. Alexander, Atlanta; and Charles S. Johnson, Nashville.

The introductory statement of this summary was quoted in Agricultural Economics Literature, v. 9, no. 5, pp. 348-350. May 1935.

Putney, Bryant. Farm tenancy in the United States. pp.203-219. Washington, 1935. (Editorial research reports, v. 1, 1935, no. 11) 280 Ed42 1935 v. 1, no. 11.

In three parts: Federal legislation to check the growth of tenancy; Development of farm tenancy system in the United States; The tenant system in the southern and southwestern states.

### Tennessee Valley Authority

U. S. Tennessee Valley authority. Annual report...for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934. 60pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 173.2 [T]

A few extracts from this report are given below:

"The most immediate purposes of the Tennessee Valley Authority were to maintain and to operate the Wilson Dam and power plant, to administer the fertilizer plants at Muscle Shoals, and to build the Cove Creek (Norris) Dam on the Clinch River.

"The more general purposes of the Authority are to promote the national defense, to further the proper use, conservation, and development of the natural resources of the Tennessee River area and



of related adjoining territory, to further agricultural and industrial development, and to promote the economic and social well-being of the people of that region. The methods provided by the act for bringing about these results are the maximum development of the Tennessee River for navigation purposes, flood control, and generation of electric power incidental to and consistent with flood control and navigation, the disposition of the surplus power thus produced, experiments in the development of cheaper and better fertilizers, promotion of the proper use of marginal lands, development of proper methods of reforestation, the making of surveys, plans, experiments, and demonstrations for guiding and controlling the extent, sequence, and nature of development that may be equitably and economically advanced through public funds or through the guidance and control of public authority, and the fostering of orderly physical, economic, and social development, all within the limits of the powers of the Federal Government...

"A general study has been undertaken for a program of land use. Much land in the Tennessee Valley Authority region has been destroyed by soil erosion... The land use survey is aimed to determine the best use of land of all types and for all purposes, to prevent waste, such as the building of expensive improvements in the sites of future reservoirs, and to furnish guidance for both public and private use of land.

"A forestry program is in course of development, and a classification of forest lands is under way... A study is being made of possible tree food crops to supplement standard agriculture.

"In the unusual opportunity that the basin area offers for an integrated system of navigation and flood control, adjustment of agricultural practice for the control of silting must be an integral part. To this end, the agricultural experiment stations and extension services of the basin states have agreed to cooperate with the Authority in a joint program which includes a number of joint projects, particularly in the fields of erosion control through soil conservation and of experimentation with new types of fertilizers. A major project initiated during the year places emphasis upon sod and legume crops and terracing demonstrations to be conducted on a large scale in cooperation with farmers located in areas where erosion is critical, and is being prosecuted in close cooperation with all public agencies working on the problems of erosion control.

"Pursuant to section 22 of the act, a series of economic studies is under way. These include surveys of present industries and of possibilities for the development of further industries. They include a study of the economics of navigation, of transportation rates, and of the transportation system of the region. They also include a study of geological resources and of other raw materials, and of their possible use. A study looking toward the balancing of industry and agriculture is under way."

Appendix G consists of a list of the publications of the Tennessee Valley Authority.



## Textile Industry - Germany

Brasch, Arved von. Das rohstoffproblem der deutschen woll- und baumwollindustrie. 167pp. Berlin. C. Heymanns verlag. 1935. 304 B73

Bibliography, pp. [159]-160.

The importance of the textile industry in German economy is pointed out. The author's three main themes are the extent to which the textile industry is dependent upon foreign countries for its supply of raw materials, the possibility of lessening this dependence, and the limits of Germany's power to supply her own needs. Cotton and wool substitutes and the extent to which Germany can produce them are discussed.

## Tobacco

Haack, Willy. Der tabakanbau in den staaten des Mittelmeerraumes. Eine wirtschaftsgeographische untersuchung. 147pp. Köln, K. Schroeder [1934?] 281.369 H11

Bibliography, pp. 131-141.

An account of tobacco cultivation in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, including area, production, cultivation, harvesting, and drying methods.

Young & Ottley, inc. A king's denunciation; the story of tobacco, and the formation of the Big Four. 26pp. New York, Young & Ottley, inc. [1934] 286.369 Y8

Bibliography, p. [33]

## U.S.S.R.

Fischer, Louis. Soviet journey. 308pp. New York, H. Smith and R. Haas, 1935. 280.179 F52

The aim of the author is stated in his preface.

"It is extremely difficult to give the outsider a picture of a foreign country, and especially of so quickly changing a foreign country as Soviet Russia. This book is my attempt to do so. I want to try to make the reader see, hear, feel and smell Russia. I want him to travel with me on trains and boats, go with me into homes and factories, probe with me the private thoughts and private life of various kinds of Soviet citizens. I would like to make Russia concrete and real to the person who has never seen it or whose knowledge is incomplete. I will stress the permanent fundamentals which enable one to watch future developments.

"I will discuss problems, but I will do so less from the abstract point of view and more from the standpoint of the human being who struggles with those problems. People - men, women and children, Russians, Tartars, Armenians, Jews and a dozen other races, commissars, peasants, beggars, homeless waifs, writers, leaders, etc. - will walk the pages of the volume."



Kuznetsov, N. I. Dlia chego i kak nuzhno ukрупniat karty obrabotki v khlopkovykh kolkhozakh. 38pp. Moskva [etc.] 1934. 281.179 K962  
Issued by Sredneaziatskii nauchnoissledovatel'skii institut po khlopkovodstvu (HIKHI)

This bulletin entitled, Why and how to map plots for cultivation on cotton collective farms, deals with economies in labor, production and time, produced by proper laying out of plots for cultivation. Figures and illustrations are given to prove the point. It also emphasizes the advantage of large scale farming over small plot farming and shows the disparity in economical returns between them. In conclusion, practical pointers are given in ploughing, seeding, irrigating and harvesting the cotton crop.

London. University. School of Slavonic and east European studies. Monograph no. 1-6. June 1934-May 1935. 5 nos. London, 1934-35. 280.9 L842

No. 1. The prospects of British trade with the Soviet Union. 34pp. June 1934.

no. 2. Collectivised agriculture in the Soviet Union. 31pp. Aug. 1934.

no. 3. Money, prices and gold in the Soviet Union. 35pp. Nov. 1934.

no. 4/5. Banking and credit in the Soviet Union. 76pp. Feb. 1935.

no. 6. Press and publishing in the Soviet Union. 24pp. May 1935.

U.S.S.R. Narodnyi komissariat zemledeliia. Glavnoe upravlenie kapital'nogo stroitel'stva. Rukovodstvo dlia desiati'nikov po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh. Sostavili: P. E. Arkhangel'skii [and others] Pod redaktsiei: M. A. Bunina [and others] 703pp. Moskva. 1933. 281.179 Un33

Handbook for foremen to use in construction of collective farm buildings.

Imprint date on cover: 1934.

#### Wine - France

Klatt, Werner. Die verwertung der deutschen rebenernten (Struktur des deutschen weinmarkts) 170pp. Berlin, 1932. (Berlin. Institut für landwirtschaftliche marktforschung. Schriftenreihe hft. 7) 280.39 B45 hft. 7

A slip pasted over imprint: 1932, Verlag Paul Parey.

Bibliography, p. 165-170.

A study of wine production in France from the cultivation of the grapes to the marketing of the finished product. Suggestions are made for the rationalization of production and increased profitability of the industry.

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This manual contains a concise statement of the history and functions



of each of the governmental bodies of the federal government of Canada and a list of its publications. A subject index is appended "in order to facilitate the finding of scattered material."

A chronological history of spinning tests in the U. S. Department of agriculture, 1901-1934. Comp. by Mildred C. Benton, Division of cotton marketing Branch library, Bureau of agricultural economics. 12pp., typewritten. [Washington, D. C., May 24, 1935]

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Issued by Bureau of Public Administration, University of California.

### New Periodicals

The Indian co-operative review; journal of the All-India co-operative institutes' association [quarterly] v.1., no. 1-2. Jan.-Apr. 1935. Editor: V. Ramadas Pantulu, Mylapore, Madras.

The editor's announcement of the journal follows:

"A medium for periodical publication of articles on Co-operation by writers of standing and authoritative position in India and foreign countries. Comprehensive and detailed survey of cooperative activities covering the whole of British India and Indian States. Notes on co-operative legislation, experiments and activities in foreign lands, Reviews of all literature on co-operation and allied subjects."

In the first issue of the Review the topics featured are agricultural credit, debt conciliation, consolidation of holdings on a cooperative basis, arbitration societies and women's societies, cooperative education, and cooperative marketing. In the second issue debt conciliation as affecting agriculturists in general and cooperative societies in particular and consumers' cooperation are featured.

Partial contents: Reserve Bank of India and agricultural credit, by Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao. (A brief discussion of the provision made by the Reserve Bank of India Act for the creation of a special Agricultural Credits Department to study questions pertaining to agricultural credit, and "to co-ordinate the operations of the bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organizations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.")-pp.12-20; Land mortgage banks - Madras Presidency, by T. Austin. (The background is sketched for the creation of the Central Land Mortgage Bank in December, 1929 which may grant loans for land reclamation or improvement, or for the purchase of an additional piece of land to round out a holding and contribute to its more economical working.)-pp.21-26; Economic reconstruction and agricultural debt, by B. Mukherjee. (A brief survey of suggested solutions of the problem of relieving agricultural indebtedness and providing adequate credit for the future needs of the farmer.)-pp.27-34; Consolidation: a tonic for the



agricultural movement, by G. E. B. Abell. (The advantages of consolidation of scattered holdings are outlined.)-pp.37-40; Arbitration societies in the Punjab, by Sheikh Ata Ullah. -pp.41-49; Cooperation and education, by B. B. Mukherjee. -pp.50-55; Cooperative marketing in India - a review of policy, by K. C. Ramakrishnan. -pp.65-72; Proceedings of the joint session of the third all-India Provincial Cooperative Banks and Institutes' Conferences, June 23-25, 1934. -pp.73-132; Relief of rural debt, by P. J. Thomas. ("The only drastic remedy for indebtedness is the reform of the borrower and the reform of the system of borrowing.")-pp.153-156; Agricultural credit in the reserve bank scheme, by B. Ramachandra Rao. -pp.162-165; How to make cooperation in India a success? by R. R. Pawar. -pp.170-172; Agricultural co-operation and planned economy, by Vaikunth L. Mehta, -pp.173-177; Notes on the spread of co-operation in the world and on state interference, by V. Totomianz. -pp.186-189; Consumers' cooperation in India. A survey of aims and achievements, by K. C. Ramakrishnan. -pp.195-209.

Konjunktuur, ilmub kord kuus: Monthly review of the Estonian institute of economic research. nr. 1-5. Nov. 1934-Apr. 1935. Tallinn, 1934-35. 5.nos. 280.8 K83

Each number contains an English supplement which is a summary of the principal articles.

Titles and table headings in Estonian and English.

"The Institute of Economic Research was established by Decree of the Head of State, dated May 2, 1934... The object of the Institute is to investigate, and impartially report on, the different aspects of the economic life of Estonia, at the same time following closely the economic changes taking place in different countries of the world... The Institute works in close co-operation with the State Central Bureau of Statistics and is entitled to make full use of all material available at the Central Bureau... It is proposed to give space in 'Konjunktuur' to questions on the following subjects: economic and financial developments in Estonia, in the Baltic States, the Union of S.S.R. and other foreign countries, world economic problems, social problems, economic theories, cycle research and review of the work of sister institutions in foreign countries." The English summary at the end of each issue is very brief.

Partial contents of nos. 1-5, Nov., 1934-April, 1935: The economic situation and Institute of Economic Research. -pp.3-11; Cloverseed cultivation, its costs and rentability, by F. Sööt.-pp.35-41; Textile goods on the home market, by J. Janusson. [A table gives movement of wholesale prices of cotton piece goods, 1929-1933.]-pp.41-44; New ways of cultivating virgin land, by P. Rubel.-pp.102-105; Essentials for the development and productiveness of dairy farming, by A. Vask. [Tables: Annual feed ration and yield of milk per cow; cost of milk production of herds with low and middling yields; fluctuation of feed rations, yields, and cost of milk production of herds on test by months; daily averages per cow; development of yield of different breeds of milk-cows.]-pp.105-115; Consumption of raw materials in textile industry, by H. Joa.-pp.121-125; Land reform in Latvia, by A. Maldups. [Tables: Creation of settlers' farms; number of settlers' farms created on the lands expropriated by the State (1919-32). In %; holders of settlers' farms; inhabitants of settlers' farms; buildings on settlers' farms; distribution of cultivated area; number of horses; number of milk cows;



agricultural implements and machinery; crops of settlers' farms; invested capital.]-pp.138-146; Wheat growing and its future prospects, by M. Pill.-pp.201-207; Conditions and aims of pig-breeding, by A. Käbin.-pp.208-214; Tobacco consumption and smoking in Estonia, by V. Pikner. [Tables: Output of tobacco products, 1921-1934; daily average cigarette consumption, 1925-1934; imports of raw tobacco, 1926-1934; consumption of home grown tobacco, 1928-1934.]-pp.215-218; Flax cultivation and prospects, by H. Koiva. [Tables: Flax price, sown area and yield, 1923-1934; flax exports by sorts, 1930/31-1933/34; crop production costs in 1932/33 (rye, wheat, barley, potatoes, flax); total flax crop and production costs per hectare, 1926-1934; value and importance of flax exports.]-pp.266-272; Progress of dairy industry in 1934.-pp.272-276; Production costs in textile industry, 1929-32, by H. Joa.-pp.284-297; Application of the law of refundment of the indebtedness of farmers and fishermen, by R. Hübner.-pp.315-318; Rationalisation of economic utilization of fallows, by N. Rootsi.-pp.343-349; Organization of agricultural credit in Estonia, by V. Johanson.-pp.349-354; The earning capacity of farms, by V. Ojamaa.-pp.354-359.

Each number contains indexes of economic activity.

Majandusteated; weekly bulletin of the Institute of economic research, nr. 1, Jan. 8, 1935. Tallinn, 1935. 280.8 M28

Table of contents, titles of articles and table headings in Estonian and English.

This new weekly publication contains current notes and statistics of production, export, import and prices of commodities; data on industry and trade and finance; and information on economic happenings and trade negotiations in foreign countries.

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Compiled by M. I. Herb

Agricultural readjustment in the South - cotton and tobacco. A symposium.

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Alquières, Jules and others. L'agriculture dans l'évolution de la crise mondiale. (Agriculture in the evolution of the world crisis) 1933.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circular\*

354. The farm real estate situation, 1933-34, by B. R. Stauber...and M. M. Regan. 44pp. Apr. 1935.

Farmers' Bulletin\*

1088. Selecting a farm, by E. H. Thomson. 22pp. Issued Mar. 1926, rev. Mar. 1935.

Miscellaneous Publication\*

214. Workers in subjects pertaining to agriculture in state agricultural colleges and experiment stations 1934-35, by Mary A. Agnew. 124pp. Apr. 1935.

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147. Air-oven and water-oven methods specified in the United States official grain standards for determining the moisture content of grain. 2pp. Issued Apr. 1935.

Technical Bulletins\*

446. Yields of barley in the United States and Canada 1927-31, by H. V. Harlan... P. Russel Cowan... and Lucille Reinbach. 80pp. Mar. 1935.
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474. Marketing apples, by J. W. Park... and R. R. Pailthorp. 82pp. Apr. 1935. Bibliography, p. 81.

Addresses and Radio Talks of the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretary\*

Secretary Wallace

Common ground; address... before the Bowdoin institute of politics, Brunswick, Maine... April 17 [1935] 13pp., mimeogr.

\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



The issues behind the wheat referendum; remarks... broadcast during the National farm and home hour, May 23 [1935] 5pp., mimeogr.  
The Joseph plan in modern America; address... on the Washington Star radio forum, May 16, 1935. 12pp., mimeogr.  
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Under Secretary Tugwell

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National significance of recent trends in farm population; an address... before the Conference on population studies in relation to social planning... May 3, 1935. 12pp., mimeogr.  
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Assistant Secretary Wilson

In the third year; address... before Gallatin County farm bureau, Bozeman, Montana... June 4, 1935. 18pp., mimeogr.  
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Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Mimeographed)\*

Average annual prices received by farmers for agricultural commodities, 1934, with comparison. May 15, 1935. 26pp.  
Brief review, marketing Louisiana strawberries - 1935 season. [May 12, 1935] 4pp.  
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Cost of production of dry beans. Statistical data for 8 states, 1914 to 1934. Comp. from official sources by H. W. Hawthorne. May 1935. 34pp.  
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This survey was made under a Civil Works Project administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, assisted by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Iowa.

Tax delinquency of rural real estate in 19 Missouri counties, 1928-33. May 24, 1935. 12pp.

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Tentative standards for grades of slaughter lambs. Apr. 23, 1935. 9pp.

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The world cotton situation. Foreign cotton production (preliminary). Apr. 29, 1935. 147pp.

#### Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration\*

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Amendment adding article IX to the 1935 regulations pertaining to allotments and tax-exemption certificates under the cotton act of April 21, 1934. 4pp. (B. A. 219, amendment no. 1)

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Commodity information series. Milk leaflet no. 4. The Grand Rapids milk license. How it operates. License no. 69. 8pp. April 1935.

\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 30. License series - license no. 23. Amendment to marketing agreement for oranges and grapefruit grown in the states of California and Arizona and Amendment to license for shippers of oranges and grapefruit grown in the states of California and Arizona including a national stabilization plan. Amendment to agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture March 22, 1935. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, March 26, 1935. Amendment to license issued by the Secretary of agriculture, March 22, 1935. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, March 26, 1935. 4pp. (M-39 - Amendment no. 1)

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 44. License series - License no. 59. Amendments to marketing agreement and license for packers of California raisins. Amendments to marketing agreement approved and executed by the acting Secretary of agriculture, May 18, 1935. Effective May 22, 1935, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time. Amendments to License issued by the acting secretary of agriculture, May 18, 1935. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, May 22, 1935. 4pp. (Form M-64. Amendment no. 1)

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 58. License series - amended license no. 39. Marketing agreement for fresh asparagus grown in the state of California and amended license for handlers of fresh asparagus grown in the state of California. Marketing agreement approved and executed April 2, 1935, effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, April 3, 1935. Amended license issued April 2, 1935, effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, April 6, 1935. Issued April 2, 1935. 36pp. (M-54 as amended)

Marketing year, rate of processing tax, definitions, and conversion factors. 4pp. Mar. 30, 1935. (R. R. Series 1, no. 1)

1935 corn-hog contract administrative rulings (supplement no. 1 to C. H.-107) (Nos. 134 to 142) 6pp. Issued May 7, 1935. (C. H.-107a)

Puerto Rico tax fund order no. 3. Directing expenditure of \$42,000 for insular soil erosion survey. 2pp. Issued April 11, 1935. (P. R. T. F. O. no. 3)



- Puerto Rico tax fund order no. 4. Directing expenditure of \$2,250,000 for payments under Puerto Rico sugarcane production adjustment contract. 2pp. Issued April 24, 1935. (P. R. T. F. O. no. 4)
- Puerto Rico tax fund order no. 5. Directing expenditure of \$113,000 for experimentation in the propagation and breeding of tropical plants and studies of domestic animal parasites. 2pp. Issued April 24, 1935. (P. R. T. F. O. no. 5)
- Statistical data on the wheat production adjustment program for the fiscal year 1933-34. 35pp. Issued May 1935. (W-60)
- Suggested procedure for holding discussion meetings regarding the referendum on a proposed new wheat program for 1936 and succeeding years. 3pp. Issued April 15, 1935. (W-70)

#### Addresses (Mimeographed)\*

- The agricultural adjustment program in the wheat belt... by G. E. Farrell... Feb. 2, 1935. 2pp.
- Cotton and its problems; an address by Chester C. Davis... before the American cotton shippers' association, New Orleans... April 26 [1935] 19pp.
- Defending democracy; address of Chester C. Davis... before annual journalism week banquet, School of journalism, University of Missouri... May 3, 1935. 17pp.
- The issue in the wheat referendum; address by George E. Farrell... at Enid, Oklahoma, April 30, 1935. 14pp.

#### Radio Talks (Mimeographed)\*\*

- The amended commercial and breeder hatchery code; a radio interview between R. L. Cochran... and Morse Salisbury... May 6, 1935. 3pp.
- The farmers' tariff; address by Cully A. Cobb... April 27, 1935. 7pp.
- The issue in the wheat referendum, by George E. Farrell... May 16, 1935. 3pp.
- Land development program - objectives and organization, by Maurice M. Kelso... delivered May 17, 1935. 2pp.
- A plea for equality; by Chester C. Davis... April 13, 1935. 14pp.
- Progress of agricultural adjustment, by W. E. Byrd... May 20, 1935. 3pp.
- Progress of agricultural adjustment, by A. D. Stedman, May 27, 1935. 3pp.
- State crop-adjustment programs for the contracted acreage, by J. F. Cox. May 15, 1935. 2pp.

#### Miscellaneous (Mimeographed)\*\*\*

- Group discussion and the problems of farm young people, by Eugene Merritt. Mar. 1935. 15pp. (U. S. Dept of agriculture. Extension service. Extension service circular 212)  
Bibliography, pp.13-15.

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\*May be obtained from Office of Information, Press Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

\*\*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

\*\*\*Requests for this publication should be addressed to the office issuing it.



## STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

### Arkansas

Roberts, R. W. An analysis of the cost of pupil transportation in Arkansas. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 316, 31pp. Fayetteville. 1935.

This study is part of a research program on farm taxation and public expenditures conducted by the Dept. of Rural Economics and Sociology.

### California

California. Dept. of agriculture, Division of markets, Federal-state market news service. Jobbing prices at Los Angeles for certain fruits and vegetables, 1929-1934. 60pp., mimeogr. Los Angeles. [1935]

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Smythe, D. W. Statistics presented in connection with a proposed prorate for lemons produced in California. [11pp.] mimeogr. Berkeley. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. 1935.

### Connecticut

Clarke, G. B. Marketing Connecticut fruits and vegetables. Conn. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Econ. Digest for Conn. Agr. no. 60, pp.489-492. Storrs. Apr., 1935.

Connecticut. Board of milk control. Rules and regulations...revised to May 15, 1934. 24pp. Hartford. [1934]

A four page supplement has been issued, revision of February 10, 1935.

Connecticut. Dept. of agriculture. Biennial report of the Commissioner of agriculture for the fiscal period, July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1934. 93pp. Hartford. 1935.

Report of Bureau of Markets, pp.29-43.

Connecticut. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of markets. Statistical information pertaining to the marketing of agricultural products in Connecticut, 1934. 52pp., mimeogr. Hartford. 1935.

Davis, I. G., and Salter, L. A., Jr. Part-time farming in Connecticut. A preliminary survey. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 201, 47pp. Storrs. 1935.

### Florida

Florida. Dept. of agriculture, State marketing bureau. Ninth biennial report for period July 1, 1933 to March 1, 1935. 17pp. Jacksonville. 1935.



## Georgia

Westbrook, E. C. One-variety community cotton production. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 449, 20pp. Athens. 1935.

## Illinois

Bartlett, R. W. St. Louis milk problems with suggested solutions. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 412, pp.89-184. Urbana. 1935.

Topic headings are: Present milk consumption in St. Louis; Causes of low milk consumption in St. Louis; How St. Louis sales might be increased; Why prices to producers declined from 1929 to 1933; The basic-surplus price plan; Distributors gross handling margins; St. Louis milk market organizations; Present policies under the Federal milk license.

Illinois. Agricultural experiment station, Dept. of agricultural economics. Dairy marketing problems discussed at Farm and Home Week, University of Illinois, January 16, 1935. 21pp., mimeogr. Urbana. 1935.

Contents: Constructive competition versus monopoly and destructive competition in the farm production and marketing of milk, by R. W. Bartlett; What the Milk Market Administration under the AAA is doing to help Illinois farmers, by A. D. Lynch and F. L. Shipley; Should the distribution of milk be a public utility? by H. M. Gray; Problems of collective bargaining associations under the Milk Marketing Administration, by E. W. Tiedeman.

Illinois. Dept. of agriculture. Seventeenth annual report...July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934. 97pp. Springfield. [1935]

Division of Agricultural Statistics, pp.17-22; Division of Chicago Grain Inspection, pp.57-58; Division of East St. Louis Grain Inspection, pp.57-59; Division of Standardization and Markets, pp. 81-86.

## Indiana

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station. Twentieth annual report of the Creamery License division for the year ending March 31, 1934. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 208, 16pp. Lafayette. 1934.

Includes statistical data for dairy products and a list of licensed manufacturing plants in Indiana.

## Iowa

Bentley, R. C. The destination of Iowa's commercial oats. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 327, pp.339-391. Ames. 1935.

The second of a series dealing with the commercial movement of Iowa's corn and oat crops.

Parts I-III discuss the volume and origin, market movement, and seasonal movement of Iowa's commercial oats. Part IV contains data on destination of oats from representative counties (O'Brien, Pocahontas, Kossuth and Story) for the years 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1930-31.



Iowa. Agricultural college. Extension service. Iowa farm economist v. 1, no. 2. Ames. April 1935.

Partial contents: Iowa... key dairy state, by Albert Mighell, pp.3-5; Auctions are increasing, by E. L. Cady, pp.5-6; Piled-up taxes by R. C. Bentley, pp.6-8; Insurance companies get more land, by W. G. Murray, pp.9-11; Hog buying practices are improved, by I. W. Arthur, pp.11-12; Cost of production and the drift of prices, by J. A. Hopkins, pp.13-14; Hogs move northwest, by I. W. Arthur, pp.15-16; Compare your efficiency, by J. J. Wallace, p.16.

Murray, W. G., and Brown, W. O. Farm land and debt situation in Iowa, 1935. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 328, 32pp. Ames. 1935.

### Kansas

Kansas. Agricultural experiment station. Seventh biennial report... July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934. 147pp. Manhattan. 1934.

Studies in the economics of agriculture, pp.18-26.

Kansas. State board of agriculture. Kansas agricultural convention, 1935, containing the addresses, papers and discussions at the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Board, January 9-11, 1935. Kans. State Bd. Agr. Rept... for the quarter ending March, 1935. v. 54, no. 213, 115pp. Topeka. 1935.

Wright, B. W., and Rucker, V. M. The general economic situation - as it will affect agriculture in Kansas during the fall and winter of 1934-35. Kans. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 107, 2pp. Manhattan. Oct. 1934.

### Maine

Dow, G. F. Milk control board and Summary of brief presented at Milk Control Board Hearings at Bangor and Portland. Maine Agr. Col. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. Farm Econ. Facts, no. 20, pp.353-358, Orono. Apr. 1935.

Maine. Agricultural experiment station. Summary report of progress, 1934. Maine Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 377, pp.323-426. Orono. 1934.

Projects in agricultural economics reported are: An economic study of the dairy industry in Maine; An economic study of the potato industry in Maine; Local market conditions and requirements of agricultural products in Maine (except Aroostook County); Agricultural credit in Maine.

### Massachusetts

Massachusetts. Agricultural experiment station. Annual report for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1934. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 315, 84pp. Amherst. 1935.

Dept. of Agricultural Economics, pp.5-8; Dept. of Farm Management, pp.52-54.



Massachusetts. Dept. of agriculture, Division of markets. Monthly retail prices on certain food products compiled from Boston retail price reports, 1928-1934. 21pp., mimeogr. Boston [1935]

#### Michigan

Michigan. Dept. of agriculture. Crop report for Michigan, January, 1935. Annual crop summary, 1934 and crop statistics, 1924-34. 42pp. Lansing. 1935. In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Michigan. Dept. of agriculture. Sixth biennial report for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1933 and June 30, 1934. 130pp. Lansing. 1934. Division of Agricultural Statistics, pp.19-20, Bureau of Foods and Standards, pp.53-66; Bureau of Dairying, pp.67-83; Livestock statistics, pp.99-106.

Michigan. State college of agriculture. Agricultural economic facts for Michigan. no. 5. Lansing. April, 1935. Contents: Price relationships for agriculture continue to improve, by R. V. Gunn, pp.3-5; Increased crop acreage planned for 1935, by V. H. Church, pp.5-7; Cooperative marketing by Michigan farmers continues to expand, by Gifford Patch, Jr., pp.8-9; Costs of renewing the poultry flock, by T. F. Aylesworth, pp.9-10.

Wright, K. T., and Aylesworth, P. F. 1934 pullet and broiler production costs on 100 Michigan farms. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. M-126, 17pp., mimeogr. E. Lansing. 1934.

#### Minnesota

Hollands, H. F., and Koller, E. F. Minnesota cooperative creamery operation, 1931-1933. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext., Div. Farm Business Notes, no. 149, pp.1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1935.

Minnesota. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-first report... July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1934. 133pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934. Projects in agricultural economics, pp.92-94; Rural sociology, pp. 120-121.

Pond, G. A., and Ranney, W. P. Farm earnings and agricultural adjustments in southeastern Minnesota. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext., Div. Farm Business Notes, no. 148, 4pp., mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1935.

#### Missouri

Missouri. Agricultural experiment station. Efficient use of Missouri lands. 37pp., mimeogr. Columbia. [1935]

"The purpose of this publication is to bring together the more important maps and graphs illustrating phases of the land-use problem, together with...description of the maps... Mr. Glen T. Barton, Land Planning Consultant, is chiefly responsible for the preparation of the material."



Missouri. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service. Economic review and outlook for Missouri farmers, v. 1, no. 1, 12pp., mimeogr. Columbia. Jan. 1935.

A new state monthly periodical prepared by the Extension staff of the Agricultural Economics Department. It contains information on income, production, prices and cold storage holdings.

### Montana

Renne, R. R. Montana county organization, services, and costs. A study in county government with suggestions for its improvement. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 298, 119pp. Bozeman. 1935.

### Nebraska

Nebraska. State board of agriculture. Annual report...for the year 1934. 654pp. Lincoln. 1935.

Contains proceedings of the annual meeting, January 16-17, 1934 which include reports from state agricultural organizations.

### Nevada

Brennen, C. A. The public range and the livestock industry of Nevada. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 139, 19pp. Reno. 1935.

Includes data on receipts and costs on Nevada cattle ranches.

Scott, V. E., and Titus, Louis. Summary of family classification, farm privilege, and cash cost of living. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. News Bull. v.9, no.2, 9pp., mimeogr. Reno. 1935.

Contains data for 1934 on 41 families in Carson Valley, Walker River Valley, Newlands Project, Southern Nevada and Eastern Nevada.

### New Hampshire

New Hampshire University, Extension service. Subsistence gardens in New Hampshire, 1934. N. H. Univ. Ext. Serv. Ext. Circ. 164. [7pp.] Durham. 1935.

Estimated cost and value data are included.

### New Jersey

New Jersey. Agricultural experiment station. Fifty-fifth annual report... for the year ending June 30, 1934. 132pp. New Brunswick. [1935] Agricultural Economics (Report of the Director) pp.7-11.

### New York

Catherwood, M. F. County government in New York, N. Y. Cornell Agr. Col. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. 11pp., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1935.



Cornell University. College of agriculture, Dept. of agricultural economics and farm management. Preliminary report on the land utilization study [in counties] of New York, Ithaca. 1935.

This is issued in four parts as follows: Broome county, by S. W. Warren and T. E. LaMont, 8pp., mimeogr.; Chemung county, by T. E. LaMont, 11pp., mimeogr.; Chenango county, by H. S. Tyler, 16pp., mimeogr.; Tioga county, by S. W. Warren, 12pp., mimeogr. Attached to the data on Tioga county are four mimeographed pages relating to Tompkins county.

Hopper, W. C., and Pierce, C. W. Marketing and distribution of certain perishable farm products in the Lower Hudson Valley. N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 620, 37pp. Ithaca. 1934.

Includes analysis of the marketing practices of fruit and vegetable growers in Ulster, Dutchess and Orange counties; consumption of fruits, vegetables, poultry, and eggs in the summer hotels and boarding houses of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware counties; and the volume of these commodities handled by wholesale produce dealers and retail stores in the territory known as the Lower Hudson Regional Market District.

Hurd, T. N., Wiltse, O. M., and Miles, T. Tax delinquency in rural New York. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Col. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. 40pp., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1935.

Report submitted to the New York State Planning Board.

Metz, H. W. Local government and submarginal land. N. Y. State Planning Bd. Bull. 20, 24pp., mimeogr. Albany. 1935.

New York, Cornell University, College of agriculture. The preparation and use of rural property maps for assessment, tax collection, and other purposes. 9pp., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1935.

"This material has been prepared by M. F. Catherwood of the New York State College of Agriculture... and by H. C. Clark of the Wyoming county Property Map Project, Warsaw, N. Y."

New York (State) Perishable fruit commission. Report of the Temporary state commission to study the grading, packing, sale and distribution of perishable fruit in New York state, submitted March 15, 1934. 23pp. Albany. 1934.

At head of title: Legislative document (1934) no. 72. State of New York.

Thurrow, M. B. A study of selected factors in family life as described in autobiographies. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Memoir 171, 52pp. Ithaca. 1935.

## Ohio

Hauck, C. W. Fruits and vegetables received in trucks in the Columbus wholesale market, 1929-1934. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. of Rural Econ. Mimeogr. Bull. 80, 27pp. Columbus. 1935.

In cooperation with Ohio State Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Markets.



## Oklahoma

Duncan, O. D. Population trends in Oklahoma. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 224, 34pp. Stillwater. 1935.

## Rhode Island

Corbett, R. B. A study of the costs and returns from grading vegetables. R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 249, 47pp. Kingston. 1935.

Comparisons were made between the farm-packed and the highly-graded lots on farms during the years 1930 and 1931.

Hyre, F. M. Butterfat price differentials for fluid milk. R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 248, 18pp. Kingston. 1935.

"The purpose of this study was simply to help find the differential which, as nearly as possible, will give to the producers of both high-test and low-test milk returns that will be proportional to feed cost."

## Texas

Gabbard, L. P. Relative importance of intangible property in Texas. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 505, 15pp. College Station. 1935.

Gabbard, L. P. Tax delinquency on farm real estate in Texas. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 507, 24pp. College Station. 1935.

Includes data for the period 1928 to 1932.

## Washington

Hampson, C. C., and Landerholm, E. F. Cost of producing pears in Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 307, 24pp. Pullman. 1935.

The field records were obtained in the Yakima and Wenatchee districts during the summer of 1933 for the crop of 1932.

## West Virginia

Davis, H. B. Marketing of fruits and vegetables in West Virginia. 116pp. W.Va. Dept. Agr. [unnumbered] Bull. Charleston. [1935]

Gives marketing advice with U. S. standards for a number of fruits and vegetables.

Stelzer, R. O., and Thurston, L. M. Milk-distribution costs in West Virginia. I. A study of the costs incurred by 22 plants during 1933. West Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 266, 36pp. Morgantown. 1935.

## Wisconsin

Wisconsin. University. College of agriculture. Economic information for Wisconsin farmers, v. 6, no. 3. Wis. Agr. Col. Special Circ. 4pp. Madison. 1935.

Partial contents: A national sales control program for potatoes, by H. H. Bakken; The veal calf situation, by M. A. Schaars.



## PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

### Agrarianism

Owsley, Frank L. The pillars of agrarianism. Amer. Rev. 4(5):529-547. Mar. 1935.  
(Published in New York, N. Y.) Pam. Coll.

The writer sums up as follows: "The five pillars on which it would appear that an agrarian society must rest are: (1) The restoration of the people to the land and the land to the people by the Government purchasing lands held by loan companies, insurance companies, banks, absentee landlords, and planters whose estates are hopelessly incumbered with debt, and granting to the landless tenants, who are sufficiently able and responsible to own and conserve the land, a homestead of 80 acres with sufficient stock to cultivate the farm, and cash enough to feed and clothe the family one year; (2) The preservation and restoration of the soil by the use of fines and escheat, and by making land practically inalienable and non-mortgageable that is by restoring a modified feudal tenure where the state had a paramount interest in the land and could exact certain services and duties from those who possessed the land; (3) The establishment of a balanced agriculture where subsistence crops are the first consideration and the money crops are of secondary importance; (4) The establishment of a just political economy, where agriculture is placed upon an equal basis with industry, finance, and commerce; (5) The creation of regional governments possessed of more autonomy than the states, which will sustain the political economy fitted for each region, and which will prevent much sectional friction and sectional exploitation."

### Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Burton, C. S. The dilemma of AAA. Mag. Wall St. 56(2): 68-69, 98-100. May 11, 1935. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"If process taxes are dropped, farm subsidy ends. Without subsidy there can be no crop restriction. Without restriction lower prices impend." The writer discusses the dilemmas which the AAA faces in its cotton, corn-hog, wheat and tobacco programs. The writer also points out that "no system that man can devise is ever going to make farming a calling in which farmers accumulate profits, nor is there any system short of complete 'economic planning' that is ever going to take the joy and satisfaction out of the independent life of a true farmer, who places the right value on his kitchen garden, his orchard, his berry patch, his root cellar, smoke house, milk house, and all that goes therewith."

However, in spite of AAA's dilemmas, the writer concludes that in his opinion, "AAA is to survive, greatly extend its control and assume greater power with less responsibility."

Byrd, Harry F. Opposition to amendments to AAA. Vital Speeches of the Day 1(16) 488-491. May 6, 1935. (Published at 33 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Radio address over National Broadcasting System, April 22, 1935.



Can the farmer be saved? Christian Century, Apr. 17, 1935. pp. 503-505. (Published in Chicago, Ill.) Photostat.

Criticizes the Department of Agriculture for failing to face the farmer's problem frankly and for its "attempts to suppress inconvenient facts." The problem particularly referred to is the share cropper situation in the cotton belt. The Department is criticized for ignoring Norman Thomas' evidence and for "suppressing" Mary Conner Myer's report. The Embree report, the Bankhead tenancy bill, and the Government's policy of attempting to establish the farmer on good land of his own and of restoring his export markets, meanwhile controlling his output, are discussed.

The article is concluded as follows: "For the long future, however, isn't it time at least to begin to discuss what is to be done if the present basis of AAA and agricultural department hopes prove illusory? The basis of those hopes is that a restoration of export markets will dispose of the farmer's surplus at a profitable price. Lacking that, and lacking the intention to maintain the farmer indefinitely by subsidy, is not some form of land system other than that of individual holdings under individual control foreshadowed?

Casement, D. D. But he has lost his self-reliance. Rev. of Reviews 91(4):33-36. Apr., 1935. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"New Deal policies seem fundamentally unsound to this Kansas dirt farmer. Forced to disregard the dictates of common sense, he believes that farmers also have sacrificed their self-respect."

Davis, C. C. The farmer's income has increased. Rev. of Reviews 91(4):32, 36, 37, 64, 65. Apr. 1935. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act here presents a picture of the 1935 program, and what it is expected to accomplish.

[Davis, G. H.] Economic aspects of production control. Modern Miller 62(18): 17, 29. May 4, 1935. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

Address of the president of Davis-Noland Merrill Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, May 1 at Washington, D. C. Mr. Davis tells the Chamber of Commerce that the present agricultural policies have been proved fallacious, and suggests remedies.

Also published in Southwest. Miller 14(10): 21, 36. May 7, 1935; Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated 74(9): 345, 346. May 8, 1935.

Farm income - 1934. Results of reduced production and higher prices. Index 15(5):102-108. May 1935. (Published by the New York Trust Co., New York, N. Y.)

"It is thus apparent that while temporary relief has been accorded the farmer, this has been accomplished, in a considerable degree, at the expense of the balance of the population, not only because of the higher prices effected by the crop curtailment program but because of the processing taxes which have operated to the disadvantages of the processors affected and are, in the final analysis, special taxes on the necessities of the consumer. Moreover, the farmer is still far from attaining a basically healthy economic status. A greater demand for his products, through an increase in general purchasing power at home and abroad, is still the unachieved goal on which real agricultural prosperity is largely dependent."



Lauterbach, A. H. Working toward stability for the dairy industry. Ext. Serv. Rev. 6(1,2): 3-4. Jan.-Feb. 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

In this article, the Chief of the Dairy Section, A.A.A., tells of "Department cooperation with other agencies and dairy farmers in the removal of surplus dairy products and the distribution of these products to the unemployed. He also discusses the purchase of cattle in the drought area, the removal of diseased cattle and the indemnity paid, marketing agreements for evaporated milk and dry skim milk, and the fluid-milk licenses put into effect by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration." - Editor's note.

Manny, T. B. The conditions of rural life. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 40(6):720-728. May 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"The great drought, and, to a lesser extent, acreage adjustment measures, reduced the production of principal farm crops in terms of per-capita figures for the total population of the United States to the lowest level on record (1866-1934). Nevertheless, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's program, in combination with other factors, brought about a substantial increase in farm income and some improvements in the purchasing power of that part of the 1934 farm income available for family living. The improvement, however, was by no means uniform throughout the country. Farm families increased their purchases of consumption goods to some extent, but many families were so seriously involved in debts that they continued to use as much of the available cash as possible to reduce these pressing obligations. Rural social institutions apparently did not show as much improvement in 1934, because of the usual failure of their incomes to increase as promptly as and in proportion to gain in farm incomes, and because of the necessity of meeting debt payments that had prior claim over current expenditures." - Abstract, p. 720.

Morse, S. F. Farm prices and the consumer. Manufacturers Record 104(4):28, 68. Apr. 1935. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

An unfavorable analysis of the claim that the AAA program has succeeded in increasing the farmer's income.

O'Neal proves need for A.A.A. amendments. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Official News Letter 14(10): 1, 2, 3, 4. Apr. 25, 1935. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

"For the benefit of Farm Bureau members and for all other farmers, and in response to numerous requests for an official statement by the American Farm Bureau Federation on its position regarding the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and the amendments now pending in Congress, we present herewith a factual summary which proves the case for agriculture. Two months ago, formal briefs in behalf of the amendments to the Adjustment Act were presented before the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture by President O'Neal (and others) ... All these briefs, and accompanying extemporaneous remarks, are published in the official transcripts of the hearings held before the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture. The following statement by President O'Neal supplements his original brief and brings up to date the American Farm Bureau Federation's case for the amendments to the Adjustment Act." - Editor's note.



Putnam, G. M. Stabilizing New England agriculture. Bur. Farmer 10(8): 5, 15. Apr. 1935. (Published at 15 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

A discussion of the favorable influence of the A.A.A. on the agricultural situation in New England. The milk licenses, particularly the one for the Boston market, saved the situation for the farmers. The writer also describes the desperate straits of the potato growers and favors the proposed amendments to the AAA as a means for stabilizing the potato industry.

Wallace, H. A. Processing taxes and licensing are essential. Natl. Sphere 15(5): 13, 44. May 1935. (Published at the Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C.)

"Current political opposition to special levies and to the Administration's proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act is met by Secretary Wallace on very simple grounds. Do we want to abandon the whole Triple A program? If not, do we want to open up the Treasury to unlimited drains unanchored to revenue provisions?"

Zenzen, A. M. The A.A.A. and canners' sugar. Canning Age 16(5): 212, 218. Apr. 1935. (Published at 461 8th Ave., New York, N. Y.)

A brief explanation is given of the government's policy under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and "the practical effects which it will have upon those engaged in the handling of sugar." The three features of the new policy which are discussed are: production control, parity price and proper marketing conditions.

#### Agricultural Census - Germany

Die Land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Betriebe nach Zahl, Fläche und sonstigen Betriebsverhältnissen im Deutschen Reich, in den Ländern, Provinzen und Regierungsbezirken. Ergebnisse der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebszählung vom 16. Juni 1933. Wirtschaft und Statistik, 15. Jahrg. no. 4. 1935. Sonderbeilage. (Issued by Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Published by Verlag für Sozialpolitik, Wirtschaft und Statistik, Berlin, Germany.)

A summary of the outstanding results of the German agricultural census of June 16, 1933.

#### Agricultural Credit - France

Hazen, N. W. Agricultural credit in France. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(19): 509-533. May 13, 1935. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.) Also issued as a reprint.

Contains an account of the origin, development, organization, and operating activities of the two outstanding institutions that grant agricultural credit on a large scale in France, namely, the Crédit Agricole Mutuel and the Crédit Foncier de France. "The former is 40 years old and operates with the aid and under the control of the French Government, whereas the latter is an institution of a semi-private nature established some 80 years ago. It operates with its shareholders' and bondholders' funds, although under State supervision. The Crédit Agricole Mutuel, which is a cooperative credit organization, operates solely for the use of agriculturists... The Crédit Foncier de France, which started with a view to lending money on real estate of both rural and urban nature, specializes at the present time in loans on real estate of an urban type,



although it has not ceased to make loans to farmers."

The system of "warrantage agricole", established by law of April 30, 1906, is explained. It allows the French farmer to use his agricultural products as security for loans. These products may remain in his own possession or they may be stored with a third party. Other features connected with the use of the warrant in French agriculture are listed, and it is pointed out that the successful operation of the system has depended to a large extent on the type of products used as security.

Tables show the credit operations of the Crédit Agricole Mutuel from its origin to 1933, the loans made on agricultural warrants by all French credit institutions as compared with those made by the Crédit Agricole Mutuel, 1925-1933, types of loans made by the Crédit Agricole Mutuel on agricultural warrants and products on which these loans were made, 1925-1933, and the nature of mortgage loans granted by the Crédit Foncier de France, 1853 to 1929.

#### Agricultural Indebtedness - India

Agricultural indebtedness in India: The Bhavnagar scheme. Internatl. Labour Rev. 31(4): 554-566. Apr. 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

This article is in three main parts: Agricultural indebtedness in India; The Bhavnagar scheme (agricultural indebtedness and its causes, the Bhavnagar remedy); Other governmental measures in India.

The main feature of this scheme "and the one that has aroused most outside interest, was the plan for liquidating the peasants' debts. In addition, legislative provision was made for protecting the peasantry in the future from the grosser kinds of victimisation practised by the sowcars. Finally, a programme was adopted with a view to fostering municipal autonomy in the villages and, in general, to infusing new life and spirit into the village communities."

#### Agricultural Indebtedness - Latvia

Dzelzitis, Hugo. L'endettement de l'agriculture lettone et l'action de la Banque Agraire de l'État Letton. Bureau International Agraire. Bulletin 1: 10-19. Jan., 1935. (Published in Prague, Czechoslovakia.)

An account of agricultural indebtedness in Latvia and of the measures adopted for its relief by the State Agricultural Bank.

#### Agricultural Policy - India

Agricultural policy in India. Conditions in Travancore. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 53(10): 296-298, Mar. 11, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

Summarizes two speeches, one by the Viceroy of India to the Indian Legislative Assembly on January 24, 1935, and the other made to both Houses of the Travancore Legislature on January 28, 1935 by the President.



The Viceroy spoke of the imminent beginning of work on marketing surveys of certain main groups of agricultural commodities and of a study to be made of existing markets. Special attention is to be devoted to the dairy industry.

The outstanding problem in Travancore was shown to be relief of agricultural indebtedness and various proposals were made to deal with the question. Minor irrigation works and other public works schemes have been suggested for the relief of unemployment.

#### Agricultural Policy - New France

Thomas, H. M. Agricultural policy in New France. Agr. Hist. 9(1): 41-60. Jan. 1935. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901 South Bldg., 13th St. and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

#### Agricultural Policy - Sweden

Gruschwitz, Ernst. Die schwedische agrarpolitik in den krisenjahren 1929-1934. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 19(4): 664-685. 1935. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

An account of Sweden's attempt to protect her agriculture from the results of the depression. These include among others organization, price increases, market regulation, the granting of credits, and the control of import and export. Grain, milk and dairy products, meat and slaughter cattle have been affected.

#### Agricultural Policy and the Extension Service

Warburton, C. W. What has extension to contribute to an agricultural policy? Ext. Serv. Rev. 6(1 and 2): 1-2. Jan.-Feb. 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

In this article Mr. Warburton outlines "what extension has to contribute to an agricultural policy. He recommends a searching and honest appraisal of the situation and a careful analysis of recent extension activities as a basis for determining how extension efforts may be adapted to the new trends and policies with the least friction and loss." - Editor's note.

#### Agricultural Production - Germany

K., K. Some possibilities open to Germany of providing herself with the supplies she needs by an adjustment of her agricultural production. Hamburg World Economic Archives. Bulletin no. 4, pp.10-13. Dec. 15, 1934. (Published by Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv, Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

It is pointed out that the solution of Germany's agricultural problem consists not merely in increasing the agricultural output but still more in adjusting agricultural production to the requirements of the population. "It is evident... that the cardinal feature of the whole problem is the question of producing at home a sufficient quantity of fats... It may be said that the solution of the problem of how to improve the fat



supplies of Germany must be mainly sought in the domain of stock-breeding." To cover the existing shortage of fats, carbohydrates, and proteins in Germany from 15 to 20 percent of the area now used for the cultivation of grain would be required, according to recent calculations. It is also suggested that wheat and maize production be increased.

- Zi. The "Production Campaign" in Germany. Hamburg World Economic Archives. Bulletin no. 4, pp. 7-10. Dec. 15, 1934. (Published by Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv, Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

It is shown that the demand for increased agricultural production is justified by the decreased importation of raw materials and by the loss of a large part of the world's markets for Germany's normal industrial excess production. To dispose of that production in the home market would necessitate increased purchasing power on the part of the German farmers which could be acquired by increased production. There is also a national need for Germany to be able to exist independently of supplies received from abroad because of her geographical position in the centre of Europe. An investigation of Germany's production and import of agricultural products shows that she could probably produce 75 percent of her requirements. "As it has been pointed out that an 85% supply would be better than a 100% supply, it follows that the aims of the 'production campaign' must, of course, be to increase existing production in general by 10% or at most by 15% but that - in addition - it must concern itself far more largely with a more satisfactory adjustment of the figures applicable to individual products."

#### Agricultural Production - Scotland

- Shaul, J. R. H. Changes in the volume of the agricultural output of Scotland. Roy. Statis. Soc. Jour. (n.s.) 98(1): 134-139. 1935. (Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Accompanied by five tables which show: computed variation in the volume and average value of the agricultural output of Scotland, 1925 and 1930; volume of the produce sold off farms in Scotland valued at 1925 and 1930 average values respectively; relative price levels of the quantities sold off farms in Scotland in 1925 and 1930; percentage distribution by volume of principal groups of agricultural produce; changes in volume of the agricultural output of Scotland, 1925 and 1930.

#### Agricultural Relief - Australia

- Agricultural rehabilitation in Australia. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 53(10): 298-299. Mar. 11, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

Federal legislation passed in December, 1934 provided £ 4,000,000 for the assistance of wheat farmers. The money is to be distributed for the payment of a bounty of 3d. a bushel to be paid on marketable wheat delivered for sale; for advances to the States for the payment to farmers of about 3s. an acres sown to wheat; and for assistance to farmers who have suffered hardships from drought, locusts, etc.

A second relief measure is the creation of an Australian Agricultural Council "(1) to arrange the mutual exchange of information regarding



agricultural production and marketing; (2) to work for the improvement of quality and the maintenance of high-grade standards of products; (3) to consider organised marketing of agricultural products; (4) to promote the adoption of uniform policy on external marketing problems, particularly those pertaining to the negotiation of inter-Empire and international agreements; (5) to consult in regard to proposals for the grant of financial assistance to agricultural industries; (6) to consider questions submitted to it by a new Standing Committee on Agriculture of the Federal Parliament."

The third measure is the granting of funds to the States to enable them to make loans to farmers for the payment of their debts on a composition basis.

### Agricultural Research

Edwards, E. E. The need of historical materials for agricultural research. Agr. Hist. 9(1): 3-11. Jan. 1935. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Bldg., 13th St. and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

"This article is an expansion of statements in the writer's papers on the same subject in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Yearbook for 1932, p.197-200, and in Agricultural Library Notes, 8:185-188 (December 1933)."

### Agriculture - China and Japan

"Good earth" and bad management. People's Tribune (n.s.) 8(5): 288-292. Mar. 1, 1935. (Published at 299 Szechuen Road and 103 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.)

The writer comments first on an "interesting article, published in the last issue of this journal dealing with agricultural conditions and problems" in China and Japan, by Mr. Kann, names the points on which they are not in agreement, and then reviews agricultural conditions and problems in Japan and China.

### Agriculture - Regulation and Control

Rowe, J. W. F. Artificial control schemes and the world's staples, Index 10(112): 75-89. Apr. 1935. (Published by Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden)

"The purpose of this article is to attempt a brief survey of the nature and extent of this comparatively recent development [of artificial control schemes], of the record of such schemes to date, and of the conclusions which this record suggests in regard to the proper functions and sound conduct of such schemes in the near future."

### Agriculture - Regulation and Control - Great Britain

Stamp, Sir Josiah. Regulated industry. Vital Speeches of the Day 1(17): 526-532. May 20, 1935. (Published at 33 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Speech delivered at the monthly luncheon of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce, April 29, 1935.

British efforts at regulation of agriculture are dealt with on pp. 530-532.



- Agriculture - Regulation and Control - New Zealand

Regulation of agriculture in New Zealand. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 53(10): 299. Mar. 11, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

The Agriculture (Emergency Powers) Act of November 13, 1934 provides for the establishment of an "Executive Commission of Agriculture with power to regulate the production and marketing of agriculture products and to co-ordinate the work of the various Control Boards and other authorities exercising powers in relation to the agricultural industry in New Zealand... The Act widens the powers of the Dairy Board to enable it to deal with all matters affecting the dairy industry, including local and export marketing."

Agriculture - United States

Muzzey, D. S., and Miller, P. D. The decline of American agriculture. Amer. Observer 4(31): 8. Apr. 15, 1935. (Published by the Civic Education Service, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

Discusses the great period (1900-1920) of agricultural prosperity, the rapid expansion of agriculture, the changes which affected the farmer adversely, how the present situation differs from that of past agricultural depressions, and a problem which must eventually be faced. This problem is "to find a way to distribute to the people the agricultural as well as the industrial products which our present-day economy is capable of giving u

American Journal of Sociology

American Journal of Sociology, v. 40, no. 6, May 1935, pp. 711-828. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

The following is quoted from the Foreword on p. 711:

"For a number of years the editors of the American Journal of Sociology have been publishing in May a record and analysis of social changes of the preceding year. Last year the regularity of this procedure was broken by publishing, instead, an account of the outstanding events of the New Deal... The burst of activities begun in 1933 continued through 1934. While other trends were somewhat over-shadowed, yet the New Deal was seen more clearly as a phase in the effort toward recovery. In the spring of 1935 depression and recovery as social phenomena comprise our thought, rather than the birth of any new social movement... The beginnings of recovery have... been under way for a year and a half or two years. It is possible, therefore, to examine the effects of depression and recovery on a number of significant social trends. Such is the attempt in the following pages."

Partial contents: Movements of population, by Warren S. Thompson, pp. 713-719; The conditions of rural life\*, by T. B. Manny, pp. 720-728; Incidence upon the negroes\*, by Charles S. Johnson, pp. 737-745; The relief situation, by T. C. McCormick and Clark Tibbitts, pp. 755-763; Economic and political radicalism\*, by Maynard C. Krueger, pp. 764-771; Community organization, by Jesse Frederick Steiner, pp. 788-795; Indexes of social trends and their fluctuations, by William F. Ogburn, pp. 822-828.

Articles starred (\*) have also been noted elsewhere in this list.



### Budget, Federal - United States

Byrd, H. F. Scuttling the Federal budget. Nation's Business 23(5): 15-16, 85. May 1935. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

Critical of the two-budget system of the present Administration and of using emergency appropriations for nonemergency purposes.

### Calf Skins - Export Bounty - Irish Free State

Export bounty on calf skins. Irish Trade Jour. 10 (1): 19. Mar. 1935. (Published by Stationery Office, Dublin, Irish Free State.)

"As from April 1, 1935, an export bounty at the rate of 12s. 6d. per skin will be payable in respect of calf skins examined before export by an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture and found to have the two forelegs attached. The weight in respect of the skin and forelegs must not exceed 18 lbs."

### Civil Service - United States

Key, V. O., Jr. Methods of evasion of civil service laws. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 15(4): 337-347. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Austin, Tex.)

The material presented in this article was used in "a slightly different form as a part of the author's doctoral dissertation at the University of Chicago, 1934."

### Coffee - Belgian Congo

Coffee production in Belgian Congo. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 68(3): 195-196. Mar. 1935. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

"This staple, although indigenous in various varieties in the country, took its beginnings from 1885 and since 1930 has assumed a notable commercial importance - Aid to the industry is given by the Government - Labor being trained."

### Coffee - Export Bounty - Brazil

Brazil coffee bonus for Chile. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 68(3): 217. Mar. 1935. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

"The Departamento Nacional do Café ... in an official statement (no. 241) of January 22, 1935, grants to coffee exporters in Brazil a bonus in kind of 40 per cent on all quantities of Brazil coffee shipped to Chile, there being excepted from this, however, such coffees as are shipped to Magallanes (Punta Arenas) and the territory of Aysan."

### Collectivization - U.S.S.R.

Collective farms in the Soviet Union. Standard rules. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(1): 37-44. Apr. 1, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

A standard constitution for the principal form of collective farms was promulgated on February 17, 1935. A translation of the text is given.



Model constitution for agricultural "Artels". Russian Economic Notes 294: 1-6. Apr. 15, 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

"For Industrialization, February 18, 1935."

A "model constitution for agricultural 'artels' (voluntary cooperative associations with a common objective) [which] was adopted by the second All-Union Congress of collective farm workers, and was confirmed by the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the Communist Party on February 17, 1935."

### Commodities as Inflation Hedge

Burton, C. S. Commodities as inflation hedge. Although statistical positions of great staples show improvement, large stocks militate against rising prices. Mag. Wall St. 56 (13): 723-725, 752, 753. Apr. 13, 1935. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Commodities considered are cotton, silk, rayon, wheat, corn, copper, and rubber.

### Cooperation

A review of co-operative progress. Producer 14(4): 111-115. Apr. 1935. (Published at 1, Balloon St., Manchester, Eng.)

A review of co-operative progress during the last twenty-five years. Charts on pp.114-115 illustrate the growth of the movement.

### Cooperation - Austria

Tcherkinsky, M. Agricultural co-operation in Austria. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociology [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(1-3): 16-39, 77-92, 117-128. Jan., Feb., Mar. 1935. (Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

In 11 parts: 1. Agrarian and economic development in Austria; 2. The legal basis of the co-operative organisations; 3. Principles of the audit of co-operative societies; 4. The General Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies; 5. The credit societies (savings and loans banks); 6. Central Clearing Bank (Girozentrale); 7. Co-operative dairies; 8. Co-operative societies for breeding and sale of live stock; 9. Co-operative marketing societies for purchase and sale; 10. Miscellaneous agricultural co-operative societies; 11. Direct economic relations between the agricultural co-operative societies and the consumers' co-operative societies.

### Cooperation - Literature - China

Fong, H. D. Cooperative literature in China. Nankai Social and Econ. Quart. 8(1): 131-155. Apr. 1935. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China.)

"Notes and memoranda" on the cooperative literature in China today are followed by a briefly annotated list of 110 publications. These "include 33 books and pamphlets, 18 periodicals and 59 selected periodical articles which for the present purpose may be summed up under the following headings: history and statistics, provincial developments, types of societies, practices, education and legislation."



## Cooperation - United States

Cooperative Journal 9(2): 65-96. Mar.-Apr. 1935. (Published at 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Exemptions of farmers' cooperatives from certain federal taxes, by John Wright, pp. 69-71; Crusading cooperation, by Gordon H. Ward, pp. 72-74; Loan operations of the Springfield bank for cooperatives during 1934, by G. W. Lamb, pp. 76-78; Cooperatives must be based on good economics, by Chris L. Christensen, pp. 79-82; What's new in livestock cooperation, by Charles A. Ewing, pp. 84-86.

Guard, S. R. Could co-operatives co-operate? Breeder's Gazette 10(5): 7, 14, 16. May 1935. (Published in Spencer, Ind.)

"Annual meeting of Nat'l Livestock Marketing Ass'n recalls the design, objective and progress of the farmer controlled agencies."

## Cotton

Cotton dominated by AAA uncertainties; exports and mill activity lower. Annalist 45(1161): 595, 596. Apr. 19, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

This is one of the articles in the Annalist's Review and Business Forecast Number for the first quarter of 1935.

Garside, A. H. World cotton prospects. World Trade 7(4): 52-54. Apr. 1935. (Published at 38, Cours Albert 1<sup>er</sup>, Paris, France.)

A discussion of the regulation of cotton, Regarding the restriction policy of the United States Mr. Garside says: "As to efforts to balance supply and demand by restriction of production, developments to date make it clear that if the United States alone continues to pursue this policy the ultimate result will be that foreign countries will increase their output by an amount offsetting the decrease in America, and foreign spinners can and will substitute foreign cottons for American. When and if that occurs, the world price for cotton will doubtless be no different from what it would have been if the United States had continued to contribute its normal share of the world crop."

[Mancunian] What price American? Effect of drop on Indian cotton. Manchester Guardian Com. 30 (769): 212. Mar. 15, 1935. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., 3, Cross St., Manchester, 2, Eng.)

The author discusses the effect of the recent sharp fall in price of American cotton on the production of cotton in other countries.

Mayer, R. J. Wanted - a national cotton policy. Nation's Business 23(5): 20-22, 70, 71, 72, 73. May 1935. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

Discusses the present cotton situation, the need for a national cotton policy, and three possible courses which are open: "First, the cotton cloth must be cut exactly to fit domestic proportions - the nationalistic argument. Second, restriction ideas must be thrown out and unlimited production at a world price must again be witnessed - a survival of the fittest and the old internationalistic argument. Third, and this



course seems to be gaining support in both trade and official circles, is a possible variation of the domestic allotment scheme - what Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has been fond of terming 'the middle road.'"

Norris, P. K. Factors affecting the production of cotton in foreign countries. Mid-So. Cotton News 12(9): 5. Apr. 1935. (Published at Memphis, Tenn.)

"Address, Eighth Annual Cooperative Marketing School, Extension Service, University of Arkansas, College of Agriculture, Little Rock, Arkansas, March 6, 1935."

#### Cotton - Argentina

Castro, A. M. Apuntes sobre política algodonera Argentina. Argentine Republic, Ministerio de Agricultura de la Nacion, Almanaque 8: 488-490. 1933. (Published in Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Notes on the Argentine cotton policy.

Review of the Argentine raw cotton industry since 1931. The policies, activities, and possible services of the Ministry of Agriculture are mentioned.

Cotton cultivation. Increased area. Rev. of the River Plate 78(2256): 24. Mar. 8, 1935. (Published at Calle Bartolomé Mitre 427, Buenos Aires, Argentina. U. S. Agents, S. S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Gives statistics taken from a report of the Department of Rural Economy and Statistics to the Minister of Agriculture, showing area, production, and yield of cotton annually from 1928/29 to 1933/34; production and export of fibre from 1928/29 to 1933/34, and the quantities of seed produced and utilized from 1928/29 to 1932/33.

Same figures with others on cotton ginning in Gaceta Algodonera 11(133): 17-19. Feb. 28, 1935.

Ha sido presentado un proyecto para la creación de una comisión nacional del algodón en el país. Gaceta Algodonera 11(134): 20. Mar. 31, 1935. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

Attention is called to a bill introduced by González Macedo to establish a National Cotton Commission to control the production and marketing of cotton in Argentina.

#### Cotton - Bounty - Australia

Raw cotton bounty. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 134(1999): 547-548.

Mar. 28, 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

A Proclamation of January 23 fixes February 1, 1935 as the date of commencement of the Raw Cotton Bounty Act, 1934. The rates of the bounty to be paid are given for each of the years from 1935 to 1939.

#### Cotton - Brazil

Clark, David. Cotton growing in Brazil. Textile Bull. 47(25): 27, 42.

Feb. 21, 1935. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

Tables give acreage, production, yield, price, and consumption of cotton in Brazil for recent years.



The contemplated cotton council. Wileman's Brazilian Rev. 27(9): 4. Mar. 4, 1935. (Published at Rua Theophilo Ottoni, 41, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

A bill has been introduced into the Federal Assembly to provide for the establishment of a National Cotton Council to improve the cotton growing industry in Brazil and to regulate domestic and foreign trade in cotton. It is proposed to make loans to cotton growers to improve their crops, and to impose a maximum tax of 1\$200 per standard bale for the maintenance of the Cotton Council.

Lyra, Juvencio. O Brasil e a situacao mundial do algodao. Algodao 1(2): 11-14. Dec. 1934. (Published in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

Brazil and the world cotton situation, 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Raymond, Allen. Plowing down to Rio. New Outlook 165(4): 11-15.

Apr. 1935. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

A review of the American cotton export situation and the increasing competition of other producing countries, especially Brazil. Government policies are criticized.

Xavier, Raphael. Posicao economica do algodao. Algodao 2(1): 10-12.

Jan. 1935. (Published in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Review of world cotton production since 1924, and Brazilian prospects.

#### Cotton - China

Cotton industry in 1934. Chinese Econ. Jour. 16(2): 149-163. Feb. 1935.

(Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Shanghai, China.)

Volin, L. The progress of Chinese cotton production. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(19): 469-484. May 6, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

The article is "based in part on reports from O. L. Dawson, American Agricultural Commissioner at Shanghai. This statement, in substantially the same form, is included in a preliminary report on Foreign Cotton Production issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on April 29, 1935."

The writer's conclusion follows: "China, with the exception of a few years of very low prices, has not been an important market for American cotton. With an increased tariff on foreign cotton, increasing cotton production, a gradual shift to better qualities of domestic cotton, and the present level of prices for American, there is little likelihood that China will take large quantities of American cotton in the near future. In fact it is not improbable that the trend in cotton production in China will continue upward and that she may within a comparatively few years become self-sufficient so far as raw cotton is concerned. But if a long period of tranquillity should occur in China, accompanied by political and financial stabilization, and economic reforms with a consequent improvement of the standard of living of the Chinese people and increased consumption of cotton goods, particularly those made of yarn of finer counts, raw cotton consumption in China may continue somewhat above Chinese production. The possibility of a direct competition of Chinese with American



cotton outside of China is uncertain, but not impossible, particularly in Japan. The last decade, however, witnessed indirect competition with American cotton through the displacement of imported yarn and cloth in China by domestic products as well as through the increased exports of Chinese yarn and cloth. In all probability this process will continue during the next few years."

A number of statistical tables and one chart accompany the article.

#### Cotton - Crop Restriction Policy - United States

Backman, Jules, and Jackson, A. L. Cotton control plan booming South's sales. Sales Mangt. 35(12): 570, 572. Dec. 1, 1934. (Published at 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The authors discuss the present cotton situation from the point of view of the South's purchasing power and conclude that "the cotton industry will receive no long term increase in purchasing power... The moral of this analysis is to concentrate immediate sales campaigns in the cotton sections ... and not to be too sanguine about the follow-up possibilities in the future."

Eagle, J. H. A congressman gives warning and a suggestion. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 36(12): 44. Mar. 23, 1935. (Published at 3116-3118 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

A brief summary of the purposes and achievements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Bankhead Acts, reasons why the author opposes their permanent continuation, and an outline of his bill, H.R. 5579, to substitute a domestic allotment plan as a permanent cotton law.

Kahle, H. V. Regimentation of industry. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 36(9): 5, 12. Mar. 2, 1935. (Published at 3116-3118 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Analyses of bills introduced to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, showing their effect upon the ginning and oil milling industry.

Miller, Dale. A Texas policy for recovery. Tex. Weekly 11(17): 6-7. Apr. 27, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

"Dale Miller, in Georgia attending the Atlanta Policy Conference as a delegate from Texas, explains what the Dallas delegation is recommending to solve cotton problems."

In this report Mr. Miller said: "Economic nationalism as emphasized in the New Deal cotton control program may well go down in history as one of the greatest follies of this confused age." Following this statement the failures of the program are enumerated. It is held that "policies of economic nationalism must be supplanted by a program of patient international cooperation."

Patch, B. W. Cotton exports and crop reduction. Editorial Research Reports 2(14): 243-259. Oct. 12, 1934. (Published at 1503 Twenty-first St., N.W. Washington, D. C.)

Bibliographical foot-notes.

A study of the agricultural adjustment program and Bankhead control, including a brief history of United States acreage and production from the time of the Civil War, with emphasis on the period from 1921 to date. The effects of recent high prices and acreage reduction on American cotton



exports are discussed, and examples from the experiences of the British and Brazilian governments in their attempts to restrict production of rubber and coffee are given.

Smith, H. C. AAA and the Bankhead Bill. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 45 (6): 3-5. Feb. 1935. (Published at 161 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.)  
The effect of these acts on ginner is discussed.

Todd, J. A. American cotton legislation. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 12(2): 103-110. Apr. 1935. (Published at 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, Eng.)  
Supplement to an article, entitled "Finance, America, and Cotton Prices," in the January 1934 issue.

White, E. D. The government's cotton program. Cotton Digest 7(21): 7-10. Mar. 2, 1935. (Published at 702 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)  
Paper delivered before Institute of Public Affairs, Arnold Foundation, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, January 31-February 1, 1935.  
The program developed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Bankhead Act is described.

#### Cotton - McDonald Domestic Allotment Plan

McDonald, J. E. Planning ahead for agriculture. Cotton Digest 7(24): 16-17. Mar. 23, 1935. (Published at 702 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)  
The Commissioner of Agriculture of Texas outlines his domestic allotment plan for cotton.

McDonald, J. E. Subsidy for cotton production rather than destruction. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 6(7): 11, 33. Apr. 1935. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)  
Description of the McDonald domestic allotment plan.

#### Cotton - Madras Presidency

Duraiswami, S. V. Combined report on the investigations into the finance, sowings and marketing of cultivator's cotton in the Tirupur tract, Madras Presidency (season 1932-33). Agr. and Live-stock in India 5(1): 18-33. Jan. 1935. (Published by Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, India)

#### Cotton - Prices

Clayton, W. L. When is a price pegged? Natl. Sphere 15(5): 9-12. May 1935. (Published at the Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.)  
"March 11, when the cotton market broke despite the loan peg, marked the beginning of the end of the present cotton-control program of the AAA. Futile to attempt to fix a world cotton price. Meantime, America is losing her production, her markets and her artificial price level as well. South begins to rub her eyes and wonder what has happened.. She may have been selling out her business on the instalment plan, taking benefits in return for capital."



Slater, W. H. Forecasting raw cotton prices. VII.- The use of percentages for method "B". Textile Weekly 15(367):291-292, 294, Mar. 15, 1935. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, Eng.)

Slater, W. H. Forecasting raw cotton prices. VIII.-Putting method "B" percentages back into the market. Textile Weekly 15(372): 431. Apr. 19, 1935. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, 3, Eng.)

#### Cotton - Processing Tax - United States

Merritt, C. L. Analysis of the processing tax. Cotton Digest 7(29): 11-12. Apr. 27, 1935. (Published at 702 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

The author concludes that the processing tax has the effect of decreasing consumption of American cotton, and that it is a sales tax on a necessity of life.

Moore, Frederick. The processing tax on cotton is direct levy on mills and employees. Textile Bull. 47(25): 8-9, 58-60. Feb. 21, 1935. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

#### Cotton - Utilization

Grayson, R. V. New cotton uses. Manufacturers Rec. 104(4): 32, 64. Apr. 1935. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

The use of cotton for insulation purposes is discussed in this article. According to the author "it is believed that the use of cotton in insulation will contribute immensely to the relief of the cotton surplus now existing." The writer also states that the "potential market for cotton insulations is estimated at 15,800,000 bales. A consumption of cotton of this proportion would require several years and would mean the employment in manufacture, production and distribution of approximately 1,000,000 people."

#### Cotton Industry and Silver Prices

Cotton industry and silver. Statist 125(2984): 730. May 4, 1935. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Comment on a memorandum prepared by the English Master Cotton Spinners' Association for presentation at the International Cotton Congress at Rome. The idea that the high prices for silver help the cotton industry is questioned.

#### Cotton Textile Industry

Comstock, Alzada. Revolt of the cotton textiles. The mill owners' case against the processing tax, and what New England needs. Barron's 15(20): 7, 10. May 20, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Supplementing a recent review in Barron's of the New England cotton-textile industry's battle of protest against the Administration, it is here shown that Washington's answer, the newly-formed Cabinet Committee, has not provided the solution to the industry's problems. Besides pointing out the millowners' side, Professor Comstock frankly discusses New England's need of depending more on other than the textile industries."  
-Editorial note.



Hinrichs, A. F. Wage rates and weekly earnings in the cotton-textile industry, 1933-34. Monthly Labor Rev. 40(3): 612-625. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor.)

"Cotton textiles is still one of the lowest paid industries in the country in spite of the fact that, since the adoption of the cotton textile code, average hourly earnings have been increased more in the manufacture of cotton goods than in any other industry except men's furnishings. The study of wage rates and weekly earnings in the cotton-textile industry, 1933-34, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reveals that the adoption of the industrial code for the cotton-textile industry resulted in raising hourly and weekly earnings in most of the occupations, but reduced considerably differentials based upon skill. The wage provisions of the code were found to have been generally observed." -p.v.

Lexus, Max. The cotton textile crisis. Present adverse position of industry calls for long-range planning. Barron's 14(17): 7. Apr. 29, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

On the situation in the New England cotton textile industry which is said to be threatened by three major dangers: the wage differences between North and South; the processing tax; and Japanese competition in the United States cotton textile market. An investigation into cotton imports has been ordered by the President.

Lockwood, William W., Jr. Japanese cotton goods in the American market. Far East. Survey 4(8): 57-61. Apr. 24, 1935. (Published by Fortnightly Research Service, American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

### Cotton Trade

Ashton, John. Danger faces cotton. Country Gent. 105(5): 12, 86, 87, 90. May 1935. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The writer after a visit to various European textile centers gives his impressions of the causes for the decline in American cotton exports.

Garside, A. H. Must King Cotton abdicate? Savings Bank Jour. 15(11): 5-6, 55. Jan. 1935. (Published at 274 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The author discusses the government cotton policy and the competition of foreign growths.

Miller, Dale. Is world trade vital to the whole South? Tex. Weekly 11(18): 4-5. May 4, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

"Some feel that greater dependence of Texas on world market [for cotton] should cause South to concentrate on domestic problem, but Dale Miller explains why tasks are the same."

Mr. Miller writes in conclusion: "There seems to be no escape from the conclusion that a restoration of world markets is indispensable to recovery - and the task of bringing about the restoration of those markets is a task in which the entire South should solidly unite."







## Economic Conditions - Japan

Japan. Recent economic and industrial development. Index 15(5): 85-94.

May 1935. (Published by the New York Trust Co., New York, N. Y.)

Reviews the production and industry, banking, national finances and public debt, foreign trade and balance of international payments of Japan.

## Economic Policy - Australia and New Zealand

Recovery measures in Australia and New Zealand; a critical review. Econ. Rec. 11:1-180. Mar. 1935, supp. (Published at the Melbourne University Press, Carlton, N. 3, Victoria)

According to the Foreword the papers published in this supplement to the Economic Record were read before Section G of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science at its biennial meeting in Melbourne in January, 1935. Although the papers do not give a complete review of economy policy in these countries for recent years, some of the most significant features of this policy are discussed.

Contents: Competition and control, by J. B. Brigden, pp.3-13 ("The object of this address is not to consider the alternative merits of competition and control, but their future evolution as concurrent forces in the economic system."); Commonwealth grants to states, by R. C. Mills, pp.14-32 ("The purpose of this paper is to discuss to what extent economic analysis can be of assistance in the problem of discovering a principle or principles upon which the Commonwealth might act in granting assistance to the States"); Notes on tariff theory with special reference to the Australian tariff, by D. B. Copland, pp.33-39; Farm production and the depression, by L. F. Giblin, pp. 40-48; The significance of stable prices in a progressive economy, by A. G. B. Fisher, pp. 49-64; Currency devaluation with special reference to Australia, by J. L. K. Gifford, pp.65-77; Recovery measures in New Zealand, by A. H. Tocker, pp. 78-96; London funds and the Australian economy, by Roland Wilson, pp.97-121; Australian public finance since 1930, by T. Hytten, pp. 122-138; Australian manufacturing in the depression, by F. R.E. Mauldon, and Jean Polglaze, pp. 139-148; Structural changes and cyclical variations, by E. Ronald Walker, pp. 149-162; What the crisis has done for the Central Bank in Australia, by Beryl A. Rouch, pp. 163-180.

## Eggs - International Markets and Price Levels

Kappstein, Curt. Studies on the international market for agricultural products.

II. - Effect of changes in international price levels on the principal markets for eggs in the shell 1926-1933. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(4): 133-150. Apr. 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

"Summarising it may be said in regard to the influence of the changes in international price level, that is, in the price margin, on the imports into the principal markets for eggs in the shell, that an indisputable dependence of imports of the markets, alike taken altogether and also in relation to the separate exporting countries of supply, results from the changes in international price level, that it is not however practicable in the first place to express this influence in terms of fixed relations,



secondly it varies with the countries, and thirdly through the prevalence of the clearing system of trade in the last few years this influence has markedly lost its significance, although the fundamental existence is in no way questioned."

#### Electricity for Agricultural Settlements - Germany

Malkomesius, Emil. Die elektrifizierung der landwirtschaftlichen siedlung. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 81(2): 177-249. 1935. (Issued by Germany, Reichs - und Preussisches Ministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

A study of the problem of the installation of electricity on different types of agricultural settlements for the supply of light, power, and heat.

#### Employment Capacity of Agriculture - Great Britain

Hall, Sir Daniel. The flight from the fields. Nineteenth Century and After 117(699): 533-545. May 1935. (Published at Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

The writer sums up his article on the decline in the number of men employed in British agriculture and the possibilities of small holdings, as follows:

"The decline in the number of men employed upon the land has within the last sixty years been very great; at the same time the small farms have been diminishing in numbers, in spite of the legislative attempts to restore them. The small mixed farm has become definitely uneconomic in Britain, as in most Continental countries, and every year of progress, every invention of science and machinery, increases the efficiency of the large farm as compared with the small. Further employment upon the land is to be obtained, not by a return to earlier conditions of sub-division, but by an intensification of the methods of production on larger units of cultivation. Under organisation even modern production of certain selected commodities will admit of the participation of single-man units, the lack of efficiency of which is offset by the social and psychological advantages they confer."

#### L'Est Européen Agricole

L'Est Européen Agricole, 4. année, no. 12, Jan. 1935. (Issued by the Comité Permanent d'Études Économiques des États Agricoles de l'Europe Centrale et Orientale. Published by Jouve & Cie, 15, Rue Racine, Paris (6e), France)

Partial contents: L'accord commercial polono-espagnol, by F. Wiszniewski. (An account of the new trade agreement between Poland and Spain, signed at Madrid on December 14, 1934.)-pp.7-12. Pologne. La nouvelle organisation de l'agriculture, by Félix Miklaszewski. (The organization of agriculture, both cultural and economic, under the general direction of the Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform is outlined.)-pp.13-47. Pologne. Le problème de la laine et le développement de l'élevage du mouton, by Roman Sliwa. (An account of the measures taken in recent years to develop the raising of sheep in Poland, both for their wool and for their use as food.)-pp.48-68. Tchecoslovaquie. Enquête sur le rendement de l'agriculture,



by Ed. Patka. (It is shown that in Czechoslovakian agriculture the gross return per hectare has diminished in proportion to the increase in size of the enterprise during the period from 1926 to 1930.)-pp. 79-85. Tchecoslovaquie. Le monopole des céréales, by V. Lestina. (A brief account of the grain monopoly in Czechoslovakia.)-pp.86-93. Tchecoslovaquie. L'industrie laitière, by Jaroslav Dvorak. (The progress made by the dairy industry in recent years in Czechoslovakia is shown.)-pp.94-98. Tchecoslovaquie. Le syndicat du bois, by Josef Simek. (Outlines the duties of the Syndicat du bois, established in May, 1934 to regulate the price and marketing of wood. Tables of statistics of export and import are given.)-pp.99-106. Tchecoslovaquie. L'activité des caisses de crédit agricole mutuel en Slovaquie et dans la Russie Subcarpathique au cours des dix dernières années, by Antonin Slapak. (Ten years of agricultural credit in Slovakia and Ruthenia.)-pp.107-110. This number also contains articles on the agriculture of Latvia, by Balticus, and on the foreign commerce of Poland, by A. Powalski, and tables of prices of grain, live-stock and meat, eggs, and dairy products in Poland, grain and livestock in Rumania and agricultural products in Riga. Other tables give prices or statistics of import or export of products in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

### Farm Accountancy

Deslarzes, Joseph. The importance of farm accountancy for the study of certain economic problems in agriculture. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(2-3): 41-54, 108-117. Feb., Mar. 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy) In three sections: The gross return of agriculture and the calculation of the consumption of farm products; the earning capacity of agriculture; the relative advantage of a branch of farming in countries where different types of farming prevail.

### Farm Economist

The Farm Economist, v. 1, no. 10, Apr. 1935, pp.197-212. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, Eng.)

Contents: Cost of erecting cowsheds, by R. N. Dixey, pp.197-199; High costs in milk production, by F. R. G. N. Sherrard, pp.199-200 [total and per gallon costs for 1929/30, 1930/31 and 1931/32 are given from the records of a mixed farm in the Midlands]; Supplies of food for stock in England and Wales, by A. Bridges, pp.201-203 [includes a table which gives estimated average supplies of the chief fodder crops in England and Wales for 1932, 1933 and 1934; The farmer's labour bill, by R. G. McG. Carslaw, pp.203-204; Production-control for sugar beet in U. S. A., by A. Bridges, pp.205-206 [Extracted from Adjustment for Sugar Beets, issued Oct. 18, 1934, by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration]; Statutory small holdings in a Midlands county, by W. F. Darke, pp.206-207; Fruit consumption, by K. A. H. Murray [contains a table showing average annual consumption per head in the United Kingdom of small fruits, orchards fruit, and fruit not grown in the United Kingdom for 1908, 1926/27 and 1932/33].



## Farmer's Dollar

Lindley, E. K. The farmer's dollar. Today 3(26): 10. Apr. 20, 1935.  
(Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Based on an analysis of the rise in the cost of living and its relation to the agricultural and industrial programs of the Administration, made by the A.A.A. In the concluding paragraph the purpose of the A.A.A. is briefly outlined. "Not scarcity, but balance, is the real key to the AAA program."

## Fertilizers, Commercial - International Market

Kappstein, Curt. Studies on the international market for agricultural products. I.- Costs and prices; the evolution of the market for commercial fertilizers. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [Reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(1-2): 1-16; 55-75. Jan.-Feb. 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The following is quoted from the Introductory paragraphs of the article:

"An attempt, such as is contemplated in this article, to embark upon the comprehensive subject of arable cultivation and to deal with the economic aspect of the utilization for crops of commercial fertilizers, must necessarily encounter very considerable limitations. On the one hand it is obviously impossible to treat so vast a subject in full detail on an international basis, more especially if, as is proposed, interaction of costs and prices is taken as the essential factor of the economic processes. On the other hand, statistical information comparable from the international standpoint is available only to a limited extent, and accordingly the range of this attempt is still further restricted.

"A special study has been made of the development of the world market in nitrogenous substances, that is, since its beginnings up to 1932, in all some 100 years or more, with a view to collecting all material relevant to our subject. Moreover the course of this development and the elucidation of the great changes that have taken place in this market come within the scope of this article and merit the most careful attention. The facts are known; it will be the endeavour of the writer to establish the causes of these remarkable changes. The investigation has been in part suggested by the work of Walter Eucken entitled Die Stickstoffversorgung der Welt which appeared in 1921. In this the author briefly outlines the influence exercised up to the war time by cotton prices in the United States and beet sugar prices in Europe, and especially in Germany, on the price formation of Chile Salpetre, an important nitrogenous manure. He draws the attention of the reader to the initial competition between Chile Salpetre, or sodium nitrate, and ammonium sulphate, and indicates as the successful rivals of sodium nitrate, which formerly governed the nitrogen market, the synthetic nitrates, particularly the Leuna-salpetre.

"It is for this reason that in the respective sections of this article an endeavour has been made to investigate the relations existing between the prices of sodium nitrate and its rivals on the one hand, and on the other certain important products such as North American cotton and European, especially German, beet sugar. It has proved possible to establish the noticeable influence exercised on the prices of the means of production and on their quantitative consumption, by the prices of the products



or by the extent of their production. In these sections it has been possible to illustrate by the statistics the causes of the generally known revolutions that have occurred on the world nitrate market.

"In view of space considerations, no account has been given of the undoubtedly very interesting phenomena of competition between the various phosphatic manures... The same considerations will also prevent discussion of the vegetable and animal nitrogenous manures, as for example came into use in Japan before the war....

"In establishing international comparisons of the exchange values of the products of arable farming, the discussion is confined to the most important breadstuff cereal, wheat, and to oats, while in respect to the fertilisers, in consequence of the absence of statistics in certain countries, the field is somewhat narrowed. These restrictions are to be regretted but are unavoidable. At the same time the material available does permit of valuable surveys and comparisons.

"Neglecting the usual unilateral method of considering prices, and attacking instead the interaction of costs and prices, it is possible to reach conclusions which could not otherwise be drawn and some new insight may thus be gained into the economic conditions which govern this sphere."

#### Government, County -- Texas

Martin, R. C. The county home rule movement in Texas. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 15(4): 307-317. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Austin, Tex.)

#### Grain, Bread -- British Isles

Shollenberger, J. H. Bread grain consumption and trade in British Isles. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(16): 410-423. Apr. 22, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

This article based on studies made in the British Isles covers England, Wales, Scotland, and all of Ireland and is concerned with wheat production, imports and exports, domestic wheat characteristics, government regulations affecting the grain and milling industries, milling and wheat mixing practices, types of wheat required, and baking practices.

A table is given which shows acreage, production, yield, trade, and apparent utilization in the British Isles, of wheat and of rye, averages 1909-1913, 1924-1933, and annual 1929-1934.

#### Grain and Grain Products -- Chicago Market

Duddy, E. A., and Revzan, D. A. The shipment of grain and grain products from Chicago, 1924-25 - 1932-33. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 8(2): 150-187. (Published by the University of Chicago, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Subtopics: Forces affecting shipments directly (exports, conditions affecting shipments for domestic consumption, wheat, corn, oats, corn shipments to Trunk Line Territory, oats shipments to Trunk Line Territory, corn shipments to Central Freight Association Territory, oats shipments to Central Freight Association Territory, shipment of millfeeds); effect of transportation rates on grain shipments; the use of transit balances; increased relative cost of transportation.



### Grazing - Taylor Act - United States

Hurlburt, Virgil. The Taylor Grazing Act. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 11(2): 203-206. May 1935. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Contents: Historical and economic background of the Act, showing the need for this legislation; the objectives of the Act; the significance of the Act; public attitudes toward the Act.

### Income, National - United States

National income produced, 1899-1934. Conference Bd. Bull. 9(4): 29-30. Apr. 10, 1935. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Contains a table and chart which "show the total income produced, the income per capita of population, and per gainful worker from 1899 to 1934. The column of index numbers of wholesale prices, expressed in terms of 1926 as 100, furnishes an approximate guide regarding the extent to which rising incomes have been offset by rising prices, and vice versa."

### Indian Economic Association

Indian Economic Association. Papers read and discussed at the eighteenth conference... held at Patna, December 1934. Indian Jour. Econ. 15(4): 363-825. Apr. 1935. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

Partial contents: Some difficulties of a "planned economy" in India, by H. Rahman, pp.363-370; Economic planning for India, by Krishna Kumar Sharma, pp.371-396; Economic planning for India - a supreme necessity, by M. P. Gandhi, pp.397-408; The essentials of economic planning for India, by Gyan Chand, pp.409-422; Economic planning of India, by P. S. Sodhbans, pp.423-446; A plan for economic recovery, by P. J. Thomas, pp.447-457; The East India Company and the silk industry (1800-1840), by B. B. Mukerji, pp.459-475; Internal transit duties under the East India Company, by B. B. Mukerji, pp.477-487; Early land revenue history of Agra Province - principles of assessment, by B. R. Misra, pp.489-504; The theory of international trade and recent developments, by Gyan Chand, pp.523-534; The theory and problems of international trade, by B. K. Madan, pp.535-553; Scope and method of economic planning in India, by H. L. Dey, pp.573-587; The economic planning of an agricultural region, United Provinces, by Radha Kamal Mukerjee, pp.588-600; Economic planning in the U.P., by L. C. Tandon, pp.601-616; Some aspects of economic planning for India, by B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, pp.617-632; Advisory economic organisation for India, by B. N. Kaul, pp.633-648; The rationale of economic planning for India, by Haricharan Ghosh, pp.649-658; Fallacies of economic planning, by Khagendra N. Sen, pp.659-668; Agricultural labour in Bihar in the first half of the nineteenth century, by Bimanbihari Majumdar, pp.669-676; The theory of international prices, by B. P. Adarkar, pp.677-690; The theory of international trade, by V. G. Kale, pp.691-700; A note on the theory of international trade, by S. R. Bose, pp.701-711; Population and production (1920-31), by P. J. Thomas, pp.736-747; Speech of the President on the formation of economic opinion in India, by C. N. Vakil,



pp.758-784; Discussion on economic planning for India, pp.785-796; Discussion on rural indebtedness, pp.797-805; Discussion on the theory of international trade, pp.811-813.

#### Insurance, Hail - Union of South Africa

Lawson, E. P. South Africa - Hail insurance. Foreign Legislative News, no. 35, p.9, May 4, 1935. (Issued by Division of Commercial Laws, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.)

A brief account of the growth of hail insurance since its inauguration in 1929 in the Orange Free State. The first organization was formed primarily to insure wheat, but other products have since been added.

#### Insurance, Hail - Yugoslavia

Arcoleo, F. Hail insurance in Yugoslavia. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(4): 161-167. Apr. 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

#### Insurance, Unemployment - Sweden

Unemployment insurance for agricultural workers in Sweden. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(2): 90. Apr. 8, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

An unemployment insurance fund for agricultural workers, men and women, is to be established by the Swedish Agricultural Workers' Union under the scheme of voluntary unemployment insurance established by the Act of June 15, 1934 which came into force on January 1, 1935.

#### International Conference of Agricultural Economists - Bad Eilsen

Mehrens, B. Die internationale Konferenz für Agrarwissenschaft. Dritte Tagung in Bad Eilsen, Niedersachsen, 26. August bis 2. September, 1934. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 19(4): 646-663. (Germany, Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

The program of the conference is outlined and the highlights of the main contributions are given.

#### Irrigation Farming - Union of South Africa

Speight, W. L. Irrigation in South Africa. Natal's notable poor development. South African Sugar Jour. 19(1): 62-63. Jan. 1, 1935. (Published at 7 St. Andrew's Building, Esplanade, Durban, Natal)

An account is given of some of the large storage dams in South Africa. Irrigation problems in South Africa are financial as much as technical. The individual farmer is encouraged to irrigate his land by the assistance of irrigation engineers at a low charge, and by long-term loans made by the Department of Irrigation at a low rate of interest.

"Irrigation farming is tending to reduce the size of holdings in South Africa. All irrigation farms are of limited extent, for methods do not



allow for holding of many thousand acres, unless they are worked by limited liability companies or cooperative organizations."

### Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics 17(2): 211-408. May 1935. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secretary-Treasurer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Contents: Changes in the aggregate volume and distribution of purchasing power during recovery, by O. O. Stine, pp.211-218; Monetary policy and prices, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, pp.219-234; Discussion by A. T. Marget, pp.234-239; Some results of governmental attempts to foster recovery, by Willford I. King, pp.240-249; Discussion by Arthur Robert Burns, pp.249-259; The farm mortgage credit situation in the United States, by E. C. Young, pp.260-269; Discussion by S. F. Westbrook, pp.269-276; The short-term farm credit situation in the United States, by E. C. Johnson, pp.277-285; Discussion by Wood Netherland, pp.285-289; Farm debt adjustments, by H. C. M. Case, pp.290-300; Discussion by William Allen and Paul Bester, pp.300-306; The processing taxes and some problems raised by them, by M. Slade Kendrick, pp.307-317; Discussion by Lawrence Myers, pp.317-320; The incidence of the AAA processing tax on hogs, by Geoffrey Shepherd, pp. 321-334; Discussion by J. R. Blough, pp.334-339; The citrus marketing agreements, by A. W. McKay, pp.340-347; Discussion by C. V. Noble, pp.347-348; Marketing agreements for vegetables and fruits other than citrus fruits, by H. R. Wellman, pp. 349-356; Marketing agreements for dairy products, by A. H. Lauterbach, pp.357-362; Discussion by W. A. Wentworth, pp.362-367; The regulation of the marketing of fruits and other natural products in Canada, by W. C. Hopper, pp.368-374.

The following "notes" are also given: Local government in a rural area, by Clifton J. Bradley, pp.375-378; Factors affecting farm real estate values in the United States, by F. L. Thomsen, pp.379-382; Part-time farming in the Twin City area of Minnesota, by L. F. Garey and Wilbur Baldwin, pp.383-385; The stepped price schedule for fluid milk, by A. M. McIsaac, pp.386-390; Effect of tax rates on land values, by Wm. L. Cavert, pp.391-392.

### Labor - Germany

Kl. The German Labour Service: Its organization and the question of its remunerativeness. Hamburg World Economic Archives. Bull. no. 5, pp. 8-13. Jan. 1, 1935. (Published by Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts - Archiv, Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany)

Kl. Some notes on the principles underlying the German labour service. Hamburg World Economic Archives. Bull. no. 4, pp.13-15. Dec. 15, 1934. (Published by Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv, Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany)

The German voluntary labour service is "an organization intended to assist in combating unemployment... The work done is of educational value to the young persons concerned, inasmuch as it tends to improve their moral character and their physical health. The German labour service as



at present constituted is a halfway house between voluntary and compulsory labour service. Those who join it do so voluntarily, but undertake at the same time to remain members for a minimum period of six months... This intermediary system will be replaced later on by a system of compulsory labour service." Eighty-five percent of the 230,000 persons enrolled at the end of 1934 were employed in four categories of work: 1. Soil improvement; 2. Afforestation; 3. Traffic improvement; and 4. Land settlement.

#### Labor, Agricultural - Hungary

Agriculture. Conditions in Hungary. Regulations for 1935. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(3): 118-119. Apr. 15, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

Gives the content of an order issued by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture to the local authorities "laying down measures to be taken to ensure the uninterrupted progress of agricultural work, especially during the harvesting and threshing seasons, and to find employment for the largest possible number of agricultural workers."

#### Labor, Agricultural - Imperial Valley, California

Kelly, F. C. Unrest in the Valley. California's Imperial Valley watches nervously as labor problems grow and vigilantes keep an eye on all "agitators." Today 4(3): 14-15, 23. May 11, 1935. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

#### Labor, Agricultural - Trinidad

Shepherd, C. Y. Agricultural labour in Trinidad. Tropical Agr. 12(5): 126-131. May, 1935. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B. W. I.)

Continued from earlier issues. This section is devoted to the discussion of the annual and seasonal fluctuations in the demand for, and the supply of agricultural labour in the sugar and cacao industries.

#### Labor, Unemployed and Afforestation - Australia

Federal grant for afforestation. Internatl. Labour. Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(2): 91. Apr. 8, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"A grant of £ 331,000 was approved by the Federal Government on 30 January 1935 for the encouragement of afforestation in the various states. One of the objects of the grant is to provide work for unemployed young men, a condition being that 20 percent of the contribution, which is in almost all cases to be supplemented by a pound-for-pound expenditure by the states, shall be spent on the employment of youths under the age of 21."



## Labor, Unemployed and Afforestation - Finland

Training of urban unemployed for forestry in Finland. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 53(10): 312. Mar. 11, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Training courses for town workers who are unemployed during the winter have been organised by the Finnish Ministry of Communications and Public Works with a view to enabling them to be given employment in the forests... During the courses piece-rates are paid... In the first fortnight a bonus equivalent to the cost of food is allowed, but at the end of each of the four following weeks it is reduced by 25 percent, so that after six weeks the worker must have acquired sufficient skill to earn a living."

## Labor, Unemployed and Afforestation - France

Engagement of unemployed workers in State forests. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(2): 84. Apr. 8, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"By a decree of 23 February 1935, in execution of the plan of large public works to remedy unemployment, the Government has taken measures for the engagement of a number of unemployed workers for work in the French State forests... [to be] recruited through a public employment exchange.. The technical sub-committee of the National Committee on Public Works has unanimously decided to set aside 30 million francs for the works referred to, as a first instalment. The first of these works... was opened at Compiègne on 25 March 1935; if this experiment gives satisfactory results it will be continued in the Paris district and then extended to the rest of the country."

## Land - Assessment - Pittsburgh Plan

Fallacies of land assessment practices. Study by National Bureau of Property Administration traces over-valuation of land to single-tax theory. Economist (Chicago) 93(15): 347, 351. Apr. 12, 1935. (Published at 12 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Review of a study of the "Pittsburgh" plan of taxing land at twice the rate applied to improvements, and the relation of this plan to the old Henry George single-tax theory."

## Land Settlement

Johnson, Alvin. Homesteads and subsistence homesteads. Yale Rev. 24(3): 433-447. Spring 1935. (Published by the Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn.)

The writer presents the case for homesteads as opposed to subsistence homesteads. Since there are two million acres of cut-over fertile land in North Carolina, other millions in other Southern states, good mortgaged land in the Middle West for sale at any price, and also land in other sections of the country, he suggests the breaking up of the land into small homesteads financed by the Government but eventually to be



owned by the homesteader. The scheme provides for the development of a high degree of cooperation among the homesteaders who are to settle in communities. This will enable the homesteader to enjoy a satisfactory community life and also to keep down the requirement for outside purchases. It is argued that the extension of small holdings would not increase the agricultural surplus.

#### Land Settlement - Canada

Rehabilitation scheme for farm people on relief. United Farmer 15(18): 281. May 3, 1935. (Published in Calgary, Alberta.)

"As a means of assisting farmers who have been compelled by drought and other adverse conditions to leave the land and go on Provincial relief to rehabilitate themselves, and their families, an important new undertaking has been launched by the Alberta Government near Calgary during the present week. It provides for the establishment of homes on small plots of land near Calgary, with facilities for production from the land to meet their necessities, for 75 farm families now on Provincial relief in the city."

The land to be used was donated by two individuals.

#### Land Settlement - France

Association for placing Jews on the land. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(2): 87. Apr. 8, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland, Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"An association for promoting the agricultural interests of Jews has been established in France under the name of Renouveau. Among its objects are the placing of young Jews in agriculture and horticulture and their training for land settlement." A training school was established in 1934 on an estate in Lot-et-Garonne. Some were assisted and others paid their own way. Their nationality and their ages varied.

#### Land Settlement - Germany

Brandt, Karl. The German back-to-the-land movement. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 11(2): 123-132. May 1935. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The writer gives a general summary of the back-to-the-land movement in Germany, noting the trek from farm to city which preceded it, causes of the cityward movement, the transition, beginnings of the back-to-the-land movement, the effect of the "Schrebergarten" on city planning and housing, the change in the attitude of the whole nation toward the agrarian population, and the implications of the movement.

Neues Bauerntum. Fachzeitschrift für das gesamte ländliche Siedlungswesen. Neue Folge des Archivs für Innere Kolonisation. Bd. 26-27. Jan. 1934-Mar. 1935. (Published by Deutsche Landbuchlandlung, Dessauer Strasse 13, Berlin S. W. 11, Germany)

Partial contents:

January - February, 1934. The change in the name of this 25-year old periodical is justified on the double ground of its being easier to pronounce



and because of the modern emphasis on the building up of a new German peasantry. Three articles stress the firm establishment on the land of the German farmer and the opportunity given to youth to build up a life closely related to the cultivation of the soil. They are Grundfragen Nationalsozialistischer Bauernpolitik, by Meinberg, pp.2-6; Neubildung deutschen Bauerntums, by W. Granzow, pp.6-10; and Neuordnung und Mittelbeschaffung für die Neubildung deutschen Bauerntums, by Boddin, pp.10-12. In Das tote Inventar ostpreussischer Siedlerstellen, Foedisch and Wollert give the results of a survey made in 1930 on 1022 agricultural enterprises of the use of agricultural machinery and implements.--pp.13-26. In Bevölkerungspolitische Auswirkungen der bäuerlichen Siedlung a graphic statement of the increase in the numbers of households, individuals and children settled on the land from 1929 to 1932 is reproduced from Wirtschaft und Statistik, 14. Jahrgang, no. 2, p.62, Jan., 1934.

March, 1934. Grossbesitz und bäuerliche Gemeindebildung, by Günther v.d. Goltz. (The author emphasizes the importance to the German nation of the multiplication of small holdings sufficient to support a family by the work of its members and united with other such holdings into a village community with a developing community spirit and social life. He recognizes the merits of long-established large landed property in certain directions, but he suggests that it is a social duty of the owner to give up some of his land for the creation of such small independent farm enterprises.--pp.93-97. Die feste Ernteausrüstung der Neubauernstellen, by J. Schäfer. (The author discusses the difficulties attendant on a just distribution of the profits of the harvest among the members of a group settlement on the basis of experiences in Lower Silesia).--pp.97-103. Nach 1000 jährigem Niedergang Erneuerung und Neubildung des deutschen Bauerntums. (A description of the "Grüne Woche", the exhibition held in Berlin from January 27 to February 4, 1934, to demonstrate the essential characteristics and aims of the national socialist agricultural policy, as the basis of the future life of the German people. The fate of the land in Germany during a period of 1000 years was depicted and emphasis was placed on the development of new peasant enterprises as one of the surest methods of rescuing the country from the dangers threatening it. A large poster enumerated the settlements proposed to be established in different sections of the country.)--pp.103-107. Bankkredite für die Neubildung Deutschen Bauerntums. (A ministerial order of Jan. 31, 1934 limits the costs of farm dwelling houses and other buildings according to the size of the farms and determines the amount of building credit that may be granted.)--pp.107-108.

April, 1934. Die Regelung der Schulverhältnisse im Siedlungsverfahren. (The place of the school in land settlement is discussed.)--pp.137-144. Wie ich Ehrenbauer von Fredelsloh wurde, by Heinrich Sohnrey. (A chapter from the author's reminiscences in which he describes his share in bringing about the distribution among the peasants of land that had belonged to the Church and the reclamation and utilization of that land.)--pp.148-153. Ernennung eines Reichskommissars für das Kleinsiedlungswesen. (The duties of the Reichskommissar for land settlement, appointed by decree of Mar. 29, 1934 are outlined and distinguished from those of the Ministry of Agriculture in which is vested the sole right to establish new settlements.)--pp.153-155. Vorstädtische Kleinsiedlung, ihre bisherigen Ergebnisse. (A summary of the findings of a pamphlet issued by the



Deutsche Bau- und Bodenbank, Berlin; on the development of suburban land settlement.)-pp.154-157. Japans erste Wehrsiedlung. (A brief account of Japan's attempt to settle 10,000 reservist soldiers in Manchukuo, presumably in the hope that they will be able to withstand the rigors of the climate and make homes there.)-pp.157-158. Preussen. Besiedlung von Staatsdomänen. Runderlass des Landwirtschaftsministers vom 26, 1, 1934. (Text of a ministerial order of January 26, 1934 establishing the conditions of land settlement in Prussia.)-pp.161-163.

May, 1934. Raumordnung (Siedlungsplanung) im Dienste der Neubildung deutschen Bauerntums, by Carl Ch. Lörcher. (The broad nationalistic aims of the German land settlement policy are outlined in its economic and social aspects.)-pp.193-199. Bäuerliche Besiedlung leichten Bodens, by Günther v. d. Goltz. (A discussion of the prerequisites necessary for successful settlement on poor soil)-pp.199-206. 700 Jahre pommersche Bauerngeschichte, by Nagel. (A historical sketch of land tenure in Pomerania.)-pp.206-211. Aus der Tätigkeit der Ostpreussischen Landgesellschaft. (An account of the land settlement activities of the East Prussian Land Settlement Company as contained in its report for 1933.)-pp.216-226. Die Bedeutung der Landwirtschaft und der Bauernsiedlung für die deutsche Landmaschinenindustrie, by M. St. (It is shown that the largest purchasers of farm machinery in Germany are the land settlements.)-pp.229-230.

June, 1934. Two articles by Dr. E. and Karl Scheda respectively laud the work done for German agriculture by Heinrich Sohnrey and Gustav Ruhland. The former celebrated his 75th birthday on June 19, 1934 and the latter his 74th birthday on June 11, 1934.-pp.277-290. Siedlung 1933 in Zahlen, by Vincke. (Statistics of land settlement in 1933.)-pp.293-294.

July-August, 1934. Streu - oder Haufensiedlung bei Moorsiedlungen - eine Frage des Verkehrs, by Friedrich Flörke. (A discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the scattered form of land settlement and the village settlement in moorland districts, particularly from the point of view of the movement of crops, milk, etc. in and outside of the farm and also of the means of reaching market, school, church, or political meeting.)-pp.310-322.

September-October, 1934. Die internationale Agrarkonferenz in Bad Eilsen. (An account of the proceedings of the third International Agricultural Conference held at Bad Eilsen from Aug. 26 to Sept. 2, 1934.)-pp.363-370. Die deutsche Siedlungsausstellung in München, by M. Stolt. (A description of the German land settlement exhibition held in Munich from June to October, 1934.)-pp.370-374. Überblick über die Neubildung deutschen Bauerntums in Mecklenburg im Jahre 1934. (A table shows the progress of land settlement in Mecklenburg in 1934.)-pp.374-375. Die Deutsche Rentenbank - Kreditanstalt über die Kreditlage der deutschen Landwirtschaft 1932/1933. (A report of the Deutsche Rentenbank - Kreditanstalt in collaboration with the Reichsnährstand on agricultural indebtedness in Germany in 1932/1933.)-pp.376-377. Der Besitzwechsel landwirtschaftlicher Grundstücke in Preussen im Jahre 1933. (A table shows the exchange of landed property of different sizes in Prussia in 1933 as compared with 1932.)-pp.378-379.

November, 1934. Die Entschuldung der Erbhöfe, by R. Riechert. (Suggests a method by which the newly established hereditary farms be freed from the burden of past indebtedness.)-pp.409-412. Der Zweite Reichsbauerntag in Goslar, by M. St. (An account of the Second National Peasant Conference in Goslar from November 11 to 18, 1934. The first took place



in Weimar, January 19-21, 1934 and was reported in Neues Bauerntum 26 (1-2): 33-38. Jan.-Feb., 1934. At the meeting at Goslar were present not only the various peasant leaders but many outstanding personalities who discussed the agricultural economic problems of the country and plans for their solution. Many phases of the activities of the Reichsnährstand were discussed. Its organization, development and aims was the theme of Dr. Reischle. Dr. Saure discussed the fundamental importance of the land inheritance law. Dr. Herbert Backe discussed at length the influence of the agrarian policy of national socialism on the general economic policy. Dr. Meinberg elucidated the importance of the inheritance of an unbroken line of German ancestry and German culture for the future of the people and the country. And the high light of the conference was provided by the closing speech of an hour in length of Dr. R. Walther Darre, who discussed the reasons for the success of the national socialist agrarian policy. "Blut und Boden" were the key words of the meeting.)-pp.412-437. Die Finanzierung von Bodenverbesserungsarbeiten durch die Rentenbank - Kreditanstalt, by Granzow. (The financing of land improvement works by the Rentenbank - Kreditanstalt.)-pp.437-439.

December, 1934. Die Gesellschaft zur Förderung der inneren Kolonisation. Ein Rückblick und ein Nachwort. (A summary and appreciation of the work of the Gesellschaft zur Förderung der inneren Kolonisation which paved the way for the new administration policy of land settlement.)-pp.461-476. Vom Bauerngut zum Erbhof, by Günther von der Goltz. (Examples are given of large estates made larger by purchase of peasant land, often by absentee landlords, and the land inheritance law is hailed as having saved the country from extension of such proceedings by the establishment of small and medium-sized holdings to be handed down from father to son as an inalienable and indivisible possession.)-pp.476-480. Die bäuerliche Siedlung im Jahre 1933, by Vincke. (Gives statistics of land settlement activity in 1933 as published by the National Statistical Bureau in Vierteljahrhefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, 43. Jahrgang, 3. Heft. 1934.)-pp.486-491.

January, 1935. Gesetz zur Ergänzung des Reichssiedlungsgesetzes, by Richard Haack. (A summary of the provisions of the law of January 4, 1935 which supplements the land settlement law by making arrangements for easier financing of land settlement in case of holdings burdened with mortgages or other debts.)-pp.1-3. The text of this law is given on pp.17-20. Neubildung deutschen Bauerntums als öffentliche Verwaltungsaufgabe, by Heinz A. Fiedler. (A survey of land settlement since the sixth century shows that it has always been carried on, as it is now, under Governmental authority.)-pp.3-7. Die Formwandlung bei Siedlungskrediten, volkswirtschaftlich gesehen, by Eberhard Vincke. (A brief discussion of government credit for land settlement on the basis of long-term loans or intermediate credit.)-pp.7-9. Erbhöfe in zahlenbilde, by Vincke. (Statistics of area, number, and population of hereditary farms in Germany, as published in Wirtschaft und Statistik 14 (24): 806-808. Dec. 1934, from the preliminary report on the agricultural census of 1933.)-pp.12-17.

February, 1935. Mitwirkung des Bauernstandes an der Neubildung deutschen Bauerntums, by Gebert. (A discussion of the ways in which the peasantry and the district peasant leaders can cooperate with the Government authorities to improve and ensure the success of land settlement activities and to build up a strong effective farmer class in Germany.)-pp.53-62. Die Ostsiedlung im Mittelalter, by Ernst Ferber. (The author points out that



since the 8th century the colonizing or land settlement spirit has been active in Germany, urging men on towards the eastern part of the country in search of land and a living from the land.)-pp.62-66. Die Erzeugungsschlacht des deutschen Volkes, by R. Walther Darre. (A speech by the Minister of Agriculture on February 28, 1935 on the occasion of the celebration of the "Grüne Woche", in which he outlines the reasons for and the aims of the production campaign that has been launched in Germany. He urges cooperation of agricultural policy, agricultural technic, and agricultural economy.)-pp.66-72. K., W. "Grüne Woche" 1935. (These agricultural expositions, known as "Grüne Woche" are losing their purely statistical character as more and more emphasis is laid on agricultural policy. Ethnological, forestry, and land utilization exhibits are described.)-pp.72-76.

March, 1935. Die deutsche Bauernsiedlung als Problem unserer Zeit, by R. Bräuning. (A survey of Germany's land settlement activities since the beginning of the eighteenth century and of the changes of aims and of policy made necessary by changing circumstances. It is shown that while the most important factors today are still the land to be settled and the settlers to be placed upon it, the important problem is no longer the settling of men on vacant land, the maintenance of the security of national land threatened by outsiders, or the furtherance of economic aims so much as it is a question of the maintenance of the German nation by increasing the rural population. Hence the necessity for a careful selection of those most fitted to live on the land and to carry on the German tradition.)-pp.105-115.

In addition to the articles mentioned the periodical in question contains the text of laws, decrees, regulations, and orders relating to the land and paragraphs dealing with legal land problems. It also contains much scattered information concerning events of national or local significance in the field of land settlement or related fields in Germany or in foreign countries.

Progress of land settlement in Germany. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(3): 106-107. Apr. 15, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

A table shows the extent of land settlement annually since 1930, with provisional figures for 1934 and for the period 1919-1934.

Suburban settlements. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 54 (1): 24-25. Apr. 1, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

While suburban holdings were originally designed to relieve unemployment, it has now come to be felt that the settlers should be workers drawing a normal wage or having sufficient income to admit of repayment at regular intervals of the loans granted for their establishment as smallholders. "The object of the scheme should primarily be to raise the standard of living of workers with families who are in steady employment by enabling them to produce some of their own food. In 1934 some 30,000 workers were settled as smallholders thanks to the loans advanced for this purpose by the Federal Government... While it is regarded as desirable that suburban settlement should continue to develop, the scheme



should in future be financed mainly by private capital and by an initial contribution from the settlers themselves."

#### Land Settlement - Great Britain

Methods of assisting the unemployed in Great Britain. Land settlement. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(5): 170-171. Apr. 29, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

The Land Settlement Association of Great Britain is planning a series of experiments in land settlement, to be financed partly by the Government and partly from private sources. "Among the types of settlement contemplated are the following: the provision for each man of approximately five acres of land, part of which will be used for the cultivation of soft fruits and vegetables and the remainder for the raising of about 30 pigs and 150 head of poultry; the cultivation of holdings which are predominantly based upon poultry or pigs; and schemes with smaller acreage almost entirely under glass... Unemployed persons and their dependents will be transferred from the depressed areas... Working capital will be provided for local authorities which are prepared to buy land and put up houses for smallholders... Unemployed workers will be transferred from parts of the country where unemployment is prevalent and where local authorities are unable to undertake the buying of land and the construction of houses."

#### Land Settlement - Italy

Africano, Renato. Lo sviluppo delle migrazioni interne e la politica di ruralizzazione. Rivista di Politica Economica 25(3): 326-331. Mar. 1935. (Published at Via Poli, 42, Rome, Italy.)

The author points out that the tremendous program of land reclamation and improvement and the battle of the wheat are not only undertaken in the interests of agricultural production and trade balance, but they are the synthesis of a whole rural movement of national economic and social reorganization. One of the basic problems is the transplanting of whole families and their settlement on the reclaimed areas. This migration movement is briefly discussed from the point of view of its characteristics, its direction, and its intensity.

Internal migration and settlement. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 53(10): 311-312. Mar. 11, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The Italian Commissariat for Internal Migration and Settlement recently published a statement of migratory movements within the country during the years 1929-1934... The number of families who migrated to internal colonisation zones in 1933 was 1,963, comprising 15,936 members; in 1934, the corresponding figures were about 1,600 and 14,000; the total for the whole period 1930-1934 was 9,511 families, or 52,217 persons."



### Land Settlement - Leeward Islands

Conditions in the Leeward Islands. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(4): 145-146. Apr. 22, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

In an address delivered on March 2, 1935 the Governor of the Leeward Islands reviewed the position of the sugar industry and the working of the Colonial Development Fund. Land settlement schemes, made possible by this Fund, were shown to have been successful in Antigua and to be rapidly achieving success in Nevis. "He added that in an agricultural colony like the Leeward Islands it was neither right nor good business to have on the one hand hundreds of acres of land lying idle and on the other hand hundreds of agricultural labourers out of employment." The Governor also referred to the hire-purchase housing schemes for the working classes as having proved invaluable as model villages for the inhabitants.

### Land Settlement - Oklahoma

Campbell, J. R. A Catholic colony in Oklahoma. Little Flower 10(1): 6, 8. Spring 1935. (Published at Clarkesville, Md.)

A short letter describing the Washita Farms Colony founded by the Chapman family in Oklahoma. The farms are rented on the share plan.

### Land Settlement - Palestine

Jewish colonisation in Palestine. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 53(10): 314-315. Mar. 11, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

A brief account of the scheme to drain the Huleh region and lake and to make available for cultivation and Jewish settlement from 34,000 to 37,000 dunams of fertile soil.

### Land Settlement - Tripolitania

Italian colonisation in Tripolitania. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 53(10): 315-316. Mar. 11, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"An Italian Legislative Decree dated 11 October 1934 authorised the Institute for the Colonisation of Cyrenaica to extend its activity to Tripolitania, so that land in the latter Colony which the Government will assign to the Institute may be settled by families from Italy... The families chosen for settlement will be exclusively those of members of the National Fascist Party, volunteer militiamen and ex-soldiers; in selection, account will be taken of occupation and aptitude."



## Land Tenure - Italy

Tofani, M. Die toskanische Halbscheidpacht (La mezzadria toscana). Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 19(4): 686-691. 1935. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

This article is translated into German by F. Platzer. It contains an account of the system of share-farming prevalent in Tuscany. Broadly speaking, the landowner provides the land, livestock, fodder and straw, machinery and implements, the farm buildings and a house for the tenant and his family. The tenant provides the labor and bears half of the cost of production, receiving half of the produce in return.

## Land Utilization - United States

Gard, Wayne. America's desolate acres. Current Hist. 42(3): 259-264. June 1935. (Published at 229 W. 43rd St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer describes the depletion of America's land resources and the steps which have been, and are being, taken to "counteract the exploitation of the past."

Hopkins, H. L. Hope for the millions. Today 4(2): 3-4, 20. May 4, 1935. (Published at 152 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

This article describes the Rural Rehabilitation program and the Land program, the purpose of both of which is to "make the land serve the people." Statistics are given showing the progress of the land purchase program since the middle of July 1934.

Wallace, H. A. How shall we use our land. Ext. Serv. Rev. 6(3): 17, 18. Mar. 1935. (Issued by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)  
"A discussion of the report recently submitted by the National Resources Board, whose broad program the President recommends as a guide to future planning."

## Land Valuation - Germany

Rothkegel, W. Die Bodenschätzung. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 19(4): 569-610. 1935. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

The two main aims of land valuation are defined as the description of the characteristics of the soil of every parcel of land and the determination of the possible harvest and returns from it. This is shown to be practicable in Germany only in the case of land that can be used for agricultural and garden purposes. The characteristics of the soil may be determined for all time. But the estimation of the value depends on the productive capacity of the soil and that in turn depends on many factors, changes in which must be taken into consideration. The results of land valuation are important not only for taxation but for many other economic purposes such as land settlement, when it is necessary to know where and to what extent land exists that is capable of settlement and where it is lacking.



## Lard and Cottonseed Oil - United States Trade with Cuba

Richards, Preston. United States trade with Cuba in lard and cottonseed oil. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(20): 561-565. May 20, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

## Marketing - United States

Galbraith, J. K., and Black, J. D. The quantitative position of marketing in the United States. Quart. Jour. Econ. 49(3): 394-413. May 1935. (Published by the Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

The following is quoted from the first two paragraphs of this article:

"With the data which are available, two approaches to a measurement of the comparative magnitude or ranking of commodity marketing among the economic activities of the nation appear feasible. The first approach is by means of an estimate of the total cost or total value added by marketing activity, paralleling in principle the well-known Census estimate of 'value added by manufacture.' The second approach is through an estimate of the total number of people employed in marketing in comparison with all gainfully employed and with the number employed in other economic activity. This approach permits of some comparison of the increase in importance of marketing activity over recent Census periods. No comparison of the sort is possible so far as marketing costs are concerned since data of their kind have only become available with the first Census of Distribution taken in 1930.

"An effort has been made in this paper to develop both of the foregoing approaches. An estimate has been made for 1930 of the total cost of marketing or total value added by marketing, in comparison with manufacturing. An effort has likewise been made to arrive at the total employment in marketing in that year and the trend in marketing employment over the last twenty years, and then to compare these with parallel estimates for other lines of economic activity. Finally, the recent estimates of the National Bureau of Economic Research and the United States Department of Commerce are used in an attempt to formulate a third measure, that of total income produced by marketing. The data for estimates of income, however, fall short of what are needed to establish this comparison with precision."

## Meat - Import Policy - Great Britain

Coatman, J. The British meat trade and British imperial economics. Pacific Affairs 8(2): 199-205. June 1935. (Published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, Hawaii. Executive and editorial offices, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Long term meat policy. Country Life 77(1992): 286. Mar. 23, 1935. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Editorial on the British Government's proposed plan for imposing a levy on imported meat to be used to subsidize the British producer.



## Milk\_Marketing\_Scheme - Great Britain

Addison, Christopher. Marketing schemes. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 9(217): 547-548. Apr. 20, 1935. (Published at 10, Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

In this article "the Minister of Agriculture in the latter part of the second Labour Government replies to Mr. G. L. Schwartz's article in our issue of March 30. He also shows that Labour's agricultural policy differs on vital points from the present Government's agricultural policy discussed by Mr. L. F. Easterbrook in our issue of March 9." Like the two previous articles it is chiefly concerned with milk.

Dearer milk. Economist 120(4781): 846. April 13, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"Further evidence that the retail price of liquid milk is too high comes from a report of the Consumers' Council issued by the Ministry of Agriculture last Thursday. The report states that since the Milk Scheme came into operation the retail price has risen, and that it is likely to rise further under the current contract. Complaints received by the Council indicate, the Report says, that 'higher retail prices are disturbing consumers and may affect consumption and cause a turnover to condensed milk, especially among those whose purchasing power is limited.'"

James, Hugh. Wales and the milk scheme. Home Farmer 2(4): 14-15. Apr. 1935. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, Eng.)

The writer says in conclusion: "In a word, it can be held that Wales has definitely benefited by the working of the Scheme in one way or another - either by the stabilisation of the market and the elimination of bad payers, or by an increase of prices for outlying producers. The demand for milch cows which are raised in Wales will also continue active so long as the Scheme operates successfully.

"The farmers of Wales cannot but have faith in the future, and they look forward to the Board being able to continue to render the industry service that will prove advantageous to the farmers of Wales and England. It has, as yet, only had time to set up its machinery. When it grows strong, it will tackle the many problems that await solution, including the big job of reducing the unfair span between the price paid to the producer and what the consumer pays. The outcome of that work should be to the benefit of producer and consumer alike."

Walworth, George. The milk marketing scheme. A review of the latest developments. Producer 19(4): 119. Apr. 1935. (Published at 1, Balloon St., Manchester, Eng.)

Among the developments named are the enormous increase in output - "the Milk Marketing Board is very concerned at this enormous increase in output" - the setting up of a secondary Milk Products Board - this in order to obtain a Milk Development Scheme. "Under such a scheme powers are given to restrict home production on a quota basis, to operate similar quota restrictions on imported competitive produce." The third development which concerns the Milk Board is the quantity of milk which is transported over long distances. "The Leicestershire N.F.U... is



anxious to negotiate with the Railway Companies to operate a flat-rate transport service for milk."

### Negroes - United States

Johnson, C. S. Incidence upon the negroes. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 40(6): 737-745. May 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"As a result of the marginal status of Negro workers both in industry and agriculture the depression began for them ahead of American workers generally. In industrial centers their unemployment rates have consistently exceeded the rate for white workers, due both to mass employment on the common labor level of those industries most seriously curtailed and to increased racial competition. Recovery programs have tended on the whole to follow regional practices with respect to types of work and relief. In many urban centers larger proportions of Negroes are permitted on the relief rolls in consideration of higher unemployment rates. In rural areas the proportions on relief and amounts spent per person have been less than the white, despite greater need." -Abstract, p.737.

Lewis, E. E. Black cotton farmers and the A.A.A. Opportunity 13(3): 72-74. Mar. 1935. (Published at 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

The writer comments adversely on the prospects of the Negro agricultural workers under the A.A.A. and also discusses the probable effect of the mechanical cotton picker on the Negro and white workers in the Southern cotton fields.

### Ottawa Conference

Garceau, Oliver. The Ottawa conference; an experiment in indirect imperialism. Harvard Business Rev. 13(3): 381-392. Spring, 1935. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

### Planning, Economic

Ermarth, Fritz. Planning aspects of the Italian corporative state. Plan Age 1(5): 14-22. May 1935. (Published at 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

Heimann, Eduard. Types and potentialities of economic planning. Social Research 2(2): 176-194. May 1935. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

Merriam, C. E. Planning agencies in America. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 29(2): 198-211. Apr. 1935. (Published by the American Political Science Association, 450-458 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

Person, H. S. Planning: a technique as well as an attitude of mind. Bull. Taylor Society and of the Society of Indus. Engineers 1(3): 90-94. Mar. 1935. (Published at the Engineering Societies Bldg., 29 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Paper presented before a meeting of Federated Management Societies, New York, December 6, 1934."



Soule, George. The politics of planning. Bull. Taylor Society and of the Society of Indus. Engineers 1(3): 95-98. Mar. 1935. (Published at the Engineering Societies Bldg., 29 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Paper presented at a meeting of Federated Management Societies, New York, December 6, 1934."

#### Population - Canada

Hurd, W. B. and Cameron, J. C. Population movements in Canada, 1921-31. Some further considerations. Canadian Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 1(2): 222-245. May 1935. (Published by the University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Canada.)

"In an earlier paper [Population Movements in Canada 1921-31 and Their Implications] an attempt was made to isolate certain of the major population movements occurring in Canada during the last intercensal decade and to demonstrate their bearing on the current situation in, and the future outlook for, the country as a whole. Recently available provincial data have made possible the elaboration of the preceding analysis and the addition of many essential details to the picture. A summary of the more important findings from this supplementary study is given in part I. This article also affords an opportunity to make one or two minor revisions; the necessity for which was revealed when the provincial estimates were balanced against the earlier totals derived from figures from the Dominion as a whole."-p.222.

In addition to Part I which gives a summary of the findings, parts II-VI are concerned with rural-urban migration by provinces, urban gain in excess of natural increase by provinces, the immigrant and the Canadian born, sex distribution, and age distribution.

#### Population, Rural - China

Lee, F. C. H. An analysis of Chinese rural population. Chinese Soc. and Polit. Sci. Rev. 19(1): 22-44. Apr. 1935. (Published at Nan Chih Tze, Peiping, China.)

Contains a summary, with tables, of the results of a rural census taken in the Ting Hsien Experiment Area by the Social Survey Department of the Chinese National Association of the Mass Education Movement.

#### Population, Rural - United States

Manny, T. B. Farm population, January 1, 1935. Agr. Situation 19(5): 2-5. May 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Accompanied by four tables containing statistics which show movements to and from farms, annually 1920-1934; farm population, Jan. 1, 1910, annually Jan. 1, 1920-Jan. 1, 1935; recent losses and gains in farm population, 1910-19, annually 1920-1934; farm population, Jan. 1, 1935, by geographic divisions.



## Potatoes -- Chicago Market

Battin, C. T. The competitive position of the Chicago potato market. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 8(2): 111-142. Apr. 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"This present analysis is concerned with selling markets competing for buyers to purchase their supplies. The purpose, therefore, is to delimit the potential consuming area of potatoes for the Chicago wholesale potato market under the conditions of prices and marketing costs which prevailed over the period 1926-27 to 1930-31, and to compare this potential (theoretical) consuming area with the actual consuming area as determined by actual sales during this period...

"Frank A. Vetter... has called attention to the existence of an 'economic law of market areas.'...

"The problem in this present study is first to apply this law to conditions of actual freight rates and market prices prevailing over a given period in order to delimit an area of advantage in which potatoes might be purchased from a given market for less, or for no greater price than they could be purchased from a competing market. The second part of this problem is to delimit the territory in which potatoes were actually sold by the given market in competition with other markets. The theoretical territory and the actual territory having been determined, the problem is finally to check the former against the latter."

## Pressure Groups and Propaganda

Pressure groups and propaganda; a portrayal of the backgrounds and the methods of group pressures; their influence upon governmental policies; and some of the problems arising from their activities. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Soc. Sci. Ann. v. 179, 287pp. May 1935. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Partial contents: Legislative pressure groups among farmers, by Benjamin Horace Hibbard, pp.17-24; The Chamber of Commerce and the New Deal, by Rinehart J. Swenson, pp.136-143; The American Farm Bureau Federation and the AAA, by Clifford V. Gregory, pp.152-157; Official publicity under the New Deal, by E. Pendleton Herring, pp.167-175; Official propaganda and the New Deal, by Elisha Hanson, pp.176-186.

## Price Fixing

Backman, Jules. Adventures in price fixing, IX-XIV. Commerce and Finance 24(16-21): 322-323, 341-342, 361-362, 385, 413-414, 436-437. Apr. 17-May 22, 1935. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Contents: IX. Cotton under the Federal Farm Board; X. The AAA and Bankhead Act fiasco; XI. The Paterson butter plan in Australia; XII. The Japanese camphor monopoly; XIII. Price fixing in nitrates; XIV. Price fixing via control over exports -I.

Starr, G. W. Prosperity through price-fixing and production control. Canner 80(23): 9-10, 38, 40. May 18, 1935. (Published at 140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)



"From an address before the Indiana Cannners' Association spring meeting at Indianapolis, May 2."

The writer points out the fallacies of the belief in prosperity through price-fixing and production control. "The maximum good to a maximum number of our people can come only through an economy of plenty, not of scarcity."

### Price Spreads

Waugh, F. V. The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar. Agr. Situation 19(4): 6. Apr. 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

A short summary of a preliminary report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on price spreads for ten of the most important foods.

### Prices

Anderson, G. E. The puzzle of prices and yields. Banking 27(11): 11-13. May 1935. (Published by the American Bankers Association, 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

Presents the composite conclusions of over a hundred leading economists of the country, each of whom was asked "to indicate in chart form his opinion of the direction commodity prices are likely to take in the next few years and, in the same manner, indicate the prospective course of yields upon Government securities."

Michell, H. Notes on prices of agricultural commodities, 1850-1934. Canadian Jour. Econ. and Polit. Science 1(2): 269-279. May 1935. (Published by the University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Canada)

In this article are presented "charts and tables of seven agricultural commodities, namely wheat, oats, barley, rye, eggs, butter, and cheese, which were assembled in the course of a study of comparative prices in Canada and the United States for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Notes on the major influences determining the general trend of these prices are given by way of preface."

### Prices - Chain and Independent Stores - New York

Phillips, C. F. Chain, voluntary chain, and independent grocery store prices, 1930 and 1934. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 8(2): 143-149. Apr. 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

In October 1930 the writer visited chain, voluntary chain, and independent grocery stores in Canastota, Cazenovia, Earlville, Hamilton and Sherburne, New York, to obtain factual material for a comparison of prices among these three types of stores. A similar visit was made in October 1934 "to see if the intervening years had brought about any change in the competitive price position of the chain, voluntary chain, and independent stores." His findings are reported in this article.

### Radicalism, Economic and Political

Krueger, M. C. Economic and political radicalism. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 40(6): 764-771. May 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)



"During the first four depression years union membership continued to decrease. In 1934 it increased less than a million. This increase was chiefly in the basic industries in unions which depended upon the strike. The leftward trend of the A. F. of L. policy has been manifested in the changed attitude toward unemployment insurance, the thirty-hour week, the industrial union principle, and the NRA. Labor is abandoning voluntarism and has partially lost its faith in class cooperation. Radicalism among farmers produced farm strikes but was partially quieted by AAA payments. Southern tenant farmers (share-croppers) are now being organized for the first time, the most significant development in recent years in agricultural organization. Organizations of unemployed, formed originally to adjust relief grievances for members have become a permanent part of the labor movement. The greatest loss of confidence in the old order has been among 'intellectuals.' The demand for independent labor political action continues to increase, but no such party will be formed immediately. Socialist organization continues to spread." -Abstract, p.764.

### Rents - Czechoslovakia

Woods, S. E. Czechoslovakia decreases rents in drought areas. Foreign Legislative News, no. 35, p.6, May 4, 1935. (Issued by Division of Commercial Laws, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.)

"Persons suffering losses on agricultural rents located in specifically enumerated drought areas are authorized to demand a reduction in rent for 1934, payable on the basis of crop results for the year, provided that the decline in yield of grains and feed amounted to at least 40 per cent."

### Rubber Restriction - Dutch East Indies

Declaration of the Government on the rubber restriction. Netherlands Indies 3(4): 85-87. Feb. 15, 1935. (Issued by Dept. of Economic Affairs. Published by G. Kolff & Co., Batavia, Java, N. I.)

A short abstract of a statement made by the Director of Economic Affairs on the results of the rubber restriction measures in the Netherlands Indies.

### Rural America

Rural America, v. 13, no. 4, pp. 1-16. Apr. 1935. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 E. 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: A farm folk school, by Chris L. Christensen, pp. 3-4 [the Wisconsin College of Agriculture's farm short course]; What sort of country life for America, by Clarence Poe, pp.4-5; Subsistence homesteads, by Bruce L. Melvin, pp.6-8 [address delivered before the American Society of Agricultural Engineers]; Summaries of round tables [National Country Life Conference] Public Library, p.11.

### Self-help Cooperatives - Washington, D. C.

Parker, F. E. Self-help activities among the unemployed in Washington, D. C. Monthly Labor Rev. 40(3): 604-611. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor.)



"Thirteen self-help associations, with 722 members, were in operation in the District of Columbia at the beginning of February 1935. These groups, formed among the unemployed, have been engaged in various activities. Hundreds of articles of clothing, etc., have been made by the women's sections, using materials obtained from the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. Eight of the 13 groups, with nearly 70 percent of the total membership, are composed of Negroes; among these are some of the most active and resourceful of all the groups." -p.v.

### Share Croppers -- Southern States

Angly, Edward. The share-cropper begins to think. Today 4(1): 3-4, 22, 23. Apr. 27, 1935. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

This is the first of a series of articles on Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee.

The landowner's side of the Southern tenant farm controversy is presented by the writer who made a tour of the Arkansas cotton belt.

Ashburn, K. E. Economic and social aspects of farm tenancy in Texas. Southwest. Soc. Sci. Quart. 15(4): 298-306. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Austin, Tex.)

"This article is adapted from the author's The Development of Cotton Production in Texas, a thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Department of Economics of Duke University, 1932.

"Share renters and share croppers constitute the two main types of tenants in Texas."

Among the findings of the author is the following:

"From the available evidence, it must be determined that the economic and social status of the Texas farm tenant, especially the share cropper, is decidedly low, although it is somewhat better than it was in the depth of the depression."

Holland, Cecil. The tenant farmer turns. Survey Graphic 24(5): 233-237, 265, 266, 267. May 1935. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

The purpose of this paper is to "review the situation of the share-croppers in the Mississippi delta, in relation to the economic and social system of the South." The writer thinks that the federal government is "the logical agency to direct the rehabilitation of the 'forgotten man' of the South." In conclusion he relates briefly what the government through the relief administration is doing toward correcting the evils of tenancy, and what is planned under the Bankhead bill. "The laborer in the rural South, organized or unorganized, must look toward the federal government for assistance. The federal program will largely determine whether the future holds for him 'the good life' or a tightening of his economic bondage."

Mitchison, Naomi. White House and Marked Tree. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 9(218): 585-586. Apr. 27, 1935. (Published at 10, Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, Eng.)

An Englishwoman gives her impressions of the share-cropper situation in Arkansas. She describes the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union as being dangerous to employers particularly "because in it, for the first time,



there is absolutely no distinction between white and coloured men and women." She says that the faith of the sharecroppers in help from the President has waned to almost nothing. "They can see that even the most well-meaning Government can do nothing under the present system. The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is the backbone of rural Socialism in the South."

#### Sheep Industry - Northern New England

Wilson, H. F. The rise and decline of the sheep industry in northern New England. Agr. Hist. 9(1): 12-40. Jan. 1935. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901 South Bldg., 13th St. and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

"This article summarizes parts of the extensive research presented in the author's doctoral dissertation, 'A Study in the Social History of Rural Northern New England, 1830-1930' (Harvard University, 1933), and in a forthcoming volume on The New England Hill Country, 1790-1930 in the Columbia University Studies in the History of Agriculture series, edited by Professors Harry J. Carman and Rexford G. Tugwell." -Editor.

#### Silk - China

The silk industry during 1934. Chinese Econ. Jour. 16(2): 164-184. Feb. 1935. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Shanghai, China.)

"Translated from an article by Mr. Miao Chung Hsiu, head of the Silk Testing Department in the Shanghai Bureau of Testing and Inspection of Commercial Commodities."

Contains a brief account of the activities of the central and provincial governments to promote the silk industry in China.

#### Silk - Japan

Silk. A shining thread entwined in the whole economy of Japan. Oblivious worms; mediaeval farmers; face-saving financiers; a method for Manchurian madness - a platinum nozzle. Fortune 11(3): 68-77, 148, 150, 153, 154, 156, 158, 161, 162, 164, 176, 178. Mar. 1935. (Published at 160 Maple St., Jersey City, N. J.) Photostat.

An interesting and informative article on the Japanese raw silk industry. It is in three parts, with an appendix on silk in the United States. Part I is entitled A Silken Hypothesis; Pt. II. The Worm and His Keeper; Pt. III. Politics in Silk.

#### Social Forces

Social Forces, v. 13, no. 4, pp.477-629. May 1935. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

Partial contents: The general development and present status of the FERA research program, by H. B. Myers, pp.477-481; The contribution of research to rural relief problems, by Dwight Sanderson, pp.482-485; The AAA and the cropper, by Harold Hoffsommer, pp.494-502; Opportunities for rural research under the FERA, by E. D. Tetreau, pp.502-505; Statistical in-



duction in rural social research, by S. A. Stouffer, pp.505-515; Personality and cultural research in the Tennessee Valley, by W. E. Cole, pp. 521-527; Rural housing, by Helen Alfred, pp.552-556; Decentralization of industry in the New Deal, by M. L. Wilson, pp.588-598.

#### Soil Surveys and Land Utilization Research - Canada

Jarvis, T. D. Soil studies in relation to land utilization research. Scientific Agr. 15(5): 287-296. Jan. 1935. (Published in Ottawa, Canada.)

Since crop production is the primary factor in agricultural development the writer limits his remarks to this phase of land utilization, discussing the subject from the following angles: "(1) The present status of agricultural development in...[Canada]; (2) The inherent weakness in our present land utilization; (3) Accumulated experience vs. scientific research as a means of increasing efficiency in land utilization; (4) The scope of soil surveys in our regional research programme."

Laird, D. G., and Kelley, C. C. Soil survey: a basis for land utilization in British Columbia. Scientific Agr. 15(5): 257-262. Jan. 1935. (Published in Ottawa, Canada)

On the use of the soil survey as a basis for determining the power utilization of land in British Columbia.

Mitchell, J., and MacFarlane, D. L. Remarks on the utilization of the soil survey and some data regarding the soils of Saskatchewan. Scientific Agr. 15(5): 263-267. Jan. 1935. (Published in Ottawa, Canada)

#### Standard of Living - Cape Province Farm Natives

Haines, E. S. The economic status of the Cape Province farm native. South African Jour. Econ. 3(1): 57-79. Mar. 1935. (Published by the Economics Society of South Africa, P. O. Box 5316, Johannesburg)

"The present paper is the result of an investigation conducted chiefly in the Border area of the Eastern Cape (districts Stutterheim, Komgha, East London and Kingwilliamstown) in December, 1933, and January, 1934. Its object is to present an account of the normal economic life of a Native family whose head is employed on a European-owned farm in the Eastern Province, with some discussion of the factors that affect its standard of living."

#### Subsistence Homesteads - Penderlea, North Carolina

Van Schaack, Gordon. Penderlea homesteads; the development of a subsistence homesteads project. Landscape Architecture 25(2): 75-80. Jan. 1935. (Published at 12 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.)

An account of the plans for, and the progress of, Penderlea Homesteads, North Carolina. "Penderlea is a Farm-city Community, the purpose of which is to provide, in a healthful location and in an agreeable environment, means whereby owners of small farms may supply themselves with a good living and a profitable occupation through the practice of scientifically directed, intensive and diversified agriculture. Penderlea as a



Far-city is to be an actual working demonstration of the fact that rural life can be attractive and remunerative."

### Sugar - Australia

The Australian sugar industry. Australian Sugar Jour. 26(12): 629-633, 635-636. Mar. 7, 1935. (Published in Brisbane, Queensland.)

A historical account of the sugar industry in Australia, price control, and the work of the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations.

### Sugar (Beet) Subsidy - United Kingdom

The beet sugar subsidy. Economist 120(4781): 844. Apr. 13, 1935. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Contains a brief review of the report of the United Kingdom Sugar Industry Inquiry Committee which recommended that the subsidy be discontinued. "They recognize that its discontinuance would at the least seriously dislocate and in all probability entirely kill the industry. They accordingly recommend small compensation payments for three years, on a descending scale, to farmers now growing beet. The factories, on the other hand, have no claim for compensation or special assistance, in view of the profits they have been able to accumulate during the period of the subsidy."

Another review of this report was published in the Economist, Apr. 20, 1935, pp.893-894.

### Tariffs and World Trade

Johnson, Alvin. The rationale of autarchy. Social Research 2(2): 138-147. May 1935. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the dangers from complete national self-sufficiency and suggests the need for "real" statesmen who would watch foreign trade very closely and when they found a serious excess of imports or exports would adopt such corrective measures as might be necessary. "Granting a system of regulation that held the volume of exports close to that of imports - counting the invisible items on both sides, except new credits not representing a reasoned policy of capital export - any country could safely permit its foreign trade to take its own course. A country might indeed choose to foster infant industries; or industries unfitted in themselves for an independent economic existence, but essential in time of war. For the rest it need control foreign trade only in the interest of a just balance."

Molyneaux, Peter. High tariffs block recovery. Tex. Weekly 11(19): 4-7. May 11, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

Text of an address delivered before the Economic Club of New York at the Hotel Astor. In this address the editor of the Texas Weekly "explains why world trade must be restored."

Peek, G. N. Recent world and United States trade: how the depression has affected international trade. World Today. Encyclopaedia Britannica



2(4): 38-42. Apr. 1935. (Published at 3301 Arthington St., Chicago, Ill.)

Subtopics: Recent trends in international trade; international trade and production; total international trade and its trend; the character of international trade; the distribution of international trade; the foreign trade of the United States; United States foreign trade by economic classes; direction of United States foreign trade; problems of United States foreign trade.

Rippy, J. F. Foreign markets and the economic position of the United States. South Atlantic Quart. 34(1): 15-22. Jan. 1935. (Published by the Duke University Press, Durham, N. C.) L.C.

#### Taxation--China

Muhse, A. C. Taxation of foreign and domestic goods in China. Jour. Polit. Econ. 43(2): 226-245. Apr. 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

Topics: The beginning of regular import and export duties, the Tientsin treaty, the struggle for an effective 5 percent duty, the Mackay treaty, further attempts to make the 5 percent rate effective, the tax on opium, the Peking conference, Nanking breaks the way for the new tariff, the new national tariff law, the new gold unit, the surtax, the export tax, the overland rates, the maritime customs administration, the transit dues, the transit pass, likin, transit taxes other than likin, disadvantages of native shipping, abolishing likin, taxes to take the place of the land tax, the source and destination taxes, the salt tax, and tariff policy of the Nationalist government.

#### Tenancy, Farm, and the Bankhead-Jones Bill

Maddox, J. G. Farm tenancy and the Bankhead-Jones bill. Land Policy Rev. 1(3): 12-17. Apr. 1935. (Published by the Land Policy Section, Division of Program Planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Discusses the extent and the common evils of farm tenancy, the depression and changing tenure relationships, and the purpose of the Bankhead-Jones bill.

Murphy, Louis. Make tenant into owner. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 60(9): 258. Apr. 27, 1935. (Published in Des Moines, Iowa)

A discussion of farm tenancy, with special emphasis on farm tenancy in Iowa, and of the Bankhead bill now pending in Congress, which aims to help worthy tenants to become farm owners.

#### Tobacco - Control of Production and Marketing - Irish Free State

Home-grown tobacco. Encouragement of production. The tobacco act, 1934. Irish Trade Jour. 10(1): 3-4 Mar. 1935. (Published by Stationery Office, Dublin, Irish Free State.)



The subsidies and concessions to tobacco growers in the Irish Free State since 1904 are outlined as a background for the Tobacco Act, 1934 which provides for the control of production and marketing of tobacco in the Irish Free State.

#### Tobacco - Nyasaland

Nyasaland tobacco marketing inquiry by Imperial Economic Committee. Important colonial Office memorandum. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 223, pp.61-62. Apr. 1935. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

The memorandum in question is a "preliminary survey of the facts regarding the Nyasaland tobacco industry in relation to the United Kingdom market." Some tentative conclusions are given.

#### Tobacco - Rhodesia

Brown, Wm. Tobacco quota commission: Report. Committee of enquiry into applications from tobacco growers for increased production - season 1934-35. Rhodesia Agr. Jour., 32(1): 24-32. Jan. 1935. (Published in Salisbury, Rhodesia)

Tables give number of applicants, quota applied for, yield last season, and quota granted.

#### Tobacco - Senegal

World tobacco markets. Questionnaire. Replies: Series XIX. Senegal. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 223, pp.62-63. Apr. 1935. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

#### Trade Agreements

Gregg, J. P. Reviving foreign markets. Nation's Business 23(5): 40, 42, 44. May 1935. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"By simple amendment to the Tariff Act of 1930 Congress has revised the whole procedure of tariff-making. The effects of this change and its probable influence on business recovery are explained here."

Taylor, A. E. Secretary Wallace and foreign trade. Saturday Evening Post 207(36): 23, 80. Mar. 9, 1935. (Published in Philadelphia, Pa.) Pam. Coll.

Discusses adversely Mr. Wallace's proposal for a "planned middle course" and bilateral trade agreements.

"The 'planned middle course' of Secretary Wallace implies simultaneous adjustments at home and abroad which this country is in no position to propose and other countries are not in a position to accept."

Trade agreement signed by the United States and Brazil, February 2, 1935.

Brazil 7(76): 6-13. Feb. 1935. (Published by the American Brazilian Association, Inc., 67 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"This issue of Brazil contains all the present available information regarding the Reciprocal Trade Treaty between Brazil and the United States."



Contents: I. General character of the agreement; II. The general trade background; III. General provisions; IV. Concessions for American exports (type of concessions, volume and percentage of trade affected, percentage of duty reductions, outstanding benefits received); V. Concessions granted to Brazil (concessions on the dutiable list, the bound list, manganese ore, Brazil nuts, castor beans, copaiba balsam, ipecac and yerba mate); VI. Brazil's undertaking with respect to the provision of foreign exchange.

Wheeler, E. A. Reciprocal trade agreements with Belgium and Brazil. Agr. Situation 19(4): 4-5. Apr. 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

#### U. S. S. R.

Russian Economic Notes, no. 295, 15pp. Apr. 30, 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Partial contents: The right way to strengthen the collective farms, pp.5-6; The cotton contractation plan for 1935, pp.6-8; Contractation and increase of the sugar-beet crop, pp.8-9.

#### Urbanization, Effect on Agriculture - Southern States

Gee, Wilson. The effects of urbanization on agriculture. South Econ. Jour. 2(1): 3-15. May 1935. (Published by the Southern Economic Association, 11 Commerce-Journalism Bldg., Athens, Ga.)

#### Wages - Poland

Agricultural wages in Poland. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(2): 96. Apr. 8, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

New collective agreements concluded between landowners' associations and agricultural workers in various parts of Poland have resulted in reduced wage rates for 1935/36.

#### Wages - Sweden

Wages in sugar beet cultivation in Sweden. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 53(10): 316. Mar. 11, 1935. (Published in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"An agreement has again been concluded between the Swedish Government and the sugar factories for the regulation of the importation and production of sugar for the year 1935. Factories are only to make contracts for sugar beet with farmers agreeing to pay certain minimum wage rates to the workers they employ... At the same time it is stipulated that all workers when employed on farms where the beet harvest exceeds 100kg. per hectare shall be entitled to a wage bonus."



### Weaving, Rural -- China

Fong, H. D. Rural weaving and the merchant employers in a North China District: I. Nankai Soc. and Econ. Quart. 8(1): 75-120. Apr. 1935. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China)

The author points out the prevalence of small decentralized industries in China. He summarizes the salient facts from a detailed survey of rural handloom weaving in Kaoyang made in 1933 under the following sections:

"(1) the evolution of the industrial systems in Kaoyang, (2) the industrial pedigree under the merchant employer system, (3) the industrial organization - the putting out system, (4) the commercial organization, (5) the financial organization, (6) main features of the merchant employer system, and (7) rural weaving and the future of a new industrial system."

### Wheat - bounty - Australia

Wheat Bounty. Great Britain. Board of Trade Jour. (n.s.) 134(1999): 547. Mar. 28, 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

The Wheat Bounty Act of December 17, 1934 provides for the payment of a bounty of 3 pence per bushel on wheat harvested in Australia between October 1, 1934 and March 31, 1935.

### Wheat - Canada

McFarland, J. I. Why did Canada support wheat prices? United Farmer 15(16): 246-247. Apr. 20, 1935. (Published in Calgary, Alberta.)

Speech delivered before the Winnipeg Canadian Club on April 11 in which Mr. McFarland set forth "the actuating influences behind the Canadian wheat policy."

Also in Southwest. Miller 14(7): 21, 33. Apr. 16, 1935.

### Wheat - Cost of Production - France

Rouilly, André. Le prix de revient du blé. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 67(4): 126-133. Apr. 1935. (Published at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris (9e), France)

A study of the cost of production of wheat in the neighborhood of Paris proves that the producer has made practically all the reductions possible. He is caught between sale prices that are too low and prices of raw materials that are too high, wages that can hardly be further decreased and excessive expenses.

### Wheat - France

Böker, H. The wheat policy of France since 1929. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(3): 97-108. Mar. 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Contents: The wheat policy during the year 1929-30; the wheat policy in the years 1930-31 and 1931-32; the wheat policy in 1932-33; the wheat policy for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 up to the publication of the law of December 24, 1934; regulation of the wheat market by the law of December 24, 1934.



Boyle, J. E. France tries tinkering and quits. Country Home 59(5): 17, 38, 39. May, 1935. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Mr. Boyle writes of the situation that brought about the enactment of wheat laws in France and says that right now "the wheat farmers of France are feeling hopeful again. Their government at last has passed a law which gives promise of bringing real relief - relief, ironically, from the effects of the previous laws which the government had passed." In conclusion he asserts that the French have found out that the most important step of all to take towards "economic sanity" is towards "a free and open market."

Sirol, Jean. Vers une solution du problème du blé. L'Économiste Français 63(15): 451-452. Apr. 13, 1935. (Published at Rue Bleue, 9, Paris (9e), France)

The author outlines the wheat situation in France from December 1929 to December 24, 1934 when the seventh attempt was made to regulate the wheat market with the passage of the law of that date. He shows failure all along the line as regards producers, millers, manufacturers, and consumers, and he holds that the State has proved its incompetence in the field of directed economy.

#### Wheat - Price Spreads - England

Taylor, A. E. Spreads between wheat prices in England. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 11(8): 307-325. Apr. 1935. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

"In this study are presented data on wheat price spreads over the decade 1925-34. The amounts of the spread in monetary units, the ranking of the several wheats, the percentages of the high wheat prices represented in the spreads, are tabulated and the positions classified by countries of origin. Canadian wheat usually ruled at top-price, while Argentine wheat stood most often on the bottom rung. Australian wheat occupied the median position, while western European wheats were surprisingly conspicuous as low-priced imports. The hardest wheats were usually the highest-priced; but the lowest-priced were not the soft wheats but atypical and nondescript wheats of either type.

"It is pointed out that a number of different factors are involved, including the major influence of cost of raw material. These combine to offer to British mills a wide scope of mixing, which finds reflection in a low price of flour and bread.

"Finally, brief and rather casual comment is made on the compared meanings of British price, Dominion price, and world price of wheat. From our study of these price spreads, it becomes clear that such terms are not natural expressions of price differences but will need to be defined. Fixed prices, within the range, are not in the interest of millers or consumers in Great Britain."-Cover page.

#### Wheat - Storage - Spain and Portugal

Spain and Portugal have new wheat storage plans. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(15): 391-392. Apr. 15, 1935. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)



Describes two new measures undertaken by the governments of Spain and Portugal to sustain the wheat markets in those countries. "The Spanish wheat law confers upon the Minister of Agriculture the power to regulate the storage and sale of wheat and to control the operation of mills. Funds for carrying out the program are provided by two means; first, the profits obtained from the importation and sale of corn which is imported, duty free, under commercial treaties and subject to state control; and, second, the receipts from a tax of not more than one peseta per 100 kilos... to be imposed on all wheat transactions.

"In addition, the Minister may, until such time as a specified law is promulgated, regulate the production and marketing of wheat and prevent the planting of new areas to cereals. To facilitate storage, a sum of 50,000,000 pesetas... is to be placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Credit Service, which through the appropriate provincial agencies may make advances of 75 to 80 percent on the value of wheat stored under their supervision...

"The Portuguese plan is not as far reaching as the Spanish regulations and is a tentative system for the storage of surplus wheat produced in Portugal... The National Federation of Wheat Producers buys this wheat at prices fixed officially from time to time, charges being deducted for storage. The Federation has contracts for the storage of a part of the excess and it is understood that millers will carry a stock of about 3,700,000 bushels. Producers are also requested to store the remainder as far as they have facilities. The Federation plans to construct suitable storage space over a period of time, and a loan of \$600,000 for this purpose has been made by the government to be amortized during 10 years."

#### Wheat - United States

Hyde, C. L., sr. Wheat and inflation. Com. and Finance 24(19): 404. May 8, 1935. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer concludes this article as follows:

"The Government's theory of paying our farmers not to raise grain and then allowing the cheap grain from the cheap labor of Argentine and other countries to be shipped into America may mean prosperity for the other countries but is pretty hard on and bewildering to America's producers. But the ultimate result of this will be the raising of food prices throughout the world, and this is today beginning to occur. Some of our own investors are already beginning to save grain for higher prices. A country that uses nearly 2,000,000 bushels of wheat every twenty-four hours will not be scared at a few million surplus or carry-over on July 1, 1935."

#### Wine - Production and Trade

Volkhardt, Hermann. Weinerzeugung und Weinhandel der hauptländer der Erde in ihrer jüngsten Entwicklung. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.F.) 19(4): 611-645. 1935. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

Wine production is shown to have increased before the World War in almost all countries, notably in non-European countries where new competitors



appeared on the world market. In recent years measures taken to combat over-production have included attempts to increase consumption and to decrease production. World statistics of area, production, export, and import are given.

### Women - Employment and Unemployment

Fuss, Henri. Unemployment and employment among women. Internatl. Labour Rev. 31(4): 463-497. Apr. 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"After demonstrating the existence of a total of some four million unemployed women throughout the world, the author describes the restrictions imposed on the employment of women, and examines the changes in the employment of women in different countries in recent years. He then analyses the reasons for the employment of women, and studies possible methods of achieving a general reduction of unemployment, among men and women alike. His conclusion is that the present difficulties are merely transitory, and that 'as soon as economic equilibrium has been re-established on firmer foundations of social justice, there will be work for all, both men and women.'" -p.463.

Workers in agriculture and forestry are included in the statistics given.

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Social Forces."
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- Gt. Brit. Treaties, etc., 1910- (George V) Agreement between the government of the United Kingdom and the Polish government in regard to trade and commerce [with protocol and notes] London, February 27, 1935 [The agreement has not been ratified.] 40pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4820) 286 G797Ap  
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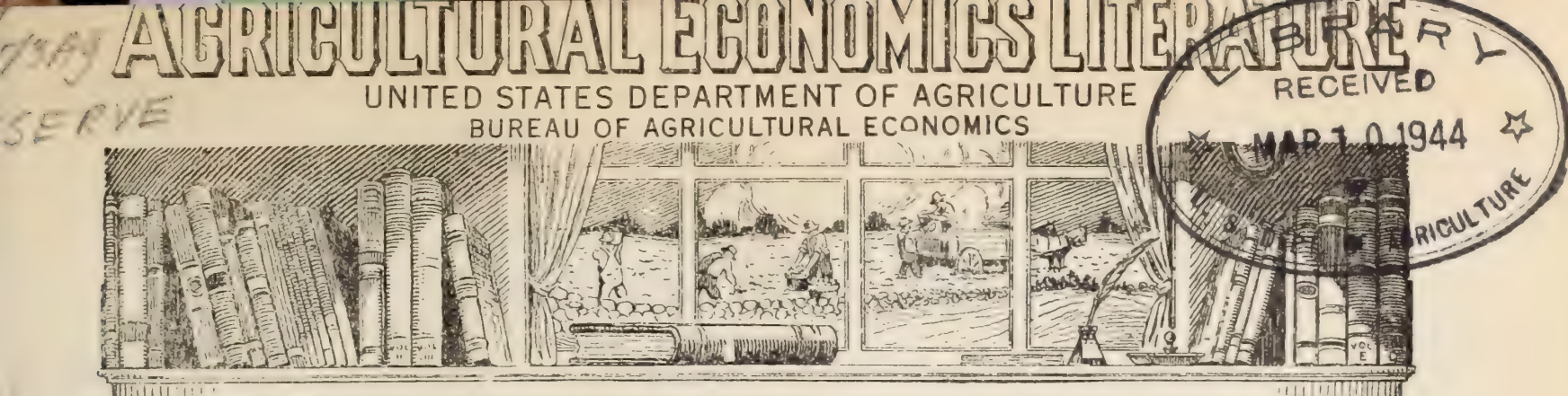
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Vorwey, Gerlof, and Renooij, D. C. The economist's handbook; a manual of statistical sources. 460pp. Amsterdam, The Economist's handbook, 1934. 241.3 V61

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED IN JULY OR AUGUST  
V. 9, No. 7 WILL APPEAR IN SEPTEMBER





It is with the people who live on the land who are bathed continually in sunlight and pure air, who are close to Mother Nature, that the future and hope of humanity lies. - George W. Russell (AE)

Vol. 9

September 1935

No. 7

### FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews .....	519-520
Stine, O. C.: Trip to Russia, by L. K. Elmhirst .....	519
Hendrickson, C. I.: Michigan. State planning commission. A study of Michigan .....	520
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts .....	520-550
National cooperative milk producers' federation. What the AAA amendments will do to help farmers .....	521
National bureau of economic research, inc. Annual report of the Director .....	527
Ayres, L. P. The chief cause of this and other depressions .....	528
Southern social science research conference, New Orleans, 1935. Report on conference discussions .....	529
Joint conference of representatives of agriculture, industry and science. Dearborn, Mich., 1935. Proceedings .....	530
Italy. Ministero dell' agricoltura e delle foreste. La legge sulla bonifica integrale nel primo anno di applicazione .....	536
New England farm marketing conference. Proceedings ... third conference ... Boston, May 16-17, 1934 .....	540
Translation .....	550-553
Bibliographies .....	553
New Periodicals .....	554-555
Periodical - Change of Title .....	555
Selected List of Recent Reviews .....	555-559
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character.....	560-566
State Publications .....	567-577
Periodical Articles .....	578-638
Notes .....	639-646



Prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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Vol. 9

September 1935

No. 7

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SIGNED REVIEWS

Elmhirst, L. K. Trip to Russia. 213pp. New York, New republic, inc., 1934. 281.179 E16

This is a delightfully told account of travel in Russia in the autumn of 1932. Mr. Elmhirst entered Russia by plane from Berlin to Moscow, traveled south across Russia by train, and toured the Caucasus over into Armenia via a Ford.

The account is full of interesting details from a travel diary. It is enlivened by many personal observations as to customs or habits and attitudes of the people whom he saw and met. It also includes many thoughtful statements about causes of conditions and tendencies in the development of the country. Note the following examples:

"My impression is that there are two factors which have played a leading part in bringing the rural situation in Russia to its present stage. In disposing of the kulak in the early days of collectivisation it seemed as though the wealthy peasant was the chief obstacle to the progress of village socialism... The struggle therefore to break down an attitude of mind and to replace it with an altogether different outlook has involved every class of rural society in Russia today...

"The second factor may have been the bitterness that arose as between city and country during the years immediately after the revolution when the cities had to go very hungry and when the peasant having shared out the big estates seemed to the city at least to have been living on the fat of the land."

"If one could collect all the suffering that was spread over the three and four hundred years that England took for the enclosure of the strips, and cram it into three short years, adding the final tragedies of the Industrial Revolution when crofters were crowded off the commons and into back-to-back, front-to-front tenements, their children ground down with sweated labour in mine and factory, where would the balance lie? I could not help thinking of this as the children of Batum marched past to attend a special Soviet celebration on Sunday morning...

"What is in doubt still is firstly the extent to which the extreme theory of Communism will have to be adjusted to fit the special needs of livestock, crops, and mechanical equipment and secondly the after-fruits of the use of force and secrecy upon the next generation."

This account may prove of great historical interest in the future, as one of the graphic cross-section pictures of Russian life in evolution. -  
O. C. Stine, Principal Agricultural Economist, in Charge, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.



Michigan. State planning commission. A study of Michigan; a progress report on an inventory of its resources, its physical, social and economic character to serve as the basis for permanent, adjustable state planning. unpagged, maps, mimeogr. Lansing, Michigan State planning commission [1935] 280.041 M583

Contains section: "Land use planning".

This is a voluminous report with numerous maps and charts. Of the twelve main headings those on Social and Population Trends, Physical and Climatological Features, Status of Base Data Surveys, and Land Use Planning are of most interest to agricultural economists. There is also a section on Education and one on Government.

There is no summary of findings or of recommendations. In addition the use of the report as a reference is hindered by the lack of paging of the table of contents. The maps were, no doubt, reduced from large colored maps. This reduction makes it difficult to relate the discussion of a particular map with the map itself. -C. I. Hendrickson, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Land Economics.

#### DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

##### Adam Smith

Ginzberg, Eli. The house of Adam Smith. 265pp. New York, 1934. 280 G432

Thesis (Ph.D) - Columbia University.

The author points out that:

"1. Smith developed his laissez faire approach to attack Mercantilism not to defend Capitalism; 2. Modern economic theory is in large measure based upon a misinterpretation of 'The Wealth of Nations'; 3. Smith is more closely related to Karl Marx than to his supposed followers, Ricardo and J. S. Mill; 4. The Industrial Revolution came after Adam Smith's death; 5. Modern Industrialism permitted Smith's followers to turn him from a revolutionist into a reactionary." - Publisher's circular.

##### Agrarianism

Cauley, T. J. Agrarianism; a program for farmers. 211 pp. Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina press, 1935. 281.12 C31

Dr. Karl Brandt of the New School for Social Research has reviewed this volume at some length in the Survey Graphic for July 1935, pp.357-358. The author himself states that the book "is an inquiry into the nature and philosophy of Agrarianism from the standpoint of public policy". He also states that many of the ideas expressed "are quite similar to those of the Nashville group of Agrarians as contained in their book I'll Take My Stand and in their other publications."



## Agricultural Adjustment Act and Suggested Amendments

National cooperative milk producers' federation. What the AAA amendments will do to help farmers; being a detailed explanation of the meaning and effect of the amendments... as approved by the Committee on Agriculture of the United States House of Representatives. Prepared and published by the National cooperative milk producers' federation. 46pp. [Washington, 1935?] (Educational series, no. 4) 281.12 N213

The Foreword to this pamphlet is signed by Charles W. Holman, Secretary of The National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation. From this Foreword the following extract has been taken:

"This small pamphlet contains the text of the Agricultural Adjustment Act together with the suggested amendments to that Act as approved by the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives. The amendments have been fitted into the Act in their proper places and where these amendments change the text of the existing law the original language is first set out and is immediately followed by the text as amended. Where entire new sections have been adopted they have been fitted into their proper places in the Act. The new language contained in the amendments is set out in distinctive type.

"After each amendment there has been developed an explanatory note describing the purpose, operation and effect of the particular amendment. These notes have been prepared by the Washington office of the Federation and have been reviewed by officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"The National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation approves and is vigorously supporting these amendments but it is our principal hope that by publishing the proposed amendments in this form those interested will be better able to make an intelligent and thorough study of the problem involved."

## Agricultural Cooperation - France

Bastien, Pierre. Les organismes corporatifs agricoles. 120pp. Paris, Les Editions Domat-Montchrestien, F. Loviton et cie. 1934. 280.2 B29  
Bibliography, pp.[118]-120.

A historical and critical survey of the need for and the development of agricultural cooperation and agricultural credit in France. The need for professional organization of French agriculturists assumed active expression in the early eighties, and a law of 1884 allowed them to form syndicates to facilitate and develop agricultural activity and to protect their interests. Granted the right to make purchases in the interests of their members, they gradually turned over these operations to agricultural cooperatives, the development and functions of which are outlined. Chapter III tells the story of the organization of agricultural credit in France; direct loans to the farmer by the Bank of France; the system of "warrantage agricole" which allows the farmer to use his agricultural products as security for loans; and the organization and operating activities of the Credit Agricole Mutuel.



## Agricultural Economics

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Miscellaneous papers in agricultural economics, vol. VII, 1931-1934. Oxford, 1934.  
281.9 Ox2 v.7

This volume contains the Annual reports of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute for 1931, 1932 and 1933. It also contains the following: A note on unemployment insurance in agriculture, by C. S. Orwin; The new era in farming, by C. S. Orwin; New heart in British agriculture, by C. S. Orwin; New state policy for agriculture, by C. S. Orwin; New policy for agriculture, by C. S. Orwin; World agriculture, by C. S. Orwin; Farming to meet the times, by C. S. Orwin; The new farm policy in operation, by C. S. Orwin; A century of wages and earnings in agriculture, by C. S. Orwin and B. I. Felton; Some economic aspects of grassland, by A. Bridges; Milk production on arable land, by F. J. Prewett; Consumers' preference: Beef weights and prices, by F. J. Prewett; A survey of the prices of pigs and feeding stuffs in England and Wales during 1931, by K. A. H. Murray; A survey of the prices of pigs and feeding stuffs in England and Wales during 1932, by K. A. H. Murray; A survey of the prices of pigs and feeding stuffs in England and Wales during 1933, by K. A. H. Murray; The study of prices in agricultural economics research, by K. A. H. Murray; Present tendencies in livestock prices, by K. A. H. Murray; The future development of the pig industry in Great Britain, by K. A. H. Murray; The study of agricultural prices in Germany, by K. A. H. Murray and V. Cornea; The livestock situation, by K. A. H. Murray and J. A. Scott Watson; and Agricultural reorganization and price control, by R. L. Cohen.

## Agricultural Economics - Saskatchewan, Canada

Saskatchewan. University. College of agriculture. Dept. of farm management. Studies of probable net farm revenues for the principal soil types of Saskatchewan on the basis of their past production. 38pp. Saskatoon, Sask., 1935. (Saskatchewan. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension. Bulletin no. 64) 7 Sa76A no.64

By Dr. William Allen, Professor E. C. Hope and F. C. Hitchcock.

"When the Farm Management Department of the University of Saskatchewan was established in 1925, plans were made to assemble information of economic importance relating to farm business in areas representative of the principal types of farming in this province. Research under this programme has included studies of twelve districts, for each of which a cross-section of the prevailing farming conditions has been obtained. In all these investigations there has been close co-operation with the Soils Department of the University.

"The first four studies dealt primarily with land utilization, cost of production of wheat, and the general farm economic problems of the areas. In the second series, the studies of the first surveys were continued, but the scope was extended to include regional settlement, and the progress made by the farmers, and in these surveys the detailed examination of farmers' indebtedness was initiated. The most recent projects, those commencing in 1932, have been particularly designed to study the problems of farm debt, although the subjects of the earlier studies have been continued.



"For some time numerous requests have been received for summaries of information which might enable farmers to size up the situation confronting them. The difficulties of the years of depression and drought have undermined the security of many farm businesses, and have brought a discouraged outlook for the future. To many, the financial burdens of the present appear too great to be carried by their farm businesses. It is the purpose of this report to present conservative estimates of the costs likely to be incurred in farming in areas typical of the province, and of the revenues that may be expected from farms of representative sizes in these areas during the next decade." - Introductory Statement.

#### Agricultural Economics Society

Agricultural economics society. Report of conference held in London, 11th and 12th, December, 1934. pp. [189]-241. [Reading?] Agricultural economics society[1935] (Journal of Proceedings, v. 3, no. 4, May, 1935) 281.9 Ag8 v.3, no.4 May, 1935

Partial contents: The development of Danish agricultural production and export during the last two generations and the effect of the present trade restrictions on the national economy of Denmark, by S. Sørensen; The place of the poultry industry in the national economy, by D. H. Dinsdale; and Agriculture in the south-west of Scotland - Past and present trends, by J. A. Gilchrist.

#### Agricultural Indebtedness - Saskatchewan - Canada.

Saskatchewan. University. College of agriculture. Dept. of farm management. Studies of farm indebtedness and financial progress of Saskatchewan farmers. Report no. 1-2. Saskatoon, Sask., 1934-35. 2 nos. (Saskatchewan. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension. Bulletin nos. 60,65) 7 Sa76A no.60,65.

Contents.- Report no.1. Survey made in the rural municipalities of Rosemount no.378, and Reford no. 374 [i.e. 379] in 1932, by William Allen. Dec. 1934.- Report no.2. Surveys made in the rural municipalities of Brokenshell, no.68; Wellington, no.97; and Scott, no.98, in 1932, by William Allen, E.C. Hope, and I.S. McArthur. May 1935.

#### Agricultural Marketing Schemes - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report on agricultural marketing schemes. Presented to Parliament by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries and the Secretary of state for Scotland by command of His Majesty May, 1935. 100pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4913) 280.39 G793R

At head of title: Ministry of agriculture and fisheries, Scottish office.

Partial contents: Hops marketing scheme, 1932; Scottish milk marketing scheme, 1933; Pigs and bacon marketing schemes, 1933; Milk marketing scheme, 1933; Potato marketing scheme, 1933; Aberdeen and district milk marketing scheme, 1933; North of Scotland milk marketing scheme, 1934; Sugar and sugar beet marketing schemes; Moray and Banff milk marketing scheme;



Argyll milk marketing scheme; Scottish raspberry marketing scheme. There are also three appendices - Principal dates in progress of agricultural marketing schemes; Loans to agricultural marketing boards from the agricultural marketing funds; and Accounts of agricultural marketing boards.

### Agricultural Register

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. The agricultural register 1934-5, being a record of legislation, organization, supplies and prices. 391 pp. Oxford, 1935. 281.9 Ox2Ag 1934/35.

Dr. C. S. Orwin, Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, at Oxford writes in part as follows in the Foreword:

"The first issue of The Agricultural Register, published a year ago, was prompted by the importance of the economic policy to which the agricultural crisis had given rise. So much had been done, and the methods of relief and of reconstruction were so varied, that some record of them and of their consequences seemed to be called for in the form of a book of reference for those interested, whether as producers, students of economic and social policy, or simply as taxpayers and consumers of food....

"The Agricultural Economics Research Institute decided, therefore, to bring together and to summarize the information necessary if the position was to be understood, in the form of a concise book of reference...

"Last year the new machinery had not proceeded very far in action, and emphasis was laid upon a description of it rather than upon its effects on commodities. In the present volume the machinery is taken as being well understood, and the matter in this section is arranged under commodities, thus bringing it into line with the section which follows, on Supplies and Prices."

After the Introductory review of the agricultural situation there comes a section devoted to Legislation in which may be found the main features of important agricultural laws such as the Milk Act, Cattle Industry Act, British Sugar Subsidy Act, Land Settlement (Scotland) Act and others. This section is followed by one devoted to Trade Regulation for agricultural commodities. Other sections are devoted to Administrative Action (Schemes, boards, committees, subsidies and levies) Supplies and prices, Statistics, etc.

### Agriculture - Canada

Britnell, G. E. The western farmer. 16pp. [Toronto, 1934] (The machine age series. Pamphlet no. 6... Social service council of Canada) 281.13 B77

Partial contents: Instability of income from wheat; increased burden of debt; Necessity for relief expenditures; Profits from land speculation vs. profits from efficiency; Problem of sub-marginal land; Problem of reorganizing the individual farm; Effects of farm poverty upon eastern Canada.



## Agriculture - Tariffs and other Protection

League of nations. Economic committee. Considerations on the present evolution of agricultural protectionism. 49pp. [Geneva, 1935] (League of nations. Publications. II. Economic and financial, 1935, II. B.7) 280.9 L47P 1935. II. B. 7

Partial contents: Origin and development of agricultural protectionism in its present forms; Necessity of agricultural protection; The "Scissors" question; The "National Defence" argument; Direct dangers to the agricultural producer from excessive agricultural protectionism; Indirect dangers to the national economic system and to international relations from the same cause: Need for a return to moderate forms of agricultural protection.

This publication contains also two important annexes: Agricultural protectionism in Europe in the post-war period, by Sir Frederick Leith Ross; and The general evolution of agriculture at the end of the nineteenth century and before the world war, in relation to the growth of agricultural protection.

## Bacon Development Scheme, 1935 - Gt. Britain

Gt. Britain. Pigs marketing board. The development scheme under the Agricultural marketing act, 1933, for organizing the production of bacon in Great Britain. Pigs marketing board, Bacon marketing board. 19pp. London [J. Truscott & son, ltd., 1935] 281.350 G79

Contents: Part I - Preliminary; Part II - The Bacon development board; Part III - Licensing of bacon factories; Part IV - Exercise by development board of certain powers of Pigs marketing board and Bacon marketing board; Part V - Financial provisions; Part VI - Miscellaneous.

## Banking - Argentina

Argentine Republic. Ministerio de hacienda. Los proyectos financieros ante el honorable Senado, discurso del ministro dr. Federico Pinedo, seguido de un reportaje sobre el oro. 83pp. Buenos Aires, Imp. L. L. Gotelli, 1935. 284 Ar32Pr

A discussion by the Minister of Finance of Argentina of the conditions of money and credit in the country, in the light of the proposed banking laws later passed by the Senate.

Argentine Republic. Ministerio de hacienda. Los proyectos financieros ante la honorable Camara de diputados. Discurso del ministro dr. Federico Pinedo seguido de un artículo del prof. Gastón Jèze y de otro del diputado socialista belga Luis Pierard. 51pp. Buenos Aires, Impr. L. L. Gotelli, 1935. 284 Ar32P

A speech by the Finance Minister of Argentina in the Chamber of Deputies on the financial and banking situation followed by two articles from the press recommending the mobilization of frozen assets. [Six banking and monetary laws were passed by the Senate on March 21, 1935]



## Banking - Western Australia

Western Australia. Agricultural bank royal commission. Report to His Excellency Sir James Mitchell in pursuance of the terms of the Commission, dated the third day of October, 1933. 166pp. Perth, F. W. Simpson, government printer, 1934. 284.2 W52

Have also Agricultural bank trustees' reply to the Commission's report. (10pp.) 284.2 W52A

Partial contents: Short history of the bank legislation; Operations and transactions of the agricultural bank; Progress of the settlers; Suggested causes of the present financial difficulties of the agricultural bank and industries assistance board; Internal administration and organization of the bank; Financial position of the agricultural bank and industries assistance board; Methods of raising capital: Losses sustained and estimated future losses; Audit of accounts and report thereon by the Auditor General; Soldier settlements, group settlement and special settlements; Disabilities (Agricultural); Adjustment or conditioning of debts; Findings; Recommendations; Minority report.

## Business Cycles

Pearson, F. A. Livestock and building cycles...American institute of cooperation, Cornell university...July 16, 1935. 35 pp., mimeogr. [Ithaca, 1935]

The last three pages are the text and the first part consists of charts.

"There is a wide divergence of opinion concerning the causes of panics. Most of the misunderstanding is due to the myriad of theories concerning the causes of 'business cycles'.

"There seems to be little evidence that there is a business cycle that repeats itself in a uniform way. There are innumerable independent cycles such as the horse cycle, about 25 years long; a cattle cycle, about 15 years long; hog cycles, about 4 to 6 years long; textile cycles, about 2 years long; building cycles, 15 to 20 years long, and the like. The sum of these independent cycles that repeat themselves with considerable regularity does not give successive business cycles that are alike. The sum of these cycles combined with the accidents of war, drought, and fluctuations in the value of money, are the major factors in business. The best way to forecast business conditions is by considering the independent variables...

"The welfare of the individual is largely controlled by the value of gold and these independent cycles."

Pearson, F. A. Physical volume of production and prices...American institute of cooperation, Cornell university...July 15, 1935. 30 pp., mimeogr. [Ithaca, 1935]

The last three pages are the text and the first part consists of charts.

"When a nation experiences rapidly rising prices as was the case in the gold standard countries from 1914 to 1919, it is generally assumed that world-wide shortages exist. Vigorous efforts are made to expand production and save food. Individuals and nations become



hoarders. This was the experience of the United States and other gold standard countries. They established food and fuel and railroad administrators. In spite of the assumed scarcity, there was little distress.

"When a nation experiences rapidly falling prices as was the case from 1929 to 1933, it is generally assumed that a world-wide surplus exists. Organized efforts are made to reduce supplies...

"When prices rise, we think there is too little and when prices fall, we think there is too much, because money is not understood and individually we have no control over the supply of, or demand for, the commodity used as money. Under this situation the blind leaders of the blind lead from one extreme to another...

"Apparently, in every period in history when there has been a violent price decline, the popular explanation has been over-production and in many cases plans for destroying produce or for limiting its production have been tried...

"From studies of the relation of supply to price, there appears to be no evidence to indicate that over-production played a large part in the depressions of 1920 or 1929. There is, of course, never a time when there is not an over-production of some things; nor is there ever a time when there is not a deficit of some things. The depression of 1920 came at a time when there was a shortage of buildings. The depression of 1929 followed a period of over-building and was accentuated by it. The over-boom in the stock market and over-building would have caused a severe business recession even if commodity prices had not collapsed, but this would have been nothing comparable to the depression caused by the world collapse in prices. This collapse was accompanied by, and accentuated by, but not caused by, a 'business cycle'".

### Business Cycles and Agriculture

National bureau of economic research, inc. Annual report of the Director of research, 1934-1935. 30 pp. New York, 1935. 280.9 N215R

The extract which follows has been taken from the section of this interesting report which is headed Business Cycles and Secular Trends:

"The study of 'Agriculture and Business Cycles' by Dr. Eugen Altschul and Dr. Fritz Strauss made good progress during 1934... The general argument of the study as now conceived runs as follows: crop fluctuations cannot be regarded as an essential factor in business cycles, nor can agriculture be regarded as a fully industrialized branch of production; nevertheless, agricultural dislocations influence the course followed by industrial cycles and these cycles react upon agriculture; the character and potency of the mutual reactions vary with the organization of farming and its place in the economy of a nation; there appears to be a secular decline in the divergence between the two great branches of production.

"Meanwhile the National Bureau's comprehensive study of business cycles in the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany has moved steadily forward. Having decided that March 1933 marks the terminal trough of the American business cycle that began in January 1928 and culminated in June 1929, we began the laborious task



of bringing our statistical analysis of domestic time series up to date in the autumn of 1933. More recently we have fixed upon July 1932 as marking the corresponding terminal trough in France, and August 1932 as marking it in Great Britain and Germany. On this basis we have been adding the latest complete cycle to our foreign series also."

### Business Depression

Ayres, L. P. The chief cause of this and other depressions. 52 pp.  
[Cleveland, O.] The Cleveland trust company [1935] 284 Ay7

"This discussion of business cycles has been prepared in response to a request from Senator Josiah W. Bailey...chairman of a Senate committee charged with the duty of studying the causes of the present depression" -p.[2]

"Throughout this analysis the object has been to identify and examine controlling factors in business cycles, rather than to consider and evaluate auxiliary contributing influences. This thin pamphlet is utterly inadequate in scope and method to treat the subject with even an approach to thoroughness. The economic factors involved in the generation and development of business cycles are numerous, and they combine and operate in varying ways in different cycles. For example all the popularly assigned explanations examined and rejected in PART II of this essay undoubtedly involve or include some elements of validity.

"It is not the intention of the writer to assert that changes in the volume of purchases of durable goods by business enterprises constitute the sole or exclusive cause of business cycles, for there are clearly many other contributing influences. It is however his conclusion that this is the controlling factor accounting for most of the depth of the depressions, and most of the vigor of the recoveries, of the peace-time cycles of recent decades." -Conclusion.

### Business Depression and Recovery - United States

Yoder, Dale, and Davies, G. R. Depression and recovery. 298pp. 1st ed.  
New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1934. 280.12 Y7  
The Economist Monthly Book Supplement (London) for Dec. 8, 1934 reviewed this book as follows:

"The book by Drs. Yoder and Davies is one of the most satisfactory simple introductions to recent American economic history that has appeared. The authors disclaim any intention of describing the details of the recovery legislation or of criticising it. This does not mean that they adopt an entirely neutral attitude, but their concern is with the underlying economic principles and when they criticise it is because they disagree with the fundamental assumptions of the remedies applied rather than with the details of the application. In contrast to the generality of books on the New Deal, however, the great virtue of the book is that it seeks to explain the causes of the economic collapse in America before describing the remedies. The process of disintegration is discussed under the three heads of the credit system, consumption and production. After an interesting chapter on emergency



relief measures, the elements of the recovery programme are analyzed under the same three heads. In a book of fewer than 70,000 words, this treatment necessarily involves a certain amount of superficiality, but the book can be highly recommended to anybody who wishes to understand the main tendencies of depression and recovery in the United States."

### Citrus Fruits

Montevideo. Universidad. Facultad de agronomía, Estación experimental del frío. Enseñanza extensiva. Standardización, cosecha y envasado de frutas cítricas [por] ing. agr. Pedro Menéndez Lees, profesor de industrias agrícolas. 52pp. Montevideo Impr. Augusta, 1935. 280.393 M76  
Standardization, classification, picking and packing of citrus fruits.

### Consumer Dept

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Consumer debt study, by H. T. LaCrosse. 23pp. [Washington, D. C.] 1935. 157.55 C76

"The purpose of this consumer debt study was to gather selected facts on the extent to which consumers' accounts with retailers and professional men were long overdue. Some people believe that an enormous amount of delinquent debt has been accumulated by consumers because of unemployment or severely reduced incomes. To the extent that this situation holds, creditors having much of their capital tied up in these accounts may have difficulty in securing bank loans. At the same time, consumers recently reemployed may find their incomes largely diverted into debt liquidation, rather than into new purchases.

"This study was inaugurated by a Committee on Consumer Debt, appointed by the Consumers' Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration." - Foreword.

### Cost of Living - Argentina

Argentine Republic. Departamento nacional del trabajo. División de estadística. Costo de la vida; presupuestos familiares; precios de artículos de primera necesidad; índices del costo de la vida. 67pp. Buenos Aires, 1935. (Serie C. - no.1. Investigaciones especiales) 284.4 Ar3  
Table of contents in French, German, English and Spanish.

The results are given of an investigation of the cost of living of workers in Buenos Aires with salaries varying from 120 to 500 pesos a month, without families, or with families of from 1 to 6 children.

### Cotton Economy of the Southern States

Southern social science research conference, New Orleans, 1935. Report on conference discussions. 67 pp. [n.p., 1935] mimeogr. 280.9 S083 1935.

Partial contents: The position of the cotton economy of the South in international economic relations during the next quarter of a century, by J. T. Sanders; Is the tenancy and cropper agrarian system inseparably a part of the cotton economy of the South? by Rupert Vance; How effectively can economic and social diversity be merged with the cotton economy of the South or replace the cotton economy in case of the fairly



sudden displacement of cotton as a staple by (now unknown) inventions or discoveries? by Howard W. Odum; The effect of the cotton economy on the social and political thought and institutions of the South, by H. C. Nixon.

#### Dearborn Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Science

Joint conference of representatives of agriculture, industry and science. Dearborn, Michigan, 1935. Proceedings of the Dearborn conference of agriculture, industry and science, Dearborn, Michigan, May 7 and 8, 1935. Sponsored by Mr. Edward A. O'Neal... Mr. Louis J. Taber... Mr. Clifford V. Gregory... Mr. Francis P. Garvin. 256pp. [New York, Printed and distributed by the Chemical foundation incorporated, 1935] 281.9 J66

Partial contents: The farmers' need for an industrial market, by D. Howard Doane; The nation's prosperity depends upon the farmer, by Fred W. Sargent; Declaration of dependence upon the soil and of the right of self-maintenance, by Carl B. Fritsche; Cellulose from southern pine, by Dr. Charles H. Herty; Increasing the use of agricultural products in the automotive industry by R. H. McCarroll; Our greatest economic trinity, by Louis J. Taber; Cooperation between agriculture and industry, by Earl C. Smith; The catalyst for accomplishment, by Irénée du Pont; A sound plan for the future, by Colonel Frank Knox; Power alcohol, by Dr. Leo M. Christensen; Alcohol gasoline blends as motor fuel, by Prof. George Granger Brown; Organic chemistry points the way, by Dr. William J. Hale; What we actually are doing in the central northwest, by D. B. Gurney; Tung oil culture in the south, by B. F. Williamson; The Jerusalem artichoke, by Fred G. Johnson; Agriculture and the country banker, by J. R. Heiple; Resume of the opportunities for the study of plants in the Fordson public schools, by Paul H. Jones; Young man go Chemurgic, by Oswald Wilson; and Economic dislocation of agriculture is basic cause of depression, by Carl B. Fritsche.

#### Economics

Kotany, Ludwig. The science of economy. 719pp. New York, London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1934. 280 K843

Dr. Kotany, Austrian by birth, became an American citizen and was both a financier and broker and a writer for the Quarterly Journal of Economics and other economic periodicals. He died while preparing the manuscript of this book for the press. He believed that the classical economists, Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo and their followers, whose theories he analyzes in some detail, were too largely influenced by Roman, Canon and English law and consequently looked at economic problems from the legalistic point of view, instead of that of human experience in production, distribution and financing. Modern science has also changed economic conditions, he held, and made a new economic theory necessary. This book is bulky and contains his reasoning and conclusions about general economic theory, 'the economy based on inequalities,' principles of production and distribution, the structure of industries, the police power of the state, taxation and national debts. He believed that high taxation destroys business and that national debts, accumulated through war or other emergency, should be rapidly reduced in the interest of national prosperity." Evening Star, Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1935.



Pigou, A. C. Economics in practice; six lectures on current issues. 154pp.  
London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1935. 280 P62Ep

A review of this book in the Economist (London) for April 13, 1935 reads in part as follows:

"Professor Pigou's descents from the academic heights are as welcome as they are rare. In this book six lectures on current issues, given recently in London and Cambridge, are reprinted. The subjects are: An Economist's Apologia; Economy and Waste; The Balance of Trade; Inflation, Deflation and Reflation; State Action and Laissez-faire; and The Economics of Restriction. Precision of thought and distinction of style are so gracefully combined throughout that the most inexperienced reader will enjoy the book, and the most discriminating will profit by it. It would be difficult to imagine more practical economic wisdom packed into 150 pages."

Toronto. University. Contributions to Canadian economics, v. 6-7, 1933-1934. 2 nos. [Toronto] The University of Toronto press, 1933-34. 280.8 T63

"A bibliography of current publications on Canadian economics", v. 6, 1933, pp. 70-138; v. 7, 1934, pp. 131-186.

Volume VII contains English Land Tenure on the North American Continent: A summary by Norman Macdonald.

#### Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences

Encyclopaedia of the social sciences. Editor-in-chief, Edwin R. A. Seligman, associate editor, Alvin Johnson, V. 15, Trade unions - Zwigli. 714pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1935. 280 En1 v.15

This is the final volume of the Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences - a work for which all students of the social sciences are grateful. It contains the Index which has been arranged in three sections: first, a general classification, by titles, of all the articles; second, the main index, which is a reference guide to the contents of articles; and, third, an index of contributors.

"The Classification of Articles is designed to schematize as concisely as possible the contents of the fifteen volumes by listing under descriptive headings the titles of all the articles in the Encyclopaedia...

"The Main Index is primarily analytical, and seeks to make available for reference purposes not only concrete names of persons and things but, even more, the significant aspects of a discussion...

"The Index of Contributors is an alphabetical list of all persons whose work appears in the Encyclopaedia, with a list of their articles."

The titles of some of the articles in this volume which may be of interest to agricultural economists follow: Jethro Tull, by T. H. Marshall; Frederick Jackson Turner, by Frederic L. Paxson, Valorization, by Charles R. Whittlesey, Valorization, by James G. Bonbright; Value and price, by Frank H. Knight; Thorstein Bunde Veblen, by Alvin Johnson; Francis Amasa Walker, by Davis R. Dewey; Alfred Russell Wallace, by C. E. M. Joad; Henry Wallace and Henry Cantrell Wallace, by Louis Bernard Schmidt; Warehousing, by H. A. Haring; Waste, by H. S. Person, Elkanah Watson, by Louis Bernard Schmidt, and Wool, by Herbert Heaton.



## Estonia - Trade and Industry

Konferenz der vertreter von handel und industrie Estlands, Lettlands und Litauens. 5th, Tallinn, 1934. Fünfte Konferenz der vertreter von handel und industrie Estlands, Lettlands und Litauens abgehalten in Tallinn am 31. august und 1. september 1934. (Protokolle und referate) 110pp. Tallinn, 1934. 280.9 K83 5th

The transactions of the fifth conference of representatives of trade and industry in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, held in Tallinn on August 31 and September 1, 1934.

## Foreign Trade and Domestic Markets

American manufacturers' export association, New York. Foreign trade and domestic markets, prepared by American manufacturers' export association. 35 pp. [New York, 1935] 280.12 Am33

"The material shown in the following pages has been gathered in an attempt to examine foreign trade for its value in helping us to provide a basis for American economic recovery. What it can do to help solve the unemployment problem and the agricultural problem, take us back to sound money and improve the American standard of living, is the important matter.

"The study here presented does not rest on a statistical base, although it does include some statistical charts. It is an attempt to go behind the statistics to the vital factors, which we have learned through accumulated experience and which form, after all, the base of economic realities." - Foreword.

## Gold and Prices

Warren, G. F. Relation of supply and demand for gold to commodity prices. July 18, 1935. 16 pp., mimeogr. [Ithaca? 1935] 284.3 W25R

"A clear distinction should be made between the value of gold and the price of gold. The value of gold is what it will exchange for. This is determined by the world. The price of gold is arbitrarily set in each gold standard country. It simply consists in giving a monetary name to a certain weight of gold.

"The value of gold relative to other commodities is normally proportional to the supply of gold compared with the supply of other commodities...

"Probably the best measure of the value of gold is furnished by prices of raw materials. These respond promptly because only a few of these prices are administratively set...

"I have seen no sound reasons presented for anticipating that the long-time relationships of value have permanently changed; that is, I anticipate that the long-time value of gold relative to the value of other commodities will continue to be in proportion to the relative supplies of gold compared with the supplies of other commodities, but that extremely violent fluctuations in the value of gold will occur...

"I anticipate that the major portion of the rise in prices will probably come after recovery occurs and that the index in gold may



return to the neighborhood of the level of 100 and not to the 1926 level of 146. The reason is the same reason that led me to believe that it would not remain at 146 when it was there. Of course, if any considerable part of the world should definitely demonetize gold and stop bidding for it, or if some large discovery of gold should be made, prices would be correspondingly affected.

"Formerly, there were long periods of rising or falling values of gold, due to change in supply. These are likely to continue permanently. Gold will undoubtedly continue to fluctuate unusually violently in value for some years, due to changes in demand. Any country that uses a given weight of gold as a measure of value will probably have a considerable rise in prices during the next ten years and will have very violent price fluctuations."

Warren, G. F. Prices in various countries...American institute of cooperation, Ithaca, New York. July 19, 1935. 6 pp., mimeogr. [Ithaca? 1935] 284.3 W25Pr

"In February, before the recent revaluation in Belgium, her price index was 466 when pre-war is 100... To the Belgium, prices were nearly five times pre-war, but Belgium had raised the price of gold nearly seven times so that in pre-war gold currency her price level was 67. In Denmark, prices were 135 compared with pre-war. Since Denmark had doubled the price of gold, her prices in gold were 65. Similarly it will be observed ... that, while prices in currency in the various countries ranged from less than 100 to more than 400, prices in gold were fairly close to each other. These index numbers vary as to the commodities included and as to weighting. In spite of these facts, and the great variations in prices in currency, prices in gold are about alike. Prices in the United States are as much above the world level as we have raised the price of gold.

"No country can permanently keep its prices in gold far out of line with world prices. If the prices in any country in gold are to be raised, either the price of gold in that country must be increased or prices in gold must rise throughout the world.

"This law of similarity of price movements when prices are expressed in terms of a commodity that is easily and freely moved is well known to students of prices, but seems to be forgotten in recent years...

"This matter is ... discussed in the report of the Columbia University Committee on Economic Reconstruction: 'The paramount duty of the central bank of a country adhering to the gold standard has been to maintain its currency at par with gold. In fulfilling this function it could not at the same time independently put into effect measures designed to maintain internal stability. The attempts of various central banks and treasuries since the War to pursue both policies at once or to reconcile them have inevitably broken down.

"If world gold prices are falling, a country has the choice between two and only two courses: to maintain its price level stable above that prevailing abroad at the risk of being forced eventually to abandon the gold base, or to lower its entire internal price and money income structure in line with the fall of world gold prices.'

"If the Federal Reserve System or any other central bank attempts



to maintain a fixed price for gold and at the same time control the commodity price level of the nation, it will merely discredit itself. If it is to control the price level, it must have power to control the content of the money, that is, power to change the price of gold."

Warren, G. F. Production and use of gold... American institute of cooperation, Ithaca, New York. July 17, 1935. 9pp. mimeogr. [Ithaca? 1935] 284 W25

"From 1810 to 1840, the annual production of gold was only twice the annual production of the corresponding period two centuries earlier; that is, two centuries were required to double the yearly output. Beginning in 1845 gold production doubled in four years and doubled again in three years. To double once more required 46 years. It doubled again in the last 36 years. In the ten-year period, 1852 to 1861, nearly half as much gold was produced as was produced in the three and one-half centuries following the discovery of America. This phenomenal output of gold so reduced its value that it came into general circulation in bimetallic countries and resulted in the establishment of the gold standard. Gold production then declined, but suddenly increased with the gold discoveries in South Africa and Alaska (table 1 and figures 1 and 2). Before the war, production was leveling off. It declined until 1922 and has since been increasing...

"No statistical records of the uses of gold in industry for different purposes are available...

"Since 1880 industrial uses of gold in the United States have increased at least as rapidly as the growth in total use of all commodities. Whenever gold has a high value as it had in the nineties, its use is retarded. When it has an unusually low value as it had from 1914 to 1929 its industrial uses are greatly stimulated. The present excessively high value curtails still further the present low use due to the business depression...

"The available data for the world use of gold in industry also indicate a growth in use at about the same rate as the growth in total use of all commodities. A more rapid growth than this occurs when gold has a low value and a less rapid growth when gold has a high value.

"Like any other commodity, it is the supply and not the output of the year that determines value."

#### Handicraft - Southern Appalachian Mountains

U. S. Dept. of labor. Women's bureau. Bulletin no. 128. Potential earning power of southern mountaineer handicraft, by Bertha M. Nienburg. 56pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 158.92 B87 no.128

The extract which follows was taken from the letter of transmittal signed by Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau:

"This study was undertaken because of the marked tendency at the present time to encourage handicraft as a means of livelihood for rural people or as a supplement to farm income. While much has been written concerning the technical and cultural phases of handicraft, no information was available about the income derived from the various types of craft by men and women attempting to make a livelihood thereby. Nor was there any authoritative information concerning the potential market possibilities for such handicraft. The Tennessee Valley Associ-



ated Cooperatives delayed its activities for further development of handicraft until this study could be made.

"It is plain from the facts presented in this report that the skill of the southern mountaineer craftswoman can be applied to products for which there is a substantial market but that a market can be built up only by reorganization of the crafts to meet modern market demands. It is clear also that exploitation of craftswomen can only be avoided by the establishment of a number of rural production centers within walking distance of rural homes."

#### Hawaii - Social and Economic Conditions

Midriff, F. E. A plan for improving the economic and social life of the people of the Waialua district, Oahu, T. H., 65pp., mimeogr. Honolulu, T. H., 1934. 281.1995 M58

Addendum: Progress report, March 30, 1935, pp. 61-65.

Partial contents: Probable permanence of industrialized agriculture, high income possible through industrialized agriculture; Improvement of social conditions possible in industrialized agriculture; Practical ways of improving plantation life; Coordination of educational factors, of agriculture, and of social agencies under the leadership of the schools; An experiment to determine how to make rural life attractive to island-born young people.

#### Illinois

Poggi, E. M. The prairie provinces of Illinois; a study of human adjustment to the natural environment. 124pp. [Urbana] 1934. (Half-title: Illinois studies in the social sciences... pub. by the University of Illinois... v. 19, no. 3) 278.023 P75

On cover: University of Illinois Bulletin v. 31, no. 42. Bibliography, pp. 118-120.

"This study represents an attempt to discern the character and influence of the various elements of the natural environment - topography, soil, climate, vegetation, mineral resources, and location - upon the settlement and development of the prairie province of east-central Illinois, and to determine the extent of man's adjustment to these environmental conditions. Following the introductory chapter on the geographic regions of Illinois, the first part of the study consists of five chapters on the physical setting of the prairie province; the second part deals with agriculture and mineral industries as major human adjustments; and the third part is an interpretation of the geographic and economic conditions influencing settlement and development." - Preface.

#### Institute of Public Affairs - Athens, Georgia.

Institute of public affairs. University of Georgia. Proceedings... ninth annual session. Athens, Georgia, January 23-30, 1935. [Athens] The University of Georgia [1935] 2 nos. (Bulletin of the University of Georgia, vol. XXXV, no. 9, 9e, April 1935) 280.9 In76.

Pt. 1. World and national problems.

Partial contents: Price rigidity and production volume, by John



Dickinson; Plenty or scarcity? by Harold G. Moulton; The ethics of capitalism, by Harold G. Moulton; Restriction of cotton production in relation to foreign trade and competition, by John D. Black.

Pt. 2. State and local problems: public health.

### International Institute of Agriculture

International institute of agriculture. Actes de la douzième assemblée générale 22-27 octobre 1934. 521pp. Rome, 1935. 28 In8

This volume of the proceedings of the twelfth General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture contains inter alia reports on the administration and the financial position of the Institute, proposals for the reorganization of the economic and statistical services of the Institute in order to increase their effectiveness, by Dr. Henry C. Taylor; a discussion of the new orientation of international commerce by Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell; and a memorandum submitted as a basis of discussion by the Department of Agriculture of the United States on trade barriers, commercial treaties, and planned world economy in agriculture.

### Labor - Algeria

Algeria. Direction des services économiques. Réglementation du travail et prévoyance sociale en Algérie. 102pp. Alger, Impr. Baconnier frères, 1934. 283 Al3

An account of the legislation regulating labor and social welfare in Algeria.

### Land Reclamation and Improvement - Italy

Italy. Ministero dell' agricoltura e delle foreste. La legge sulla bonifica integrale nel primo anno di applicazione, con prefazione di Giacomo Acerbo. 378 pp. Roma, Istituto poligrafico dello stato libreria, 1931. 282. 9 It1

The first report issued by Dr. Arrigo Serpieri in his capacity as Under-secretary of State for Land Reclamation and Improvement covers the first year of activity of his office after its establishment in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests by Royal Decree of September 12, 1929. The organization and functions and the scope of the activities of the new Secretariat are outlined. The legislation leading up to the important so-called Mussolini law of December 24, 1928 and the supplementary and regulatory decrees which followed it are discussed. The report describes the land reclamation program and the measures taken to finance it, the cost to be borne in major part by the State and the landowner and, to a limited extent by the provinces and communes. Attention is called to the close connection between the problems of land reclamation and those of internal migration. A number of statistical tables illustrate the work accomplished during the period under consideration. An account is given of the activities of the National Association of Consortia for Land Improvement and Irrigation and of the National Secretariat of Mountainous Regions. Appendices contain speeches by the Minister of Agriculture and Forests and the Undersecretary of State for Land Reclamation and Improvement, and the



text of the Mussolini Law and other laws, decrees, and ministerial circulars.

The reports for the three succeeding years follow substantially the same arrangement. They were noted in Agricultural Economics Literature 9(1): 10. Jan., 1935.

### Marketing Livestock and Grain

Shepherd, Geoffrey, and Shepherd, Eleanor M. Marketing corn belt products. 275pp., lithographed. Ames, Ia., 1935. 280.3 Sh4:

References at end of most chapters.

The senior author states in the preface that this preliminary text "is built on a commodity foundation and has most of the advantages and disadvantages that go with the commodity approach." It deals with livestock and grain only.

### Milk - Sale and Distribution

U. S. Federal trade commission., Report...on the sale and distribution of milk products, Connecticut and Philadelphia milksheds. Letter...transmitting report of the Commission including testimony, with respect to the sale and distribution of milk and milk products, covering the Connecticut and Philadelphia milksheds, as prepared in pursuance of House concurrent resolution no. 32, 73d Congress, 2d session adopted June 15, 1934. 901 pp. (74th Cong. 1st sess., House Doc. no. 152) Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 173 F32Mi

Contents: Pt. I. Introduction and general statement; Pt. II. Producer losses, producer-cooperatives, and price agreements; Pt. III. Monopoly in the milk industry; Pt. IV. Economic situation of producers; Pt. V. Milk business in Connecticut and Philadelphia; Pt. VI. Abuses and unfair practices; Pt. VII. Laws and regulations governing the production and sale of milk in Connecticut and Philadelphia milksheds.

The Appendix consists of 794 pages and includes: "24 volumes of testimony. Volumes 1 to 9, inclusive, are transcripts of testimony taken at the hearings conducted by the Commission in Hartford, December 12 to December 21, 1934, and volumes 10 to 24 are transcripts of testimony taken at Philadelphia, February 5 to February 27, 1935."

### Monetary Policy and Economic Stabilization

Gayer, A. D. Monetary policy and economic stabilization; a study of the gold standard. 288pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1935. 284 G25

"Mr. Gayer's book is described on the cover as 'a study of the gold standard,' but in fact it is a study of the whole monetary problem with special reference to recent American history. It is an intelligent, readable and balanced, if not profoundly original, book. Mr. Gayer starts with a series of orthodox chapters on the pre-war gold standard, the post-war gold standard, world gold supplies, reserve ratios, etc. He interposes an interesting chapter on 'the conditioning economic environment' of the post-war monetary system, in which he argues convincingly that the crystallization of both capital and labour charges into fixed money rates after the war entirely altered the whole monetary problem. Deflation



which often achieved a new equilibrium before the war, has never achieved it since.

"And the trouble about the 'rigid' charges is not merely that they cannot be scaled down, but that they cannot be scaled up. Mr. Gayer shows, in a most admirable piece of historical description, how the emergence of excessive profits in America between 1925-29 was due to the coincidence of stable prices, stable wages and falling costs. It is often argued that prices ought to have fallen. An equally effective solution, Mr. Gayer points out, would have been a rise in wages. Few will dispute the conclusion that there was a 'profit inflation' in America in 1925-29. But Mr. Gayer's assumption that this led to 'over-capitalisation' and so inevitably to depression is more questionable, on theoretical grounds. 'Relatively to the means of the ultimate consumer,' he says, 'the vast expansion of durable goods industries and the huge volume of domestic and factory building erected were altogether excessive.' But in that case might not the right remedy have been to increase the 'means of the ultimate consumer'?

"Mr. Gayer is not dogmatic on the questions whether stable prices or falling prices should be the ultimate ideal, nor whether this country should establish a new de facto gold parity in the immediate future. But he argues very cogently that among the many conditions to be satisfied before any such move is made should be the establishment of some international regulation of the value of gold." (The Economist (London) Apr. 20, 1935, p. 908.)

### Money and Agriculture

Jenks, J. E. F., and Peddie, J. T. Farming and money. 108pp. London, Christian state publishing co., ltd. [1935] 281.171 J42

"Of agricultural policies there is no lack; and the authors of this little work would have the greatest hesitation in placing it before the public were they not firmly convinced that the foundations on which it is based are sounder than any which have yet been suggested...

"An attempt to reconcile the apparently conflicting interests of consumer and producer, of town and country, of external and internal trade, may seem to some to be altogether too ambitious an undertaking for so unorthodox a team as a farmer and a monetary specialist. The attempt would indeed be foredoomed to failure did it not have its genesis in two basic principles, both of which are in full accordance with that Scriptural teaching to which we, as a professedly Christian nation, should first look for guidance. The two basic principles are as follows:

"(i) Since the sole end of all production is consumption, producers cannot prosper if consumers as a whole are unable to obtain a sufficiency of effective purchasing power to enable them to satisfy their needs fully. This aspect of our thesis is of fundamental importance to agriculture. Distributive justice and efficiency must therefore be the keynote of all economic planning, but before these objectives can be attained a more elastic system of currency is necessary, and this the present monetary system is unable to provide. Monetary reform and the provision of a true neutral measure of value are therefore the prerequisite



conditions of progress to the end desired.

"(11) Since the basis of all trade is the free and equitable interchange of primary commodities for manufactures and services, no nation can prosper unless its agriculture is as sound and as fully developed as its other industries. For a period we have been able to correct our ill-balanced industrial development by exploiting the agriculture of other lands, but the conditions which made this state of affairs possible are rapidly passing. Inevitably, we are being thrown more and more on our own resources, and agricultural expansion has become as essential a prerequisite to industrial recovery as monetary reform is to both.

"We venture to suggest that it is because so little attempt has yet been made to give full effect to these basic principles that efforts to remove the ghastly paradox of 'poverty in the midst of plenty' have so far been singularly barren of good results." - Preface.

### National Security

Elliott, William Yandell. The need for constitutional reform; a program for national security. 286 pp. New York, London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc. [1935] 280.12 E15

Part I discusses Economic needs and public policies and Part II, The Development of a Controlled Industry. A few papers are devoted to a discussion of control measures in agriculture, and to producers and consumers cooperation.

### Negroes

Baker, P. E. Negro-white adjustment; an investigation and analysis of methods in the interracial movement in the United States. The history, philosophy, program, and techniques of ten national interracial agencies. Methods discovered through a study of cases, situations, and projects in race relations. 267pp. [New York city, 1934] 280.12 B17

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Columbia university.

Bibliography, pp. 264-266.

de Corse, Helen C. Charlottesville - a study of negro life and personality. 102pp. [Charlottesville, Va.] 1933. (Publications of the University of Virginia. Phelps-Stokes fellowship papers, no. 11) 280.089 D35

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Virginia.

Bibliography, pp. [101]-102.

The scene of this study is the Southeast Section of Charlottesville, Virginia known as "Old Scottsville Road."

Harlan, H. H. Zion town - a study in human ecology. 65pp. maps. [Charlottesville, Va.] 1935. (Publications of the University of Virginia. Phelps-Stokes fellowship papers, no.13) 280.089 H22

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Virginia.

Without thesis note.

The scene of this study is Richmond, Va. - near the Westhampton Section.

Leap, W. L. Red Hill - neighborhood life and race relations in a rural section. 165pp. [Charlottesville, Va., The Michie company, printers] 1933. (Publications of the University of Virginia. Phelps-Stokes fellowship



papers. no. 10) 280.089 L47

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Virginia, 1930.

Without thesis note.

The scene of this study is Albemarle County, Virginia, South of Charlottesville and the University.

#### New England Farm Marketing Conference

New England farm marketing conference. Proceedings of the third New England farm marketing conference... Boston... May 16-17, 1934. 67pp., Mimeogr. Boston, 1934. 280.39 N44 3d, 1934.

May be obtained from Mr. R. H. Underwood, Secretary, Agricultural Committee, New England Council, Statler Building, Boston, Mass.

Partial contents: The objectives of the New England Farm Marketing Conference, by Harry R. Lewis, Chairman, Agricultural Committee, New England Council; The present status of the New England farm marketing program, by Charles M. White, Chief of the Division of Markets, Maine Department of Agriculture; L. A. Carlisle, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, New Hampshire; H. A. Dwinell, Director of Markets, Vermont Department of Agriculture; L. A. Bevan, Director of Division of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture; M. H. Brightman, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, Rhode Island Department of Agriculture; Sidney A. Edwards, Director, Bureau of Markets, Connecticut Department of Agriculture; The strengths and weaknesses of the New England farm marketing program, by Dr. Willard A. Munson, Director of Extension, Massachusetts State College; Observations and recommendations concerning the New England farm marketing program (A report prepared jointly by the New England Commissioners of Agriculture, the New England Marketing Officials and the Agricultural Committee of the New England Council). The place of: the departments of agriculture, the bureaus of markets, the experiment stations, the extension service, the farm bureau, in making a marketing program effective, by Olcott F. King, Connecticut Commissioner of Agriculture; Sidney A. Edwards, Director, Connecticut Bureau of Markets, Dr. B. E. Gilbert, Director of Research, Rhode Island State College, J. C. Kendall, Director of Extension, University of New Hampshire, and Howard S. Russell, Secretary, Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation.

#### Oranges - Export - Uruguay

Montevideo. Universidad. Facultad de agronomía. Estación experimental del frío. Enseñanza extensiva. Resultados de un ensayo de exportación a Hamburgo de naranjas del Depart. del Salto (antecedentes y documentos) [por] ing. agr. Pedro Menendez Lees, profesor de industrias agrícolas. 42pp. Montevideo, Impr. Augusta, 1935. 286.393 M76

Documentary evidence is given of the results of a trial shipment of oranges from Uruguay to Hamburg in September, 1932. The results were gratifying on the whole, and it is suggested that improved quality of the fruit would increase the possibility of exporting it in greater quantities.



## Ozark Mountaineers

Wilson, C. M. Backwoods America. With illustrations by Bayard Wootton, 209 pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, [1935] 281.009 W69

This is a study of the folkways of the Ozarks by one who has long lived among them. Some of the chapters have appeared in leading magazines. They cover such phases as the beliefs, language, morality, religion, rural humor, fun making, ballads, and ways, as well as human types including the true mountaineers and their doctors and lawyers. Full-page photographic illustrations by Bayard Wootton add much to the volume. - Caroline B. Sherman.

## Pacific Coast Economic Association

Pacific coast economic association. Papers and proceedings of the thirteenth annual conference of the Pacific coast economic association at Occidental college, Los Angeles, California, December, 1934. Ed. by John B. Canning. 86pp. Stanford University, Stanford university press, 1935. 280.9 P11 13th, 1934.

Partial contents: The responsibility of the economist, by Reid L. McClung; Social science and societal planning, by Constantine Panunzio; The future of the social science, by Alexander E. Goldenweiser; Limitations of government control of industry, by Norman J. Siberling; The integration of federal, state and local tax systems, by James K. Hall; (Abstract of) population planning, by Thomas Nixon Carver; Agricultural subsidies, Old and new, by Clement Akerman; and some aspects of the agricultural program - The Federal government, by H. E. Erdman.

## Planning

Bruck, W. F. The road to planned economy; capitalism and socialism in Germany's development. 148pp. Cardiff, University press board; [etc., etc.] 1934. 280.175 B83

Bibliographical note, 1 p. at end.

Partial contents: Capitalism and socialism in Germany up to 1933; The change in the functions of the entrepreneur; The road to planned economy in Germany; The problem of self-sufficiency; Demographical and other causes affecting foreign and commercial policy.

The author in his preface states that he is "dealing with historical facts only. The reader, therefore, should not ask: 'Is this long course of development in the management of political and economic affairs good or not?' That is a question of economic ethics. Nor should he ask: 'Is it useful?' That is a question of practical economic politics. I do not intend to answer either of these questions, for I consider them outside my task."



Duncan, W. G. K., ed. National economic planning, by W. Macmahon Ball [and others] Edited by W. G. K. Duncan. 217pp. Sydney, Angus and Robertson limited in conjunction with the Australian institute of political science, 1934. 280 D914

The second summer school of the Australian institute of political science, held...in January 1934, devoted its attention to problems of "Economic planning." This volume consists of the seven papers read at the school. The titles follow: The idea of planning, by G. V. Portus; National self-sufficiency and economic planning, by E. Ronald Walker; The economic implications of planning, by Roland Wilson; The political implications of planning, by W. Macmahon Ball; Planning in Australia I, by L. F. Giblin; Planning in Australia II, by Lloyd Ross; Planning in the world economic conference, by E. O. G. Shann; An impression of the conference, by Allan G. B. Fisher; and Another impression of the conference, by R. S. Lee.

Bibliography, pp. [197]-211

Horobin, I. M. The pleasures of planning. 192pp. London, Macmillan and co., 1935. 280 H78

The author in his conclusion writes in part as follows:

"Turning to home affairs, far and away the most important aim... should be the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Acts. In the present state of parties this implies the amendment of the Tariff Acts to enable agriculture to have the same access to the Tariffs Advisory Committee as the manufacturer has, neither more nor less. For it is only fair to the Minister of Agriculture to recognize that if tariffs on foodstuffs are ruled out by his liberal colleagues, he must do the best he can to persuade the conservatives that the marketing boards are an effective alternative. Of course, if the vested agricultural interest is going to be strong enough to abuse the machinery of tariffs by obtaining prohibitive duties, then this change would not make any great improvement as far as the standard of living of the people of this island is concerned. But, even then, it would be well worth doing. For it would not hurt the consumer any more, it would hurt the taxpayer less, and it would avoid the dreadful prospect of more and more experiments in bureaucratic tyranny in business."

Landis, E. Y. Must the nation plan? A discussion of government programs. With a foreword by Charles A. Beard. 221 pp. New York, Association press, 1934. 280.12 L23M

Bibliography, pp. 212-221.

Chapter 2. Agricultural Adventures; pp. 12-26.

The Foreword is signed by Chas. A. Beard and from it the extract which follows has been taken:

"This volume by Mr. Landis is not directed to men and women who have shut their minds - not to men of the sword, right and left, or to the large body of respectable citizens who seem to believe that history has been finished by the Constitution of the United States as they interpret it. It is directed to the portion of the American public which adheres to the method of the party that made the Con-



stitution - the method of proposal, appeal, discussion, and resolution, followed by actions directed against the crisis in hand. Mr. Landis faces the crisis, provides materials which contribute to an "understanding" of it, and adds apparatus for further guidance and debate. He makes no attack upon those who would confine adult education to pure literature and pure art (if there are such things in the world), but he seeks to place at the center of that educational activity a supreme issue: How is American society to apply talents to natural resources in a way to produce 'the abundant life' and guarantee the perpetuity of popular institutions?"

National conference on city planning. Planning problems of city, region, state and nation presented at the twenty-sixth National conference on city planning, held jointly with the American civic association at Saint Louis, Missouri, October 22 to 24, 1934. 151pp. Philadelphia, Wm. F. Fell co., 1934. 98.59 N21 26th, 1934.

Partial contents: Politics and planning, by W. B. Harrison; The relation between local, state and national planning agencies, by Charles E. Merriam; Large scale regional development, by Earle S. Draper; Mid-American regional planning, by Jacob Crane; National planning progress, by Charles W. Eliot, 2nd; Report on the national land-use program, by L. C. Gray; Opportunities in forest land-use planning, by F. A. Silcox; Organization and personnel of state planning boards, by Lawrence V. Sheridan; Toward a unified land policy, by Henry A. Wallace; New methods of land control, by Francis D. Farrell; Coordinating local land planning with state and federal programs, by Noble Clark; Rural land use planning, by L. R. Schoenmann; Practical considerations in enacting rural zoning ordinances in Wisconsin, by W. A. Rowlands; Land use planning in California counties, by L. Deming Tilton; The control of population distribution, by Carter Goodrich; Advantages and limitations of decentralization, by M. L. Wilson; and Thirty years of conservation and planning, by J. Horace McFarland.

### Population Movement

Thorntwaite, C. W. and Slentz, H. I. Internal migration in the United States. With a preface by Carter Goodrich. 52 pp., maps. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford university press, 1934. (Study of population redistribution. Bulletin no. 1. Industrial research department, Wharton school of finance and commerce. University of Pennsylvania) 280.12 T39

Carter Goodrich, Director Study of population redistribution, states in his preface that this volume is concerned with what has happened in American migration, rather than what should happen, and that it does not contain recommendations as to policy. The study points out the need for more adequate migration data, and the danger of attempting to place population without reference to past currents of migration.



## Prices

Layton, Sir Walter and Crowther, Geoffrey. An introduction to the study of prices. 280 pp. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1935.  
284.3 L45 Ed.2

"Second edition 1935".

"The first edition of this book was published more than twenty years ago as one of a series of textbooks designed for the use of classes organized by the Workers' Educational Association. While making no attempt to deal exhaustively with monetary theory or to compete with more ambitious histories of prices, it sought (i) to give the reader in as simple a way as possible a sufficient background of theory to enable him to understand the causes which determine the purchasing power of money, and (ii) to familiarize him with the actual course of prices since the Napoleonic wars. As its name implied, it was merely an introduction to a subject about which the public was beginning to ask questions because of an upward tendency in the cost of living, and of the industrial friction which resulted from it. The continuous demand for the book on the part of students has shown that the method fulfilled its purpose.

"In the meantime, however, the shock of great events has produced price disturbances on an unprecedented scale, which have patently influenced the daily lives of millions, reduced many to penury and distress, and led to social and political upheaval. The problem of the price-level has, therefore, been forced into the very forefront of public controversy, and an exposition of the subject by reference to the slowly moving curves of the nineteenth century has been made to appear very much like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. Moreover, post-war price movements have been so violent and such radical innovations have been made in currency practice - innovations often too fantastic to be dignified with the name of currency policy - that it is almost impossible to generalize about the changes of the last decade and a half or to study the long-period trend - if any - that underlies the short-period variations.

"It was, therefore, a question whether any good purpose would be served by building on the old foundations or whether the subject should not be approached entirely afresh from the point of view of the present day...

"On the other hand, an unambitious account of price movements and of monetary experience since the war, presented against the background of nineteenth-century experience, may prove of real value, by bringing our present problems into perspective and relating them to secular economic trends. This matter of perspective is forcibly illustrated by the main chart at the end of this book, which has been reproduced on the same scale as in the original edition, but brought up to date. The reader who retains in his mind a visual picture of this price curve will have acquired a permanent impression of the scale and tempo of the price problem with which the present-day world is faced.

"It was, therefore, decided to revise the book and bring it up to date by additions conforming as far as possible to the original plan. On the theoretical side, a simple exposition has been given



of the problems raised by inconvertible currencies and fluctuating exchanges (Chapter V), while historical chapters (Chapters X and XI) have been added on the model of the original book dealing with war and post-war prices. The chapter of general conclusions (Chapter XII) has also been entirely recast. The scheme is obviously patchwork, the joints of which will be evident to the reader: but it is hoped that what the new edition loses in artistry it may gain in objectivity.

"As the additional chapters are almost entirely the work of my colleague, Mr. Geoffrey Crowther, his name has been added to the title-page. Mr. Crowther has also revised and prepared the whole of the text and Appendices for the press." -Preface.

### Puerto Rico

U. S. Interdepartmental committee on Puerto Rico. Economic rehabilitation in Puerto Rico. A report to the Interdepartmental committee on Puerto Rico made by Julius B. Matz, Department of Agriculture, T. R. Snyder, Federal emergency relief administration, Edna Lonigan, Farm credit administration. July-August 1934. 167pp., mimeogr. [Washington, 1935]

Part 1 - The Chardon sugar place; Part 2 - The technical committee's program; Part 3 - Permanent improvement in economic institutions.

Puerto Rico. Legislature. Economy commission. Informe sobre corporaciones y asociaciones privadas. Contiene la Legislación vigente, estadísticas fiscales, jurisprudencia del Tribunal supremo de Puerto Rico, reglas para su registro, derechos a pagar, formularios y comentarios sobre determinados procedimientos de las corporaciones en relación con la contribución sobre ingresos. 118pp. San Juan, P. R., Negociado de materiales, imprenta, y transporte, 1934. 280.14 P962

A study of legislation governing private corporations in Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico., Legislature. Economy commission. Informe dirigido al Hon. Teodoro Roosevelt, gobernador de Puerto Rico, y a la honorable Asamblea legislativa, sobre el fondo de indemnizaciones a obreros de Puerto Rico, por Emile E. Watson. 42pp. [San Juan, P. R., Negociado de materiales, imprenta, y transporte, 1932] 284.6 P96

A study of compensation for industrial accidents in Puerto Rico.

### Relief Workers.

Alleged refusal of relief clients to accept berry picking jobs. U. S. Federal Relief Admin., Div. Research, Statis. and Finance, Research Sec. Research Bill. 3pp., mimeogr. July 11, 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

The report is summarized as follows on p. 3:

"The charge that relief clients in the Hamonton [N.J.] area are refusing to accept berry picking jobs is not supported by facts. The temporary shortage of labor is not at all as represented by recent news stories. Actually, the situation which gave rise to misleading and inaccurate publicity was a demand for workers during the eight to ten days



of the season's peak production.

"Possibly more serious than marginal and sub-marginal wages and the practice of forcing child labor into the berry patches, is the question of housing conditions. To compel workers to accept these crowded one-room shacks, which with their lack of sanitation and conveniences represent the worst housing of fifty years ago, invites encroachment upon family and home life to which no workers should be exposed."

### Rural Life

National Catholic rural life conference. Proceedings of the twelfth annual convention, November 5-8, 1934, St. Paul, Minnesota. 199 pp. St. Paul [1934]. 281.29 N212 12th, 1934.

Partial contents: My philosophy of rural life, by Most Rev. E. V. O'Hara; The future of American agriculture, by George E. Farrell; Opportunities for Catholic farmers in the Red River valley, by Rev. William Klinkhammer; History of farm organizations, by J. M. Sevenich; and The landward movement in Canada, by E. H. Gurton.

### Rural Migration

Hill, G. W. Rural migration and farm abandonment. A preliminary report growing out of a rural population mobility study in Tripp County, South Dakota. U. S. Federal Emergency Relief Admin., Div. Research. Statis. and Finance, Research Sect. [Research Bull.] ser. II, no. 6, 3 [9] pp., mimeogr. June 13, 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

The following is the summary of the study which is given on the page preceding page one of the bulletin:

"1. Some of the problems associated with the control and redistribution of population in the drought area are undoubtedly indicated by factors associated with the exodus of many of the best farmers from Tripp County, South Dakota, during 1933 and 1934 because of the cumulative effect of crop failures, grasshopper infestations and dust storms.

"2. There was considerable movement within the county occasioned by the occupancy of well-improved farms, already abandoned, by persons who lacked the resources to go elsewhere. 3. The heaviest intra-state migration was to neighboring counties and the heaviest inter-state migration was to neighboring states. 4. About 75 percent of those migrants who remained in South Dakota continued farming as contrasted with 61 percent of those who left the state altogether. 5. The data here presented suggest the need of determining the desirable optimum population for dry-farming areas generally and controlling both migration from and to such areas, now and in the future."

The bulletin is illustrated by maps, tables, and photographs.

### Silk Industry - Kwangtung Province - China

Kwangtung, China. Dept. of reconstruction. Report on the work and plans of the demonstration areas in Shun-Tak district, by the Department of reconstruction, Kwangtung province. Published by the General demonstration area of Kwangtung province and Bureau for the improvement of sericulture, Kwangtung province. 25pp. [n.p.] Wing Hing printing press



[1935?] 280.184 K97

The object of the Kwangtung Department of Reconstruction is stated as follows: To introduce scientific knowledge, to improve the personal hygiene of the farmers and sanitation within the area, to establish an efficient economic organization with the farmers residing within the area, to promote the by-industries of the farmers and to extend the use of cantonese silk.

The Preface which is signed by Chan S. Liu, Director, Bureau for the Improvement of Sericulture and Head, Demonstration Areas of Shun-Tak District shows that the economic position of the silk industry in Kwangtung is desperate as statistics show that the income from exports of silk is only about one sixth of its former value, and 92% of the farmers raising silkworms have actually lost money. Naturally the majority of those formerly engaged in the industry have given it up thus throwing many persons out of work. The improvement of the breeds of silkworms has already begun to rehabilitate the industry and it is hoped that the practical application of the results of the research being carried on will be an important step in the rural life of the people not only in Shun-Tak but in the entire Province of Kwangtung.

#### Taxation - Utah

Utah. Investigating committee of Utah governmental units. Report of the investigating committee of Utah governmental units. [256]pp. Salt Lake, Legal printing company, 1934. 284.5 Ut13

Partial contents: Studies in tax practices, by Dr. J. R. Mahoney; Financial practices of state and local governments in Utah, by Philo T. Farnsworth; Studies in Utah tax delinquencies, by W. U. Fuhrman and W. P. Thomas.

U. S.

#### U. S. S. R. - Hog Farms

Stupov, A. D., comp. Organizatsiia proizvodstva na fermakh svynosovkhozov. A. D. Stupov, K. I. Kniazov... rabota sostavlena pod obschchim rukovodstvom A. D. Stupova. 205pp. Moskva [etc.] 1934. 281.179 St9R

At head of title: Vsesoiuznyi nauchnoissledovatel' skii sovkhoznii institut.

This volume is devoted to a description of collective hog farms including the organization of labor on the farm, remuneration and living conditions of the farm workers, cost of production of the hogs and methods of cost accounting. The organization of the granaries and the dairies on these farms is also described.

#### U. S. S. R. Statistics of Livestock and Grain Production

U. S. S. R. Narodnyi komissariat zernovykh i zhivotnovodcheskikh sovkhozov. VII Vsesoiuznoma s'ezdu sovetov... Sovkhozy. 47pp. [Leningrad, 1935] 281.179 Un34

The 7th All Union Congress of Soviets... The state farms.

This volume is devoted to a description of collective farms organized for the production of livestock, including dairy products and grain. Statistics for 1934 are given.



## Wheat Industry - Australia

Australia. Royal commission on the wheat, flour and bread industries. Supplement to the first report. 15pp. Canberra, L. F. Johnston, Commonwealth government printer [1934] 281.359 Au7

Australia. Royal commission on the wheat, flour and bread industries. Second report. 257pp. Canberra, L. F. Johnston, Commonwealth government printer [1935] 281.359 Au7

### Partial contents:

#### Section I. The world wheat position.

Discusses the historical background including the crises of 1813-1837 and the recovery of 1837-1874, the agricultural depression of 1875-1900 and the period from 1914 to the present time, with a summary of the present position and an analysis of future possibilities. Under the analysis of future possibilities may be found a statement on the wheat policies of importing countries and of exporting countries - the United States of America, Russia, Canada and Argentina. This is followed by a discussion of the possibility of restriction of output in exporting countries.

#### Section II. Costs of production.

Includes a discussion of the distribution of farmers according to costs, reliability of the sample, geographical distribution of costs and an analysis of costs in respect to five different factors.

#### Section III. The debt structure of the industry.

Includes estimation of total debts of wheat-growers, bank credits of wheat-growers, present capitalization of the industry, the financial margin of wheat farmers, etc.

#### Section IV. Detailed consideration of component factors in costs.

#### Section V. Marketing.

After describing the present system of marketing, the marketing costs are discussed and F. A. Q. system described. Other subjects examined in this section are the effect upon wheat prices of alterations in the exchange rate, the pooling system, controlled marketing and bulk handling.

#### Section VI. Baking quality problem in flours of Australian wheat.

#### Section VII. Scientific knowledge and education in relation to the wheat industry.

Discusses the debt of the industry to science and the present provision for research and advisory work, the need for a more rapid application of knowledge as well as for increased scientific work. The need for more precise statistical information is stated.

#### Section VIII. Financial reconstruction.

Includes a statement of the schemes adopted in other countries to assist farmers during the agricultural depression. The countries whose schemes are summarized are The Argentine, the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand, Roumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland. A scheme is recommended by the Commission for the financial reconstruction of wheat industry in Australia.



International labor conference. International labour conference, nineteenth session, Geneva, 1935. Report of the director. 91 pp. Geneva, International labour office, 1935. 283.9 In8R 19th.

"The annual report of Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the I.L.O., is an admirably informative document. This year he offers us a valuable survey, or rather an analysis, both of the world's economic experience in 1934 and of the main changes in social thinking which seem to him likely to influence future events.

"The emergence of a general belief in 'the deliberate interference by governments with the economic structure and the course of economic events in order to achieve certain social objectives' strikes Mr. Butler as 'the outstanding lesson of the present depression.'...

"The year 1934 is described by Mr. Butler as one of gradual but patchy recovery, if we conceive recovery in terms of a reduction of unemployment. But this recovery, Mr. Butler observes at once, was almost entirely confined to the countries which have lowered the gold content of their currencies. Japan, 'which clearly shows the best employment record at the present time,' with an unemployment percentage of only 4.9 per cent, last September, owes her recovery, in Mr. Butler's opinion, to the policy of financing a Budget deficit by loan expenditure...

"Sweden, by similar methods, has attained almost as great a success...

"In consequence, unemployment decreased by 50 per cent, between December, 1933, and July, 1934, and there was a rise of production and even foreign trade to practically record levels. Mr. Butler regards the success of Sweden's public works policy as one of the most interesting experiences of the depression. In Great Britain, he shows, currency depreciation without public works has led to an only moderate recovery. The comparative failure so far of the expansionist policy of the United States he attributes first to the extreme depth of the original depression, and secondly to the difficulty of getting money actually spent on public works.

"In those gold countries which, unlike Germany, have not inflated internally, Mr. Butler finds a serious deterioration. Reductions in wages, he notes, have nowhere succeeded in reducing costs without causing a further fall in purchasing power and prices. France experienced the most severe rise of all in unemployment. In Italy public works, combined with exchange restrictions, have produced some revival in internal production and employment at the cost of international trade. So in Germany there has been a great increase in production and employment for similar reasons. Mr. Butler does not quite seem to appreciate, however, the fact that Germany's recovery is one of production and employment, but not of consumption, since the increase in production is mainly in the capital goods industries. The weakness of using employment as the only criterion of recovery is here apparent.

"In subsequent chapters, before going on to record the work done by the I.L.O. in 1934, Mr. Butler discusses, under the heading 'The Remedies for Unemployment,' insurance and relief, public works, reducing hours of work, the organisation of industry, monetary policy and international organisation. He finds that the acceptance by the State of responsibility for the unemployed is now admitted in almost all parts of the world.



Public works, he thinks, have been shown by the last two years' experience to be of great value. But three conditions seem necessary to their success: they must be undertaken on a large scale; they must be financed by loans and not taxation; and they must be accompanied by an expansionist monetary policy." - The Economist (London) May 4, 1935, pp.1013-1014.

#### TRANSLATION

Frauendorfer, Sigmund v. La Collaboration internationale entre les bibliothèques agricoles des divers pays (International collaboration of the agricultural libraries of different countries). La Technique Agricole Internationale 5(1): 65-69. Jan.-Mar., 1935.

This report, prepared by Dr. Sigmund v. Frauendorfer, Librarian of the International Institute of Agriculture, for presentation at the International Agricultural Press Congress in Brussels has been translated by Mrs. A. M. Hanney, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as follows:

The rôle of the library as an important factor in agricultural education and as a fundamental aid in scientific research has not always been sufficiently appreciated. Too often we still hold the view that prevailed in the past that libraries are meant exclusively for the preservation of books, that their use is the privilege of a restricted class of men of science and technicians, and that the general public has nothing to look for in a library. Today this point of view has no longer any reason to exist. The conception of the library as a storehouse for large numbers of books, dead and covered with dust, has been supplanted by another conception, more modern, broader, and more liberal. It is the idea of service that has made a place for itself in the libraries, public and scientific alike. A library that is not used by a maximum number of readers is looked upon as an organization of limited efficiency. A library that does not make every effort to make documentary research easier for its clientèle by means of catalogues and other indexes is not considered a modern institution. Large libraries have learned that it is their duty to engage in bibliographic activity, that is, to provide the key to hidden literary knowledge, by summarizing reviews, examining secondary material (pamphlets, abstracts, theses, etc.), and publishing at regular intervals lists of new books received in the library.

In developing these new activities libraries have necessarily come to realize the necessity of cooperation in order to attain their maximum utility. In almost all countries professional organizations have been established with a national character, and they in turn have been united in an International Federation of Librarians' Associations. However, this vertical grouping of national organizations



does not seem to be sufficient to develop a perfect system of cooperation. It seems logical that specialized libraries should seek to establish direct contacts among themselves even beyond the limits of national frontiers.

Let us take for example agricultural libraries. There are certainly in all countries good libraries that specialize in that subject. Often there is a well-stocked agricultural library that functions as a national library in this field. In certain countries (the United States, for example) it is the Library of the Department of Agriculture which plays the part of a national centre. In other countries, as in the Netherlands, it is a school of advanced agricultural studies, an agricultural academy, as in Czechoslovakia, or a private organization. In addition to the central agricultural library there are, in the important countries at least, other agricultural libraries affiliated with different institutions, associations, and other organizations dealing with agriculture. It would seem natural that the agricultural libraries of any one country should be in close contact with each other and that they should have succeeded in establishing a productive system of collaboration. But I fear that that is not the case in all countries. The idea of cooperation among special libraries, even within the limits of a national group, has not been adopted in its entirety in all countries, as would seem logical and natural. Certain countries, I am sure, are still far from recognizing the necessity of having, in addition, to the large general libraries, at least one central library specializing in agriculture. In other countries, on the other hand, in which there are numerous agricultural libraries a national grouping of agricultural libraries took place long ago. In the United States, for instance, an Agricultural Library Section was established in 1911 within the great professional organization of librarians (American Library Association). The productive activity of this section which meets at least once a year is due in large measure to the librarian of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, Miss Claribel R. Barnett. The reports of the discussions of this section, published in the Proceedings of the Conferences of the American Library Association (A.L.A. Bulletin) show very clearly the practical utility of close collaboration of the agricultural libraries. There is even a periodical, Agricultural Library Notes, published in Washington, the aim of which is to intensify the contacts of the American agricultural libraries.

What is possible in one country should be capable of realization in the international sphere also. There are certainly numerous possibilities of cooperation among the agricultural libraries of the different countries. Without going into details a summary of desiderata for interlibrary activity is presented as follows:

Provisional program of activity of an international group of agricultural libraries.

A. - Publications.

1. International list of libraries specializing in agriculture, including research centres and special collections in large general libraries.

2. Complete international list of agricultural periodicals.



3. Index of bibliographical sources in the field of agriculture (Bibliographies in monograph form, current bibliographies, "abstracting journals", and other reviews containing a regular bibliographic section, etc.)

4. A manual for the unification of cataloguing and classifying rules, of abbreviations of titles of periodicals, of citations of titles, and other technical library and bibliographical details.

5. A bulletin issued periodically containing information of international interest for agricultural libraries.

6. Periodical publication of an international agricultural bibliography containing not only titles of books but also periodical articles of all countries.

B. - Working tools in the international centre.

1. A union catalogue including not only the books in the central library, but also those in the agricultural libraries of the different countries.

2. A bibliographical index containing titles of articles abstracted from journals and reviews. (Cf. A.6)

3. Agricultural archives containing clippings from the daily press, commercial catalogues, illustrated material (photographs, etc.) and other documentary material, exclusive of books.

C. - Interlibrary aid.

1. An international library loan system for books not in the libraries of a certain country.

2. Exchange of duplicates (books, pamphlets, and periodicals.)

3. International coordination of agricultural bibliographic activity.

4. A cooperative catalogue.

5. Cooperative selection of books. Lists of the best agricultural publications of the different countries to facilitate selection in foreign libraries.

6. International coordination of agricultural bibliographic activity. (Cf. A.6)

In this program I refer to an international centre which would function as a sort of clearing house in the domain of agricultural library economy. Agriculture has one advantage, which is not shared by the other sciences, in its possession in the 30-year old International Institute of Agriculture of an international organization of countries well established and very active.

The Institute has an agricultural library of the first importance. It has a total of almost 280,000 books in all languages, and it receives currently more than 3,000 periodicals. This library, which has recently been moved into a new building affording space for future growth, would seem to be the logical body to serve as a centre of international coordination of the agricultural libraries of the different countries.

In order to start as quickly as possible this activity of collaboration which I have briefly summarized, it is proposed to establish an International Committee of Agricultural Librarians at the



meeting of the First International Agricultural Press Congress in Brussels on July 26 and 27, 1935. Practical considerations make it desirable that this committee be placed under the auspices of the International Federation of Technical Agriculturists. This committee will also be in contact with the International Federation of Associations of Librarians, so that there will probably be a double affiliation with the international professional organization of librarians and that of technical agriculturists. The participation of librarians and others interested in bibliographical problems in the Congress of Brussels will be of the greatest utility and importance.

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The introduction of the first issue outlines the scope of this new quarterly as follows:

"The changes in agricultural markets since 1929 have been such that all Governments, one after another, have found it necessary to assist agricultural producers in their countries by measures seeking, in a direct or indirect way, to avoid, or at least to reduce, the consequences of the depression.

"Government actions connected with prices, custom-tariffs, bounties, monopolies etc. of agricultural products have thus become numerous and complicated, one measure following and superimposing itself upon another rapidly, and with great differences between one country and another. It is therefore extremely difficult to orientate oneself, and to have a clear idea of the situation at any given moment, if all the regulations are not systematically summarised as quickly as they are published in the different countries...

"It is proposed in the present publication, which will appear regularly each quarter, to give a summary of the most recent government measures which affect the prices of the more important agricultural commodities.

"To make a comprehensive summary would demand greater funds than are available, and would delay publication of information which seems to meet an urgent need. For these reasons it is necessary to limit, at least for the present, the scope of this summary to cereals, meat and dairy products.

"The short time available for the organisation of the work and the publication of this first number, have only permitted the inclusion of a limited number of countries. These have been chosen by reason of their importance as producers or consumers of the commodities mentioned.

"The number of countries will be augmented progressively in subsequent issues. In this first number the summary of measures is not complete for the period under review, but it is hoped and expected to give a complete survey in future issues. We are certain that the collaboration of governments will, in this respect, be very helpful.

"The present number includes measures enacted after 1st January and received before going to press. Measures are given for each product by countries, and for each country in chronological order of date of coming into force, this date being given in brackets."

The countries covered in this issue are Germany, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, and the Netherlands.

A notice of this publication in the Economist (London) v. 120, no. 4792, June 29, 1935, p. 1485 reads in part as follows:

"The reader cannot but be impressed by the lengths to which Governments have gone to defeat the working out of natural economic tendencies, Europe is to-day like a museum of protective apparatus, and every museum should have a catalogue. In preparing this catalogue of the weapons of agrarian protectionism the International Institute of Agriculture has performed a useful service."



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280.38 N213

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"Following the transfer to the Resettlement Administration of the duties formerly assigned to the Land Policy Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, there appears the first number of the Land Policy Circular which is issued by the Division of Land Planning and Development, Resettlement Administration, in cooperation with the Division of Land Economics of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Although differing somewhat in external appearance, the Land Policy Circular will, in a large measure, continue to serve the same purpose as the Land Policy Review.

"Like its predecessor, the Land Policy Circular will provide technical information in the field of land economics to assist the staff of the Resettlement Administration and its cooperating agencies and groups to keep in touch with current developments bearing upon their work. Its pages will serve as a clearing house for information concerning local, State, and Federal land planning activities and research." - Editor's note.

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Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

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Secretary Wallace

Confusion, choice, and unified action. Remarks... at Harvard University, June 20, 1935. 8pp.

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\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

\*\* A limited supply available in the Office of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.



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\* These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information may be obtained from other government publications.

\*\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.



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Marketing, pp. 65-78; Milk Control Board; a chronological report of activities, pp. 79-95; Statistics, pp. 158-164. Tables show Farm price relative to New York products; Acreage, production, and farm value of vegetable crops, canning factory crops, fruit and fruit crops, and United States vegetable and fruit crops.

New York (Cornell) State college of agriculture. Dept. of agricultural economics and farm management. Farm economics, no. 90. Ithaca. June 1935.

Partial contents: Purchasing power of basic commodities, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, pp. 2179, 2185-2186; Relation of prices of basic commodities to prices of gold, by J. R. Raeburn, pp. 2187-2188; Changes in prices of basic commodities during the Civil War period, by E. E. Vial, pp. 2188-2190; Cheese production and consumption in the United States, 1869-1933, by E. E. Vial, pp. 2190-2192; A study of Caledonia farms, 1927-1930, by A. L. Prinsloo, pp. 2192-2193; Annual cost



of various types of farm equipment, by J. P. Hertel, pp. 2194-2195; Recent apple plantings and yields in the Newfane-Olcott area, Niagara county, by Bruce Miner, pp. 2196-2197; The relation of land class to some rural school problems, by G. B. Robinson, pp. 2198-2199; Tractor costs on New York cost-account farms, by P. J. Findlen, pp. 2200-2201; Seasonal variation in the New York farm price of eggs, by F. W. Brumley, pp. 2201-2202; Factors affecting the price of New York apples in the Newfane-Olcott district, by F. L. Manning, pp. 2202-2204; Prices received for graded and ungraded grapes, western New York, 1928-31, by M. P. Rasmussen, pp. 2204.

### North Dakota

North Dakota. Agricultural college, Agricultural extension division. The contracted wheat acres - what to do with them. N. Dak. Agr. Col. Special Circ. [Unnumbered] 4 pp. Fargo. 1934.

### Ohio

Hauck, C. W. Five years of cannery tomato inspection in Ohio, 1930-1934. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Rural Econ. Mimeogr. Bull. 82, 11+pp. 4. Columbus. 1935.

Hauck, C. W. Marketing Ohio grapes. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bull. 81, 40 pp. Columbus. June 1935.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station. Bimonthly bulletin v. 20, no. 174, Wooster. May-June 1935.

Partial contents: The farm mortgage foreclosure situation, by H. R. Moore, pp. 133-134; Index numbers of production, prices, and income, by J. I. Falconer, p. 135.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station. Fifty-third annual report. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 548, 120 pp. Wooster. 1935.  
Dept. of Rural Economics, pp. 84-88.

### Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v. 8, no. 3. Blacksburg. June 1935.

Partial contents: Seasonal trend of wheat prices in Oklahoma, 1910 to 1934, by L. S. Ellis, pp. 53-55; Quality of cotton produced in Oklahoma, 1934-35, by C. L. McWhorter, pp. 64-66; Social change in relation to the agricultural situation, by O. D. Duncan, pp. 66-70.

### Pennsylvania

Cowden, T. K., and Sturges, Alexander. The consumption of fluid milk and other dairy products in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 1934. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Agr. Econ. 45 pp., mimeogr. State College. 1934.  
A preliminary report.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.  
Publication authorized... as Technical paper no. 659.



Cowden, T. K., and Gifford, C. G. The distribution and consumption of milk in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Penn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Agr. Econ. 16 pp., mimeogr. State College. 1934.  
Publication authorized...as Technical paper no. 641.

### Rhode Island

Rhode Island. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-seventh annual report, [1934] pp. 50-94. Kingston. 1935.

Reprint from Bulletin of Rhode Island State College, v. 31, no. 1. February, 1935.

Agricultural economics, pp. 51-55.

Rhode Island. Dept. of agriculture. Eighth annual report ... for the year 1934. 71+25 pp. Providence. 1935.

Bureau of Markets, pp. 41-57.

Rhode Island. State College. Agricultural extension service. Annual report...1934. R. I. State Col. Agr. Ext. Serv. Bull. 66, 20 pp. Kingston. 1935.

Agricultural economics, pp. 10-11; Agricultural adjustment administration, pp. 16-18.

### South Carolina

Clark, O. M. Some pros and cons of the cotton processing tax. S. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 142, 16 pp. Clemson College. 1935.

Cushman, C. G., and Clark, O. M. Looking ahead in dairying. S. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 141, 8 pp. Clemson College. 1935.

"Observations from recent trips throughout the state lead to the positive conclusion that we are now faced with a population of a decidedly inferior type of dairy cattle from both standpoints, size and inheritance for economical milk production. This can mean but one thing - a shortage in good cows and dairy products and substantially strong prices for both."

Hamilton, R. W. The cotton contest - 1934 for better yield and staple value. S. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 140, 19pp. Clemson College. 1935.

This cotton contest was started after a survey of the cotton mills in South Carolina in 1925-26 "had shown that a majority of the spinners desired cotton with a staple length approximating one inch and that the cotton produced in this state was not fulfilling this need..."

"The purposes of the contest are the production of staple lengths desired by South Carolina spinners, 15/16 to 1 1/16 inches, and to show that such lengths of staple can be produced at a profit to the farmer when methods of production adapted to present conditions are followed."

Morgan, C. L., and Gooding, P. H. Poultry-keeping in South Carolina. I. The poultry situation in South Carolina. II. Results of seven years' record-keeping on farm flocks. S. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 137, 14 pp. Clemson College. 1935.



Moser, Ada M. . Farm family diets in the South Carolina Piedmont. S.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 53, 31 pp. Clemson. 1935.

"The present circular is based on the study which was reported in detail in South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 300, 'Food Consumption and Use of Time for Food Work Among Farm Families of the South Carolina Piedmont.'"

"In 1932 records of the amounts of foods eaten by a number of households during a period of one week were obtained from a group of white and of negro families in Spartanburg, Greenwood, Abbeville, Oconee, and Chester counties."

Russell, B. A., and Fulmer, J. L. Costs and returns and factors for success on truck farms in the new truck area of South Carolina. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 301, 64 pp. Clemson. 1935.

South Carolina. Department of agriculture, commerce and industries. Year-book 1933-1934. 61 pp. Columbia [1934]

Crop statistics for 1931-1933 are given; also cotton ginned by counties, 1928-1933.

A directory of cottonseed oil mills, by counties, 1934 is included.

#### South Dakota

South Dakota. Agricultural experiment station. Annual report...for the fiscal year ending, June 30, 1934. 48 pp. Brookings. 1935?

Agricultural Economics, pp. 6-14; Rural sociology, pp. 47-48.

#### Texas

Texas. Comptroller of public accounts. Annual report...1934. 264 pp. Austin. [1935]

Statistics for livestock and acreage and value of land, all by counties, are included.

#### Utah

Thomas, W. P. The price situation. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Div. Publ. Mimeogr. Sheet 94, [35 pp.] Logan. April, 1935.

Includes tables showing general trend of farm prices in Utah and industrial and agricultural prices in United States by months for period 1930-1934; relative farm prices by months in Utah by groups of commodities for period 1930 to 1934; ratio of prices paid producers in Utah by months for farm commodities by groups, to U. S. retail prices paid for commodities bought, 1930 to 1934; and monthly prices paid producers in Utah for various commodities for period 1930 to 1934.

#### Vermont

Vermont. Commissioner of agriculture. Seventeenth biennial report...1933-1934. 135 pp. [Montpelier, 1935]

Report of Bureau of Markets, pp. 49-57; Statistics of livestock are given by counties, pp. 110-135.



Report of the sixty-third annual meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association; and the Twenty-fifth report of the Vermont State Horticultural Society are bound with the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

### Virginia

Virginia. Agricultural and mechanical college and polytechnic institute, Extension service. Extension work...in 1934. Va. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bull. 137, 63 pp. Blacksburg. 1935.

Reports on economic projects may be found under various headings in this annual report.

### West Virginia

Cornell, F. D., Jr. Power on West Virginia farms. W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 267, 44 pp. Morgantown. 1935.  
Bibliography, p. 44.

### Wisconsin

Wisconsin University, College of agriculture, Extension service. Rural life for Wisconsin young people. Spec. Circ. [unnumbered] 8 pp., mimeogr. Madison. June 1935. (Rural youth and rural life series.)

Wisconsin. University, College of agriculture, Extension service. Strengthening the farmer's position. Annual report...[1934] Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 274, 32 pp. Madison. 1935.  
Emergency programs, pp. 7-9; The farm business and farm organization, pp. 10-11; Better use of land, pp. 12-15.

### Wyoming

Vass, A. F., and Pearson, Harry. Economic studies of irrigated farms in Big Horn county. Wyo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 205. 139 pp. Laramie. 1935.

This study deals with management practices which influence profits on 184 farms. The cropping systems and practices described include bean, sugar beet, barley, and alfalfa production and costs. A detailed analysis of farm profits on farms producing field beans is given and also one on those producing sugar beets.

An historical review of the economic development of the region is included.



## PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

### Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Can scarcity produce abundance? Agricultural administration is served by major brain power, but solution of every problem introduces a dozen new ones. Every deviation from sound principles brings grief and chaos, but road back to normalcy is difficult to travel. Sphere 15(6): 9-10. June 1935. (Published at the Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

"An analysis of the economic status of the New Deal was recently made by one of the outstanding economists of the country, a Democrat, who served for many months in an important official position. This analysis was not made for the Administration, but was in the form of a letter to some of the President's closest advisers. The study is a lengthy one, covering the range of major New Deal policies. The Sphere is privileged to republish therefrom the text dealing with two subjects - agricultural policy and holding-company legislation." -Editorial note. The article on holding-company legislation follows on pp.11-12.

Casement, D. D. The A.A.A. No. Bureaucratic rule is against the laws of nature and human nature. Country Home 59(7): 11, 34-36. July 1935. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Critical of the premises on which the Agricultural Adjustment Act is based.

Some discussion of the effects of the destruction of growing crops is included.

Graves, W. W., Jr. Effects of AAA on tobacco production. Harvard Business Rev. 13(4): 463-474. Summer 1935. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer concludes that the "AAA programs were, without question, a large factor in materially increasing returns received on the whole 1933 and 1934 tobacco crops," but doubts the wisdom of continuing the program lest it destroy our exports markets.

"Even in its short-run effects the plan has been of greatest benefit to growers of those tobaccos which were in the strongest competitive positions, particularly the flue-cured growers. Only a restoration of full competitive status, as soon as practical, will bring the greatest returns to the growers over a long period. Surely a successful short-run plan is better than a long-run disaster - unless America chooses complete nationalism."

Jones, Marvin. The Triple A amendments. Bur. Farmer 10(10): 7-8. June 1935. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

A radio address delivered on May 11, over the American Farm Bureau Federation monthly program over the NBC network.



Analyzes the situation as to farm prices, and discusses the amendments proposed, which will "provide a more flexible program by permitting the use of different plans with reference to different commodities, thus enabling the plan to be fitted to the particular commodity."

The ever-normal granary proposal, and the limiting of marketing agreements and licenses are discussed and the opposition to these measures is described.

Tightening the government grip on agriculture. Com. & Financ. Chron. 141: 494-496. July 27, 1935. (Published at 25 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.)

An editorial on the amendments of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as passed by the Senate. The writer is very critical of the measure as passed both by the House and by the Senate.

Wilson, M. L. Agricultural adjustment: a step in the evolution of agricultural policy. Harvard Business Rev. 13(4): 405-416. Summer 1935. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Some of the topics discussed by the writer, who regards "adjustment in its present form as a phase in the evolution of American farm policy, important as it stands, but with its greatest significance bound up with the future," are backgrounds of the Adjustment Act - world conditions, internal movements, legislative objectives, farmers' cooperatives, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the part played by the agricultural economists, and future developments - control.

Wilson, M. L. The AAA. Yes. Only national planning can take the gamble out of farming. Country Home 59(7): 10, 26, 31-33. July 1935. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Gives a little of the background of planning and says:

"In the field of economic relationships our planning has lagged. Our ideas of individual, go-as-you-please, cutthroat competition, derived from the Englishman, Adam Smith, and other believers in laissez faire, have led farmers particularly to disregard the fact that anything they do to a piece of land nowadays has effects which do not stop at their own line fence, or at the county or state line, or even at the borders of this nation.

"Farm production must now be planned, cooperatively and democratically, in the large, because farming has been caught up in the web of trade, and the tilled open country of the United States becomes thus, in a manner of speaking, all one great farm, operating interdependently. We farm apart, but our crops move together, making or breaking markets."

#### Agricultural Bookkeeping

Wyllie, James. The value of accounts in farm management. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 42(2): 103-112. May 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

The importance and necessity of simple bookkeeping accounts on the farm are stressed and their value as a test of managerial efficiency is indicated.



"The immediate object is to assist the manager in the detection and elimination of waste of all kinds, of material or of temper, to keep him informed as to whether his instructions are being carried out with reasonable accuracy. The ultimate object is to provide information that would be invaluable in the general re-organization of the farm in the light of existing economic conditions."

#### Agricultural Credit.

Metzger, Hutzel. The bank for cooperatives. Hoard's Dairyman 80(11): 275, 302. June 10, 1935. (Published in Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

"Providing credit for farmers' cooperatives, as credit is provided for individual farmers by the Federal Land Bank and the Local Production Credit associations, is the function of the banks for cooperatives."

The writer explains the kinds of loans that are made, the types of organization that are obtaining loans, the repayment plan, and where to apply for loans.

#### Agricultural Economic Conditions

L'agriculture à l'étranger. Les Travaux des Chambres d'Agriculture, June 10, 1935. Suppl. (Issued by the Assemblée des Présidents des Chambres d'Agriculture, 33, Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris (8<sup>e</sup>), France.)

Contains a short summary of agricultural economic conditions in Germany (Government aid to agriculture, progress of land settlement in 1933 and 1934); Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Denmark; Spain (measures to regulate the grain market); Estonia (minimum price guaranteed to exporters of eggs); Finland (continuation in 1935 of export bounties on butter, cheese, and lard); Great Britain; Greece; Hungary (export bounties in form of grain certificates; minimum prices established for grain); Italy (land reclamation); Latvia; Norway; Netherlands (production bounties on wheat, rye, and potatoes); Poland; Rumania; Sweden; Switzerland; Czechoslovakia (grain monopoly; proposed modifications); Turkey; Yugoslavia; U. S. S. R.; United States; Canada; Argentina; Australia; New Zealand; and China.

#### Agricultural Economic Conditions - Czechoslovakia

Une oeuvre monumentale sur l'agriculture tchécoslovaque. Bureau International Agraire, no. 1, pp.24-35; no. 2, pp.67-78. 1935. (Published in Prague, Czechoslovakia.)

A summary of a recently published "representative work" on the agriculture of Czechoslovakia, by Edouard Reich: Základy organisace zemědělství Československé Republiky. Among the subjects discussed are the conditions of agricultural production; land reclamation, distribution, and tenure; agrarian reform; an analysis of the formation of prices; distribution of the agricultural population; labor and wages; types of farm management; production and marketing of agricultural products; livestock raising; agricultural education; and cooperation.



### Agricultural Economic Conditions - Germany

K., K. Brief survey of German economic development. Hamburg World Econ. Archives. Bull. no.7, pp.3-7. Feb. 1, 1935. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

Paragraph headings are: Foreign trade in grain; the potato in the food supply of the people; agricultural processing; the entailed farms; possibilities of soil improvement and reclamation in Germany; yield of farm crops; and the yields of live stock breeding.

Zi. A brief survey of the recent German economic development. Hamburg World Econ. Archives. Bull. no. 9, pp.3-5. Mar. 1935. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

Among the topics briefly discussed are oil-cake supply, area under cultivation of rape and rape seed, winter cereals: areas under cultivation; German butter production, and German forestry.

### Agricultural Economic Conditions - Switzerland

La situation de l'agriculture suisse. Bureau International Agraire. Bull. no. 2, pp.62-66. 1935. (Published in Prague, Czechoslovakia.)

A federal decree of Sept. 24, 1934 contained provisions for the relief of agricultural indebtedness. The price of milk has been fixed at 18 cts. the kilo, beginning May 1, 1935. Attempts are being made to establish settlers on drained or sparsely populated land. The canton of Berne plans to create a hundred new agricultural settlements. Swiss agriculture is gradually advancing towards stabilization of agricultural prices and general freedom from indebtedness.

### Agricultural Economic Conditions - Yugoslavia

Markovic, Miljenko. La crise agraire et de crédit en Yougoslavie. Société Belge d'Études et d'Expansion. Bulletin Périodique, no. 97, pp.245-252. June 1935. (Published at Avenue Rogier, 12, Liège, Belgium.)

An account of the conditions attendant on the agricultural crisis in Yugoslavia and their effect on the general financial and credit situation of the country.

### Agricultural Education - Great Britain

Leslie, J.C. A county scheme of agricultural education. Estate Mag. 35(6): 401-406. June 1935. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)

"Paper read at a meeting of the Agricultural Education Association at Newcastle in July last, as reported in Agricultural Progress, the journal of that Association." The aim of agricultural education is defined and a scheme is outlined for the benefit of the rural child, the adolescent, and the adult.



### Agricultural Indebtedness - Alberta, Canada

Reid, R. G. Measures to scale down debt burden of man on land result of urgings of Alberta farmers' government. United Farmer 15(29): 1. July 19, 1935. (Published in Calgary, Alberta.)

"This is the second of a series of articles by Premier Reid, dealing with measures for the protection of the farmers and their families taken by or at the instance of the Alberta Farmers' Government."

### Agricultural Indebtedness - Australia

New Zealand. Mortgage finance. Round Table no. 99, pp. 633-644. June 1935. (Published at 2 Paper Bldg., Temple, London, E.C.4, Eng.)

A discussion of two Bills - the Mortgage Corporation Bill and the Rural Mortgagors and Tenants Final Relief Bill. Both bills have become laws.

Rural debt adjustments. Pastoral Rev. 45(4): 397. Apr. 16, 1935. (Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne.)

An explanation of the Federal Government's plan for the distribution of £ 12,000,000 for rural rehabilitation.

Dr. Page, Acting Prime Minister, stated "that the funds granted by the Commonwealth must be used for the assistance of individuals who have a reasonable prospect of successfully continuing farming operations. Further, that the money was to be devoted to debt adjustment solely, and not for advances for plant or improvements, or for assisting farmers during the period of adjustments. Those in a reasonable position to look after their own debts were not to receive a share of the grant. The farmers on marginal lands, who had no chance at all, would have to be assisted by a general plan of rural rehabilitation, to secure which the first requisite was an Australian agricultural policy. That, Dr. Page said, the Government hoped to draw up in co-operation with the States at the meeting of the Australian Agricultural Council on 15th April."

Rural Mortgagors Final Adjustment Act. New Zeal. Farmer Stock and Sta. Jour. 56(5): 358,359,360. May 1, 1935. (Published in Auckland, New Zealand.)

"On May 1 there came into operation the Rural Mortgagors Final Adjustment Act, which describes itself briefly in its title as 'an Act to provide for a final adjustment of the liabilities of rural mortgagors, and to remove rural mortgages from the operation of the Mortgagors and Tenants Relief Act.'"

The writer continues by giving a "careful description" of this legislation. His survey "is based upon personal experience of the passage of the Act through the Legislature and the use of valuable official explanations."

Rural rehabilitation. Plans for saving the farmer. Primary Producer 20 (24): 1. June 13, 1935. (Published at 38-44 Stirling St., Perth, Western Australia.)



"The publication during the week of the deliberations of the Australian Agricultural Council has intensified the interest created by the rural rehabilitation proposals embodied in the Federal Government's debt adjustment enactment and those recommended for adoption by the Wheat Inquiry Commission."

This article by the Publicity Committee of the State Parliamentary Country Party, is designed to explain these proposals.

#### Agricultural Indebtedness - India

Pantulu, V. Ramadas. Relief of rural indebtedness. Madras Jour. Coop. 26(12): 589-599. June, 1935. (Published by The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Royapettah, Madras, India.)

Three aspects of the problem of rural indebtedness in India, its causes, and three categories of relief measures are discussed.

#### Agricultural Policy - Germany

Thompson, Dorothy. National socialism: theory and practice. Foreign Affairs 13(4): 557-573. July 1935. (Published at 45 E. 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

Part VI of this article on the theory and practice of national socialism in Germany is on the reorganization of agriculture (pp. 569-571).

#### Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Agricultural policy. Imports of meat into the United Kingdom. Statement of the views of His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom; Deputation from the National Farmers' Union to the Minister on March 14, 1935: Report of proceedings. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 42(1): 11-18. Apr. 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Current Survey of agricultural policy. (Digest of press news) v. 2, no. 5, pp. 1-47. May 13-June 8, 1935. (Issued from 3, Magpie Lane, Oxford, Eng.) mimeogr.

A digest of press news dealing with livestock; pigs (submission of a new Bacon Development Scheme; announcement that "the Government is prepared to contemplate a certain relaxation of the quantitative restriction of bacon imports, subject to the imposition of a levy the proceeds of which will be used to subsidise home producers."); eggs; milk; cereals (report of International Wheat Advisory Committee); potatoes; hops; fruit; tithe; general marketing and external trade policy ("question of tariff vs levy-cum-subsidy on imports of agricultural products."); labour ("The Government has accepted the principle of unemployment insurance for agriculture, but without committing itself to the level of contributions and benefits proposed by the Beveridge Committee."); miscellaneous ("References to reviews of an article on the farmers' labour bill by R. McG. Carslaw and P. E. Graves, and of 'The Agricultural Marketing Acts, 1931-33' by H. M. Conacher... and two articles on Ireland, the one a review of the position of agriculture under the De Valera regime and the other a note on changes in the export trade resulting in part from the economic war with Great Britain.")



## Agricultural Policy - Poland

Jalowicki, André. Agricultural policy and the crisis in Poland. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(4-5): 150-161, 185-193. Apr.-May 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

The first part of the article is concerned with the economic structure of the country - place of agricultural production; agricultural production and internal consumption of farm products; and economic conditions of agricultural production in Poland.

In the second part the writer considers the three methods followed by Polish policy to combat the crisis in Poland, namely: that of maintaining a level of agricultural prices, such as...appeared to be the minimum necessary for preserving the country from a general failure of farms; that of adjusting costs of agricultural production to the level of the prices of agricultural products, and that of remedying the financial situation in which the farmers had found themselves at the beginning of the crisis, as the consequence of the process of intensification of production, their short term indebtedness and the very rapid fall of agricultural prices."

The writer's concluding paragraph follows:

"In present conditions it may be assumed that the general character of the steps taken to bring about financial relief for Polish agriculture will not be greatly modified. The conversion of short term into long term credits will finally bring to an end the dangerous situation created by the indebtedness of Polish agriculture. The measures taken to enable the farmers to meet liabilities contracted during the period of relative prosperity, particularly the moratoria granted to individuals and the protection of the farms against compulsory and inequitable liquidation, have reintroduced normal conditions of farm work. It remains only to await the final adjustment of the costs of agricultural production to the prices of farm products, in order to consider the problem of the crisis in Polish agriculture, in so far as it relates to internal conditions as resolved. There remains the question of the possibility of finding foreign markets for the surplus products; this problem which wholly transcends the limits of the possibilities of the national policy is quite naturally linked up with the world crisis and with the development not merely of the economic situation, considered as a phenomenon of conjuncture, but also in its aspect as a problem of reconstruction."

## Agricultural Products - Prices and Shipments - British Guiana

Huggins, H. D. Prices and shipments of agricultural products in British Guiana. Agr. Jour. British Guiana 6(1): 11-31. Mar. 1935. (Published in Georgetown, British Guiana.)

The trend in prices and the seasonal variation in prices and in shipments of agricultural products are determined and discussed.



## Agricultural Protectionism

Agricultural protectionism. Statist 125(2989): 945-946. June 8, 1935.  
(Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Based on a recently published pamphlet of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations<sup>1</sup> entitled "Considerations of the Present Evolution of Agricultural Protectionism."

Case, W. W. The evil effects and ultimate implications of agricultural "planning." Annalist 46(1175): 121-122. July 26, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

The study recently made by the League of Nations "Considerations on the Present Evolution of Agricultural Protectionism" is the basis of this article.

## Agricultural Relief - New South Wales

A further £ 100,000 for relief of wheat growers. Agr. Gaz. N.S. Wales 46 (6): 358. June 1935. (Published in Sydney, New South Wales, Aust.)

"The Commonwealth Government has allocated a further sum of £ 100,000 for the relief of wheat growers in New South Wales who can satisfy the prescribed authority that they are in adverse financial circumstances and that, in the production of wheat grain sown during 1934, they suffered serious loss by reason of - (a) specially adverse seasonal conditions; or (b) extensive damage arising from the prevalence of pests or disease. The amount of any relief granted will be paid direct to the grower concerned."

## Agricultural Situation - United States

Burton, C. S. Nature vies with AAA to restore farm prosperity. Mag. Wall Street 56(7): 345-347, 370. July 20, 1935. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Krecker, P. S. Agriculture's revival spurs stocks. Com. and Finance 24 (29): 590. July 17, 1935. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Murray, N. C. Review of the agricultural situation. Larger crops in prospect, favored by weather and higher acreage under cultivation -, price changes in the making. Barron's 15(25): 8. June 24, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

In concluding this review of the agricultural situation the writer expresses the belief that "the larger crops which are in prospect will be an important aid to general business recovery."

## Agriculture - Dutch East Indies

Scheltema, A. M. P. A., and Van Emst, P. How the Netherlands Indies is providing for its requirements in agricultural products. Netherlands Indies 3(5): 103-115. Mar. 1, 1935; (6): 136-143. Mar. 15, 1935; (10): 261-267. May 15, 1935. (Issued by Department of Economic Affairs. Published by G. Kolff & Co., Batavia, Java, N. I.)



In Part I food products are discussed. These include rice, soya, maize, tapioca, peanuts, peanut oil, potatoes, mongo beans, onions, sago, vegetables, and fruits. Part II deals with luxuries, including sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, gambier, and areca nut. Part III with raw materials, including coconut products, palm oil, kapok, cotton, hard cordage fibres, rubber, gutta percha, djarak or castor-oil plant, and turpentine and resins, and Part IV with spices and pharmaceutical products, including cinnamon, cinchona, coca, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, and capsicum.

Attention is called to the practice of exporting and importing the same products, such as coconut oil and peanut oil. Most of the luxury products and the raw materials are exported.

#### Agriculture - Latin America

Kelbaugh, P. R. Recent trends and events in the agriculture of Latin America. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 69(3): 212-229. Mar., 1935. (Published at Seventeenth Street and Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C.)

In this article "an effort has been made to show how the play of the forces of economic nationalism, with its concomitant high tariffs and other trade restrictions and government aid and protection of agriculture, has affected ... [agriculture]. The need for more scientists trained in all the branches of agriculture and allied industries has been pointed out, along with the difficulties of getting the results of science directly before the farmers in usable form.

"Examples of the agricultural credit plans in various Latin American countries have been presented. And, finally, there has been a discussion of the establishment and growth of agricultural cooperatives within some of these nations."

#### Agriculture - Scotland

Greig, Sir Robert. Agricultural administration in Scotland during the present reign. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18(2): 107-120. Apr. 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

A summary of the work of administration in Scotland carried on by the Department of agriculture during the last 23 years, and its influence on the development of Scottish agriculture. "The Department is one of the largest landowners in Scotland, owning 134 estates aggregating about 430,000 acres. There is scarcely a parish in Scotland where its activities are not in evidence, as landowner, as the agent for land settlement, as inspector of drainage schemes, of crops and of live stock." The author points out "the outstanding experiences of nearly a quarter of a century of administration of land settlement", its disadvantages and difficulties. "Grants for the assistance of drainage have been made since 1921 on terms which have varied from time to time. Under the stimulus of these grants great areas have been improved. The totals of 61,800 acres of arable and 1,239,000 of hill land are impressive and suggest a considerable increase in the productive capacity of the arable land and improved health of the sheep stocks... One of the achievements of the Department [is] the provision of improved dwelling houses by means of loans for crofter housing."



## Agriculture - United States

Brogan, D. W. The rise and decline of the American agricultural interest. Econ. Hist. Rev. 5(2): 1-23. Apr. 1935. (Published for the Economic History Society by A. & C. Black, Ltd., 4, 5 & 6 Soho Square, London, W.C.1., Eng.)

The writer concludes this article on the rise and decline of the American farmer as follows:

"Once the basis of all American society, overwhelmingly stronger than any other interest in political power and economic importance, the American farmer is to-day the permanent problem of American society. For long compelled by the high tariff policy which, in the main, he supported, to bear a large part of the burden of industrialising the United States, he may become partly parasitic on the industries that, in his lusty youth, he bore on his back. Since the collapse of 1920, he has received a sixth of the national income although he owns a fifth of the national property. Half a continent has been given to the American farmer to exploit and, in that exploitation, he has been free to an unparalleled extent from legal and political obstacles in the free exercise of his energies. He has taken no thought for the morrow, but it has at last come.

"Against the relegation of agriculture to a comparatively minor place in the national life, not only farmers, but millions of Americans with no direct economic interest involved, will fight bitterly; for the United States, which the farmers made, is not ungrateful. John Bull is no more a literal representation of the average Englishman than Marianne is of the average Frenchwoman, but Uncle Sam, the shrewd farmer reading his paper in the country store, represents a not very distant past and is still to many minds the typical American; for even though there are fewer and fewer of him, he is not a pattern laid up in heaven or in the past, but one dominant only yesterday."

Muzzey, D. S., and Miller, P. D. Recent agricultural changes. Amer. Observer 4(38): 8. June 3, 1935. (Published at 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.)

Points out that the work that the present administration is doing toward helping impoverished farm populations is a logical development from suggestions made by the Committee on Recent Social Trends appointed by President Hoover. Among the facts brought out by the report of this committee are facts relating to increase in mechanization, the decline in the growth of population, the decline in productivity in certain regions because of the wearing away of the soil, soil depletion a national problem because certain farm populations are unable to maintain an American standard of living, and the inability of some farming populations to remedy their situations. The report indicates that the problem must be dealt with by the Federal government.

## American Statistical Association

American statistical association. Journal, v. 30, no. 190, pp.361-499. June 1935. (Published by the Association, 722 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.)



Partial contents: Indexes of the physical volume production of producers' goods, consumers' goods, durable goods and transient goods, by Y. S. Leong, pp.361-376; National wealth and income - an interpretation, by Morris A. Copeland, pp. 377-386; Recent monetary experiments and their effect upon the theory of money and prices, by Willford I. King, pp.387-400; Price inflexibility and the requirements of a stabilizing monetary policy, by Gardiner C. Means, pp.401-413.

### Apricots - California

Shear, S. W. The California apricot industry. Calif. Fruit News 91(2447): 5. June 1, 1935. (Published at 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco.)

"The apricot industry has returned an annual gross income to California growers of from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in recent years. According to the Federal census there were 19,840 producers of apricots in California in 1930..."

Discusses the small crop of 1934 which was caused by unfavorable weather conditions; and the market, both domestic and foreign for the dried and canned product.

Tables show bearing acreage and production; and the utilization of California apricots (per cent of harvested production - dried, canned, fresh).

### Balance of Payments

Schwenger, R. B. United States balance of international payments in relation to the problem of agricultural exports. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(4): 97-109. July 22, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture).

This article "analyzes the changes which have taken place in the United States balance of international payments since the years just preceding the World War."

Smith, D. T., and Harris, S.E. The balance of payments in 1934 and the international economic position of the United States. Rev. Econ. Statis. 17(4): 28-33. May 1935. (Published by Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.)

### Banking and Agriculture

Given, W. S. Important part the banker plays in agricultural recovery. Commercial West 69(22): 10, 28, 29, 34. June 1, 1935. (Published at 445 Rand Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.)

Address delivered at the Annual Convention of the South Dakota Bankers' Association.

Among other things it is stated that the banker can help in agricultural recovery "by lending encouragement to those forces which tend toward the improvement of rural life, rural thinking and action. In these matters of rural education 4-H Club work leads the way. 'Organize, energize, supervise,' is a fitting slogan for the key banker."



Otis, D. H. Why concerned about our agriculture? Commercial West 70(1): 13-15, 27. July 6, 1935. (Published at 445 Rand Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.)

Address before the Wisconsin Bankers' Convention, in which cooperation between Wisconsin bankers and farmers is shown. The projects carried out by the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association, of which Mr. Otis is director, are described.

#### Beef - Marketing - Great Britain

Murray, K. A. H., and Scott Watson, J. A. The development of the market for beef in Great Britain. Jour. Expt. Agr. 3(10): 160-173. Apr. 1935.

Library has also a reprint of this.

Tables give the estimated output, import and consumption of meat and of beef and veal for a number of years from 1880/81 to 1932/33; population increases in the census years from 1871 to 1931; annual increase or decrease in the price of different types of beef and in the general price level, 1904-13, 1923-29, and 1929-34; representative retail prices of home-produced and imported beef and mutton in Great Britain, 1923-25, 1926-28, 1929-31, 1932, 1933, 1934; average monthly receipts of fat cattle at Norwich Market, 1909-13 and 1929-33, and index numbers of the seasonal variation in fat-cattle prices in England and Wales, 1909-13 and 1925-29; and monthly wholesale prices and spreads of British fresh and Argentine chilled beef, 1924-26 and 1933.

"It is evident that the future expansion of the beef market in Great Britain depends primarily upon a maintenance and raising of the existing standards of living."

#### Bounties, Export - Union of South Africa

Export subsidies falling. Abolition in three years. African World 131 (1699): 261. June 1, 1935. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C., Eng.)

Decreases in export subsidies are shown to be increasing in keeping with the policy of reduced payments. "The final abolition of the system will take three years."

#### Bread - Consumption

Steen, Herman. Steen outlines British bread campaign. Secretary of Millers' national federation tells of action taken by the British millers in promoting bread consumption. Modern Miller 62(26): 17-18, 29-30. June 29, 1935. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

#### Bulgaria

Roucek, J. S. Economic geography of Bulgaria. Econ. Geogr. 11(3): 307-323. July 1935. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Topics covered are geographical background, agricultural background, land utilization, agricultural production, stock raising, agricultural policy, American participation in Bulgarian agricultural progress, mineral resources, forests, industries, transport and communications, and foreign commerce.



## Bureaucracy

Stahl, G. R. The growth of bureaucracy. Rising army of government workers, greatly augmented by Roosevelt administration's policies. Barron's 15 (24): 9. June 17, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

## Business Cycles

Kalecki, M. A macrodynamic theory of business cycles. Econometrica 3(3): 327-344. July 1935. (Published by the Econometric Society; Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

Leontief, W. W. Price-quantity variations in business cycles. Rev. Econ. Statis. 17(4): 21-27. May 1935. (Published by Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.)

The statistical analysis, which is given in part II of this article, is "part of a larger study dealing with cyclical price-quantity variations. The two commodities, pig iron and cotton, selected for the present discussion demonstrate the remarkable similarities as well as the striking differences of development typical of the rest of the series now under investigation. For cotton the American consumption data were used. It hardly needs to be indicated that cotton consumption is not an 'agricultural series', but should rather be considered as an index of the volume of cotton-textile production. As to method, it may at once be stated that serious general statistical and economic questions arising in connection with application of all, even the most elementary methods of numerical analysis, are so many, that in the short space of a periodical article only those can be taken up which are specifically related to the particular problem in hand."

Tinbergen, J. Annual survey: suggestions on quantitative business cycle theory. Econometrica 3(3): 241-308. July 1935. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

Contents: I. Introduction; II. The facts; III. The recent theories; IV. The character of the movements; V. Coordination of theories; VI. Problems of business cycle policy.

## Business Depression

Nolle, W. J. Is a swift recovery to follow? An interesting parallel of the years following the 1873-79 depression and the 1930 situation. Barron's 15(25): 9, 18. June 24, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

## Canned Foods - Labeling

District of Columbia home economics association. Home-makers section. A study on labeling of certain canned foods. Canning Trade 57(49): 7-8, 10. July 15, 1935. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)



## Canning

Ozark Mountain canning company. Ozark pack prospects. Annual spring report of Ozark Mountain canning company, Springfield, Missouri - June 1, 1935. Canning Trade 57(44): 8, 10. June 10, 1935. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

The report is concerned with the size of 1935 Ozark tomato acreage and probable pack, the course of future market and cost of packing tomatoes, green bean acreage, prices paid growers of beans and costs of cut beans per dozen No. 2's, etc.

## Cattle - Marketing - Scotland

McClymont, R. G., and Stewart, A. Notes on the cattle situation in Scotland. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18(2): 167-173. Apr. 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

"The primary purpose of the following notes on the cattle situation in Scotland is to present, in a form in which they are not already available, the statistical data relating to the marketing and prices of fat and store cattle during the twelve-month period March 1934 to February 1935." Ten markets are represented. "The material is presented in graphical form in the accompanying chart 1."

## Cattle and Beef Industry

The world situation in cattle and beef. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(23-24): 640-673, 700-738. June 10-17, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Prepared in collaboration with Esther H. Johnson, Division of Statistical and Historical Research. To be issued as a reprint.

Contains numerous statistical tables.

Pages 729-738 are on The Cattle Situation in the Soviet Union, written by L. Volin.

## Cattle Industry - Great Britain

Cattle Industry (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1934. Number, weight and prices of cattle certified for payments. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 42(2): 141-147. May 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Tables give the number of cattle certified for payment under the above act at live-weight certification centres in each month from September, 1934 to February, 1935; also average prices of fat cattle in England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the United Kingdom during the same period.

## Chamber of Agriculture - Latvia

A Chamber of Agriculture in Latvia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(8): 246-247. May 20, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)



"The Latvian Cabinet approved on 28 March 1935 a Bill providing for the establishment of a Chamber of Agriculture... to defend agricultural interests, study the conditions of agriculture, draw up proposals for improvement, give opinions on Bills at the request of the authorities, and take part in discussions with the authorities on agricultural questions."

### Coffee

World coffee markets. Questionnaire. Empire Producer, no.224, pp.89-90.

May 1935. (Published by British Empire Producers' Organisation, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London; S. W. 1, Eng.)

Replies given from Austria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Mauritius.

### Coffee - Brazil

Platt, R. S. Coffee plantations of Brazil. A comparison of occupance patterns in established and frontier areas. Geogr. Rev. 25(2): 231-239. Apr. 1935. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

### Coffee - Kenya

Wollen, R. S. Kenya coffee. Organisation of the planting industry for planned selling. Empire Producer, no. 225, pp.100-101. June 1935. (Published by British Empire Producers' Organisation, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

This article is by the Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya. Suggestions are made for the future policy of the industry along the lines of more orderly marketing of the crop and better selling organization to withstand competition of foreign coffees.

### Collectivization - U. S. S. R.

Yakovlev, Y. A. Model constitution for collective farms. Econ. Rev. of the Soviet Union 10(3): 88-89. Mar.-Apr. 1935. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

This is a summary of an address delivered at the second Congress of Collective Farm Shock Workers, held in Moscow in February 1935. On the basis of progress made in collective farming, "the government considered it necessary to revise the constitution of the artels, originally drawn up in 1930, so as to give the benefits of the experience of the most advanced collective farms to the entire system of collectivized agriculture. The changes were embodied in a model constitution adopted... and ratified... on February 17." The basic principles of the division and organization of the land are stated. "A series of measures was proposed for the improvement of the financial control and management of the artels." The increasing importance of the woman collective farmer is pointed out.



## Consumers Councils

When consumers get together. County consumer councils - created by the Consumers Division of the National Emergency Council show what consumers can do about food problems when they work for themselves. Consumers' Guide 2(17): 3-9. June 24, 1935. (Published by the Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

## Control of Production

G., S. Three restriction schemes. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 9(224): 855-857. June 8, 1935. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

The three schemes discussed are the tea, rubber, and tin restriction schemes.

## Cooperation - Michigan

Ayars, J. S. Socialism smothered in onions. Country Home 59(8): 9, 31, 32-33, 34. August 1935. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"The story of six Michigan families who pooled their farms, their incomes, and their debts.

"Each man holds title to his own land, but their six adjacent farms are operated as one, with everything pooled - work, crops, equipment, money. Every farmer concerned in the plan was in a bad way, financially, when it was started, and had little hope of pulling out. Together they have saved their holdings and their homes, and made at least a start on the road to prosperity."

## Cooperation, Consumers - Hungary

Ihrig, K. Agricultural marketing through consumers' societies in Hungary. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 28(5): 190-193. May 1935. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, Eng.)

The interdependence of the farmer and the consumers' society is stressed.

## Cottons - Argentina

Kempski, C. El progreso agrícola algodonero que ha alcanzado la provincia de Santiago del Estero. Gaceta Algodonera 11(136): 12-15. May 1935. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

The Director General of Agriculture of the Province of Santiago del Estero outlines the program of his Department for the encouragement of improved agricultural production in general and a high grade quality of cotton.

El Ministerio de Agricultura tiende a orientar la producción, selección y comercio del algodón en el país. Gaceta Algodonera 11(135): 3-4, 6, 8, 10. Apr. 1935. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentina.)



A brief discussion of the reasons for the establishment of the National Cotton Board of Argentina to regulate the production and marketing of cotton, its functions and the probable results of its creation.

Ollea, D. E. Cultivar algodón en gran escala en el país, es producir una valiosa fuente de riqueza exportable. Gaceta Algodonera 11(136): 1, 3-4. May 1935. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

The author argues that the cultivation of cotton on a large scale is of great importance for the future development of Argentina from the standpoint of colonization, industry, and international trade.

#### Cotton - Brazil

Flood, F. A. Brazil is a giant. Amer. Cotton Grower 1(2): 6-7. July 1, 1935. (Published at 713 Glenn St., Atlanta, Ga.)

A discussion of Brazil as a possible competitor in cotton with the United States. The shift from coffee to cotton in Brazil is taking place slowly in spite of the decline in coffee prices which led the Government to burn millions of bags of coffee in an effort to adjust supplies to demand.

"Brazil is a giant, but I believe a giant that we need not fear. There are too many fetters forged by natural conditions that will keep the giant in the place where it has served so long. After all, whatever natural advantages we had which enabled us to maintain cotton supremacy in the world for so many years are still with us. Brazil's share of world cotton production for the 1933-34 season will be about 6 percent while the United States produced more than 40 percent of the world's cotton crop in the same season."

#### Cotton - Cooperation

Creekmore, E. F. Co-ops change methods. Amer. Cotton Grower 1(2): 9, 16. July 1, 1935. (Published at 713 Glenn St., Atlanta, Ga.)

Gives a brief statement of the history of the cotton cooperative movement, which "owes its origin to the decline of \$165.00 per bale during the 1920 and 1921 seasons," and of the various legislative measures which have since been tried in the effort to stabilize the cotton market.

The changes in operative policies of the cotton cooperatives are described.

#### Cotton- Crop Restriction Policy

Garside, A. H. World cotton prospects. World Trade (Spec. No.) 7(4): 52-54. Apr. 1935. (Published at 38, Cours Albert ler, Paris, 8<sup>e</sup>, France)

World consumption, production curtailment efforts in Egypt and the United States, the price situation, and the effect on the world market of a production control policy are discussed.



## Cotton - Crop Restriction Policy - United States

America and cotton. Economist 120(4785): 1061-1062. May 11, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C.4, Eng.)

Discusses the implications of the cotton restriction policy of the United States, especially as regards foreign competition and demand, and the growth of the rayon industry. The writer concludes that "it is inconceivable that any country is likely to renounce the advantages gained from America's voluntary restriction. The outlook, therefore, is scarcely such as to promise success to the American policy of raising cotton price by mere restrictionist methods."

[Butler, Tait] The social and economic effects of production control. Mid-So. Cotton News 12(10): 2. May 1935. (Published at 822 Falls Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.)

Address before the Eighth Annual Cooperative Marketing School, Little Rock, Ark., March 5, 1935. The discussion relates particularly to the effects of cotton production control upon price, value of crop, and loss of foreign markets.

[Cotton States facing serious situation. Consumption of American cotton now only forty-five percent of total. Time to act. Tex. Weekly. 11(27): 1-3. July 6, 1935. (Published at Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Criticizes the cotton program of the AAA and says:

"The way out is not by providing world markets with a supply of cheaper cotton - more cotton for the same money but by increasing the volume of foreign purchasing power within the United States by means of increased importation of foreign goods. If America wants to sell on a profitable basis it must buy. This can be brought about only by getting down the barriers that are now obstructing world trade and retarding world recovery. The present cotton program is tolerable only as an emergency program. It is not tolerable as a permanent program. For as such it would mean chronic unemployment for a large percentage of the people of the South and a perpetual relief..."

Rogers, C. L. Cotton and cotton policy. Conf. Bd. Bull. 9(6): 41-44. June 10, 1935. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the situation in the domestic cotton industry which "has become progressively worse during the past few months" and which has its origin in the high prices and crop expansion which existed during the war and post-war years; the attempts of the Federal Farm Board and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to remedy the situation; competition from other countries and from other textiles; and the possibilities of losing our world market.

The writer concludes as follows:

"To the extent that the present policies of the AAA are temporary, it is probable that little lasting damage will be done to foreign markets for American cotton. There is always danger, however, that a program started as an emergency measure will, as new problems arise, take on a permanence that was not originally intended. Should this



occur in the case of the cotton industry, new problems seem destined to arise that will be even more serious than those which the government has been seeking to solve."

Wallace, H. A. The world cotton drama: Foreign Affairs 13(4): 543-556. July 1935. (Published at 45 E. 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer discusses the part played by American cotton in world affairs since the World War and particularly since 1933, the possibilities of further competition from India, Egypt and Brazil, and the argument for export dumping to increase exports, and defends the present cotton control policy of the Government.

"The fundamental aim of the United States Government with regard to cotton has been first of all to cut the carryover to normal proportions. It is hoped that the plans now in prospect will result in a carryover of American cotton on August 1, 1936, of about 7 1/2 million bales, or 5 million bales less than that of August 1, 1932. The second objective is to hold the price at a point which, with benefit payments added in, will result in a fair return to the domestic producer while not unduly interfering with the movement of cotton into world trade. The program thus far has worked unusually well, but the difficult time is now approaching, not because of any particular shortcomings in the cotton program itself, but because of the fact that the United States is a creditor nation with a high tariff psychology and a belief that it can hold on to a large volume of exports in spite of high tariffs and its creditor position. This psychological factor, which is utterly at variance with reality, has provoked a profound national neurosis and, following the neurosis, internal physical disorders which reduce the nation's ordinary immunity to the shallow political quackery and demagoguery of men who presumably know better. Looking toward the future, the United States must make an effort to understand the necessity of a continuing adjustment between the needs of its export industries and the development of increased imports."

#### Cotton - Dies Domestic Allotment Plan

Freundlich, I. A comparison of values. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 36 (19, i.e.17): 3-5. Apr. 27, 1935. (Published at 3116-3118 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Discussion of the effect on cotton marketing and crops of the Dies Bill (H.R.6839) for a domestic allotment plan in place of the present AAA control program.

Also reported in Cotton Trade Jour. 15(19): 3. May 18, 1935.

#### Cotton - Foreign Countries

Myers, L. Foreign cotton production. Com. Fert. 50(5): 9-14. May 1935 (Published by Walter W. Brown Publishing Co., 255 Ivy St., Atlanta, Ga.)



## Cotton - India

Indian cotton versus American. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 13(51): 357, 359. Apr. 1935. (Published at 26 Cross St., Manchester, 2 Eng.)

It is concluded from facts listed that: "(1) the percentage decrease in acreage during the period 1925-26 and 1933-34 has been greater in India than in U. S. A.; (2) that the gain in price during 1933-34 over the previous season has been nil in India as against a gain of 45 per cent over the previous season made by the U. S. farmer; and (3) that inherently Indian cotton is incapable of competing with American cotton in any country of the world."

From Indian Cotton Rev. of Chunilal Mehta, Bombay.

## Cotton - Italy

L'Industria cotoniera italiana nel 1934. Bollettino della Cotoniera 30(3): 141-148. Mar. 1935. (Published at Via Borgonuovo, 11, Milan, Italy.)  
The Italian cotton industry in 1934.

## Cotton - Loan Policy - United States

Cox, A. B. Cotton. Tex. Business Rev. 4(3): 3-4. Apr. 29, 1935. (Published by Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.)  
The author comments on the government's loan policy.

Evans, J. W. The 12¢ loan and other policies. Cotton Digest 7(30): 6-8. May 4, 1935. (Published at 702 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)  
"Address before annual convention of U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington," D. C., April 29, to May 2. The effects of government policies on the marketing of American cotton are discussed.

Hughes, Blackburn. The twelve-cent loan. Commerce and Finance 24(25): 522. June 19, 1935. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)  
The writer is very critical of the present administration's 12-cent loan policy for cotton.

## Cotton - Marketing

From cotton farmer to spinning mill. How the world cotton supplies are marketed and financed. Manchester Guardian Com. 30(775): 323-324. Apr. 26, 1935. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., 3 Cross St., Manchester, 2, Eng.)

An account of the marketing and financing of cotton in the United States, India, and Egypt. The American practice of speculating on "basis" is described.

## Cotton - Northern Rhodesia

Cotton growing in Northern Rhodesia. Experimental plantations in Barotseland. African World 131(1701): 345. June 15, 1935. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C. 2, Eng.)

"The Government of Northern Rhodesia has agreed to encourage the development of cotton-growing in Barotseland, the westernmost portion



of the Colony. Barotseland is a native reserve, closed to prospectors, and the spending power of its native population is described as practically nil. The encouragement of cotton-growing will, therefore, constitute a practical attempt to alleviate the condition of the natives. Experimental planting has already taken place at different points, and railway transport is available for a considerable distance."

#### Cotton - Philippine Islands

Schunemann, H. F. Cotton in the Philippines. Mid-Pacific Mag. 48(1): 45-49. Jan./Mar. 1935. (Published for the Pan-Pacific Union, 1111 Union St., Honolulu, Hawaii)

The possibilities of increased production are discussed.

#### Cotton - Processing Tax

Cobb, C. A. The farmers' tariff. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 46(3): 4-6. May 1935. (Published at 161 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.)

A defense of the processing tax, including a quotation from Representative Clifford Hope of Kansas.

Moore, Frederick. Will Secretary Wallace listen to reason? Textile Bull. 48(7): 17, 25. Apr. 25, 1935. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

The author gives "the three main objections of the textile industry to the processing tax," and urges the AAA to change the method and form of collecting the tax.

The more abundant life! Amer. Wool & Cotton Reporter 49(20): 1, 37-38. May 16, 1935. (Published at 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Discussion of the effects of the processing tax, and other features of Government policy on the textile industry.

Stewart, A. D. Why the agricultural adjustment administration. Miss. Co-op News 6(9): 1, 4. Apr. 1935. (Published at 236-1/2 E. Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.)

The author holds that if the processing tax is unfair, the protective tariff is also unfair.

Williamson, N. C. Processing tax farmer's answer to high tariffs. Tex. Grower and Valley Farmer 8(3): 3. June 1935. (Published in Corpus Christi, Tex.)

"Being a Statement Made Before a Cabinet Meeting in Washington, D. C."

#### Cotton - Rumania

T. Note sull'industria cotoniera romena. Bollettino della Cotoniera 30(3): 151-153. Mar. 1935. (Published at Via Borgonuovo, 11, Milan, Italy.)

Note on the Rumanian cotton industry.



### Cotton - Southern States

Coker, D. R. Cotton can be king again. Carolinas Mag. 4(1): 4-5, 19-20. June 1935. (Published at 324 South Church St., Charlotte, N. C.)  
Mr. Coker outlines the steps necessary to make the South's staple crop again an asset.

### Cotton - Taxation - Egypt

Egypt. Abolition of cotton tax. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 134(2004): 752. May 2, 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)  
"The 'Journal Officiel' of April 1, 1935, contains a Decree dated March 28, 1935, which abolishes as from September 1 next, the existing tax of P.T. 10 per kantar upon all cotton produced in Egypt."

### Cotton Textile Industry

Cotton textiles. The problem of overcapacity. Index 15 (6): 117-119, 122-125. June 1935. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

### Cotton Trade - United States

Haskell, H. J. What is holding back recovery? Tex. Weekly 11(18): 6-7. May 4, 1935. (Published at Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)  
The author declares that "the strangling of international trade by tariffs, quotas, and exchange restrictions" is holding back recovery in the cotton and textile industries as in others.

Our cotton industry is rapidly dying. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 24(16): 25-27. June 20, 1935. (Published at 413-414-415 Merchants' Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.)

A summary of an address by Walter Parker, of New Orleans. In this address he explained "why Brazil and other countries are taking away the European markets from the American cotton farmer and the textile manufacturer. The address was delivered on May 15 before the annual convention of the National Fire Protective Association at Atlanta, Ga."

### Czechoslovakia - Institut de Comptabilité et d'Economie Rurales - Rapports

Czechoslovakia. Zprávy zemědělského ústavu účetnicko-správového. Berichte des landwirtschaftlichen Institutes für Buchführung und Betriebskunde. Rapports de l'Institut de Comptabilité et d'économie rurales. 5. année, nos. 1-4, 1934.

Each number contains statistics of index numbers of prices and of cost of production of agricultural products; prices paid to farmers; average prices of production; goods purchased by farmers, and prices of consumption goods used in the households of farmers.

In addition, no. 1 contains statistics of gross yield, expenditure, net yield, and revenue per hectare of land cultivated for the period from 1926 to 1930 and statistics with short comments showing the evolution of the most important agricultural products in Bohemia and



its connection with the rainfall from 1869 to 1913.

No. 2-3 contains statistics of the net return per hectare of plant and animal production and of the income of employees per hectare from 1925 to 1933, and annotated tables and charts illustrating the evolution of prices of cattle from 1923-1934. The analyses made have made it possible to establish the general trend, the cyclic variations, the seasonal variations and the casual deviations of prices for the different categories of cattle. The different factors that affect the prices of cattle are briefly discussed and conclusions are drawn as to the future price development.

No. 4 contains a brief account of index-numbers of agricultural products, cost of production and price-spreads, and of the methods of computing them. The Institute of Bookkeeping and Rural Economy receives monthly reports of farmers' sales and purchasing prices from accredited agents who are either independent farmers or agricultural cooperatives.

The average prices according to the different regions are determined and published by the Institute. The method of determining the average index numbers of prices is explained, and tables are given showing the prices paid to farmers in Bohemia in 1913/14; the quantity of products sold per hectare in agricultural enterprises of from 5 to 20 hectares from 1909 to 1913; and the interrelation of the expenditures of a farmer on a medium-sized farm (5 to 20 hectares) from 1909 to 1913. A chart shows price changes from 1925 to 1934.

#### Drainage, Levee, and Irrigation Districts - Refinancing

Schram, Emil. Refinancing of drainage, levee, and irrigation districts. Agr. Engin. 16(4): 151-154. Apr. 1935. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

Paper on refinancing of drainage, levee, and irrigation districts under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which was presented at a session of the Land Reclamation Division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers during the June 1934 meeting.

#### Drought - United States

Davis, C. C. If drought strikes again. Saturday Evening Post, Apr. 27, 1935, pp. 23, 76, 77, 79, 80. (Published in Philadelphia, Pa.)

Describes the Government's organized efforts, through the AAA, the FERA and the Farm Credit Administration, to combat the consequences of the drought. The cattle-purchasing program of the AAA is particularly described.

#### Dust Storms

Mead, Elwood. Dust storms: causes, disastrous results and remedies. World Today. Encyclopaedia Britannica 2(5): 9-11. June 1935. (Published at 3301 Arthington St., Chicago, Ill.)



### Earning Capacity of Farms - Estonia

Nõu, J. Effect of size on earning capacity of farms (in Estonia, Denmark, Sweden, and Finland). Konjunktuur. Monthly Rev. Inst. Econ. Research, no. 7, pp.472-484. June 1935. (Published in Tallinn, Estonia.)

### Economic Annalist

Economic Annalist, v. 5, no. 2, pp.17-32. June 1935. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)  
Partial contents: Farm assessment in Quebec, by S. C. Hudson, pp.19-21 [a preliminary statement subject to revision and correction]; Agricultural marketing research, by W. C. Hopper, pp.22-24; Financial statements, by W. F. Chown, pp.25-27 [to be cont.]; Amendments to the Canadian Farm Loan Act of 1927, pp.28-30.

### Economic Change - Analysis

Schumpeter, J. A. The analysis of economic change. Rev. Econ. Statis. 17(4): 2-10. May 1935. (Published by Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.)

The following is the introductory paragraph of this article:

"Ever since, in the sixties of the past century, Clement Juglar definitely established the existence of wave-like movements which pervade economic life within the institutional framework of capitalist society, the work of finding, linking-up, measuring relevant fact, has been steadily progressing. Although much hampered by needless controversy and inadequate technique, this work has yielded results which, it is believed, need only be properly coordinated and developed in order to enable economics to offer a substantially satisfactory and reasonably exhaustive picture of the phenomenon, and thus to make what would certainly be its most immediately practical contribution to human welfare. Coordination is particularly necessary of the historical, statistical and analytical modes of approach which are each of them thwarted by that reluctance to cooperation incident to the differences in training, tastes and horizons of the individual workers. The purpose of this paper is to explain the main features of an analytical apparatus which may be of some use in marshaling the information we have and in framing programs for future research."

### Economic Conditions

Die Weltwirtschaft mitte 1935. 49pp. Wirtschaft und Statistik, Jahrg. 15, nr. 12, June 1935. Sonderbeilage (Issued by Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. May be obtained from Verlag für Sozialpolitik, Wirtschaft und Statistik, G.m.b.H., Berlin, S. W. 68, Germany.)

Contains brief summaries of economic conditions in 57 countries about the end of the first half of 1935.

### Economic Conditions - Argentina

Lamb, E. F. The Argentine recovery. Econ. Forum 3(1): 82-98. Spring 1935. (Published at 51 Pine St., New York, N. Y.)



The writer calls this article an analysis of Argentina's depression and recovery in broad outline. It is in three parts: The general background, The recovery program, and General results. A brief statement regarding the Grain Regulating Board established by the Government is given on p. 92.

#### Economic Conditions - Chile

Jarpa, E. B. How Chile has met the depression. Foreign Affairs 13(4): 638-646. July 1935. (Published at 45 E. 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

#### Economic Conditions - China

Economic China in 1934. People's Tribune (n.s.) 9(2): 117-141. Apr. 16, 1935. (Published by the China United Press, 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China)

In eleven parts as follows: 1. Introduction; 2. The export duty on silver; 3. The strengthening of China's economic organization; 4. The financial situation in Shanghai; 5. China's balance of international payments, 1934; 6. China's foreign credit standing; 7. China's foreign trade; 8. Analysis of China's imports; 9. Analysis of China's exports; 9[i.e.10]. China's agricultural situation in 1934 (production and prices, imports of rice, cotton and wheat, agricultural improvements - irrigation facilities, provision of financial facilities for agriculture, improvement in agricultural organization, educational training); 10 [i.e.11]. China's industries in 1934 (cotton spinning and weaving industry, silk reeling industry, flour industry, cigarette industry, cement industry, chemical industry, sugar industry).

#### Economic Conditions - Dutch East Indies

The Netherlands Indies. A review of the country, its economics and commerce, v. 3, no. 7, Apr. 1, 1935; v. 3, no. 8, Apr. 15, 1935; v. 3, no. 9, May 1, 1935. (Issued by Dept. of Economic Affairs. Published by G. Kolff & Co., Batavia, Java, N. I.)

These numbers contain the annual review of economic conditions for 1934.

Partial contents: The economic condition of the Netherlands Indies in 1934, pp.158-163; A review of the balance of trade of the Netherlands Indies from 1929 to 1934, by A. A. H. Besier, pp.179-182; Countries of origin and destination, by A. A. H. Besier, pp.183-185; Measures relating to commercial policy in 1934, pp.193-195; The import market in 1934, by D. F. Blokhuis, pp. 196-200; The course of the rice market in 1934, by G. J. Schimmel, pp.201-203; The course of prices for Netherlands Indian products in 1934, by E. DeVries and R. M. A. K. Pringgodigdo, pp.204-212; Native agriculture in 1934, by A. M. P. A. Scheltema and A. H. J. Kroon, pp.213-217; Estate products and native-grown commercial crops in 1934, by A. H. J. Kroon and J. Van Der Ploeg, pp. 221-226. (The products are coffee, oil palms, tobacco, citronella oil, cacao, tapioca products, kapok, and pepper.); Government intervention on behalf of the more important agricultural products, pp.227-230. (In 1933 measures were taken in connection with



sugar and tea; both groups of measures remained in force during 1934 and were improved in various ways. In the latter year further measures were instituted in connection with cinchona and rubber.)

#### Economic Conditions - Sweden

Ohlin, Bertil. Economic recovery and labour market problems in Sweden. Internatl. Labour Rev. 31(4-5): 498-511, 670-699. Apr.-May 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 8, W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

The first part of the article is concerned with the character and size of the recovery (industrial production, building activity and agriculture, international trade, domestic trade and consumption, employment and unemployment). The second part analyzes the causes of the recovery and discusses present and future labor market problems. The part played by improved agricultural conditions in the general economic recovery is dealt with on pp.685-688. The improvement is said to be due mainly to a succession of good crops and regulation of the milk and butter market.

#### Economic Journal

Cooperative Journal, v. 9, no. 3, pp.97-120. May-June 1935. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Cooperatives leading a building boom, by Robin Hood [account of various buildings being erected by cooperatives] pp. 97-100; The Chamber of Commerce and the AAA, by John D. Miller, p. 101; Let's stick to our business; by Earl W. Benjamin, pp.102-103; Cooperation in maple syrup, by Henry H. Bakken, p.104 [The Antigo Milk Co-operative (Wisconsin) entered into a contract with 47 producers whereby the cooperative would receive and process the pre-conditioned sap from their farms as well as market the finished product. The success of the work is related. The cost of producing a gallon of syrup in 1934 was 16 cents] It's just good business, by Dwight M. Rutherford, pp. 107-108. The 1935 inventory of agricultural cooperation, by Joseph G. Knapp, pp. 109-112 [review of the Year-book of agricultural cooperation (1935)]

#### Economic Nationalism

Economics and war. Round Table no. 99: 524-534. June 1935. (Published at 2 Paper Blag., Temple, London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

A discussion of economic nationalism as a cause of war. The article is divided into the following parts: I. Economic Nationalism; II. The Problem of Germany; III. The Problem of Japan; and IV. The World Problem.

#### Economic Record

Economic Record, v. 11, no. 20, pp. 1-144. June 1935. (Published by the Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, N. 3, Victoria.)



Partial contents: The reports of the Wheat Commission, by L. F. Giblin, pp.1-12 [review of the first and second reports and supplement to the first report of the Royal Commission on the Wheat, Flour and Bread Industries]; The settlement of the Australian tropics, by W. Wynne Williams, pp.20-34; Western Australia's agricultural bank, by Gordon Taylor, pp.45-61; Price fixing in New Zealand, by W. B. Sutch, pp.62-70 [milk, taxi cabs, motor spirit, superphosphate, wheat]; The Dairy Industry Commission, New Zealand, 1934, by J. O. Shearer, pp. 71-77; Relief of mortgagors in New Zealand, by W. H. Cocker, pp.86-90 [analysis of The Rural Mortgagors' Final Adjustment Act, 1935]; Rural debt adjustment, by F. A. Bland, pp.90-93; The Mortgage Corporation of New Zealand, by A. H. Tocker, pp. 93-97.

#### Economic Recovery Program - Belgium

Roger, Charles. A "new deal" for Belgium. Foreign Affairs 13(4): 625-637. July 1935. (Published at 45 E. 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

This article is concerned with the economic recovery program presented to Parliament by the new Belgian government of national union. In the introductory part of the article the writer briefly outlines the program and relates some of the criticism of the program. The program included a series of financial measures, and "by way of general measures of economic expansion, the new government chiefly contemplated a rise in wholesale prices sufficient to put business once more on a profitable basis, a gradual and moderate rise in retail prices and the cost of living, a general lowering of interest rates as a preliminary to the conversion of government securities, the wholesale reduction of taxes, the supervision of stock exchange operations to prevent undesirable speculation, and the adoption of a public works program. A Bureau of Economic Reform, with the Prime Minister as chairman, was entrusted with the task of coordinating and harmonizing these efforts. As for social policy, the government announced a program for the gradual organization of the professions. And in the field of foreign economic policy, commercial relations with the Soviets were to be developed on a basis of reciprocity."

In Part II of the article the writer discusses why the belga was devaluated, and in Parts III-VII he compares the policies of devaluation, the rise in prices, relief, the state and the banks, and the state and professional organizations in Belgium with similar policies in America.

#### Farm Bureau Movement

Vaniman, V. Farm Bureau movement brought about AAA. Bur. Farmer (Ia. Farm Bur. Messenger) 10(11): 7, 12. July 1935. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

Mr. Vaniman traces the history of the Farm Bureau movement, coupled with the events which have transpired in recent years, and shows how the Farm Bureau laid the program for the AAA.



## Farm Economy

Imper, A. D. Farm economy. Estate Mag. 35(1): 511-515. July 1935.  
(Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth,  
Herts, Eng.)

In this broadcast talk the importance of account-keeping, budgeting,  
and definite organization in farming are stressed.

## Farms, Number - United States

Baker, O. E. Farms increase in number. Bur. Farmer 10(10): 2, 15.  
June 1935. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

"A rapid increase in number of farms has occurred during the depression, according to the preliminary returns of the 1935 census. The increase is reported from nearly all portions of the United States, except from about one-fourth of the counties in the Cotton Belt. For the nation as a whole, an increase of nearly 10 per cent in number of farms is indicated by these preliminary census returns. This is the first increase in farms for the entire nation shown by the census since 1910. Apparently there were about 6,800,000 farms in the nation last January, which is by far the largest number in our history."

## Fertilizer Industry

Brand, C. J. Recovery in the fertilizer industry. Fertilizer Rev. 10(2): 3, 6-10. Mar.-Apr. 1935. (Published at 616 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

A discussion of the development of the fertilizer industry, which, as nearly "as can be determined... originated in Baltimore about the middle of the past century."

In conclusion the author writes: "After groping its way through four years of depression, due primarily to the low purchasing power of agriculture, the fertilizer industry has emerged into a period of reasonable prosperity. It has recovered a substantial portion of its lost tonnage because of the improvement in farm purchasing power and has attained a degree of stability through the operation of its Code that few members of the industry thought could be attained only two years ago. In addition it has made definite progress in technology, both in production and in the use of its product."

Numerous tables and charts accompany the article.

## Flour - Exports - United States

Hogueland, E. H. The amazing drop in U. S. flour exports. Northwest. Miller 182(7): 562, 563. May 29, 1935. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Address before the recent Foreign Trade Conference in Houston, Texas.



## Flour - Irish Free State

Ireland. Flour milling. Statist 125(2988): 907, 908. June 1, 1935.

(Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 5, Eng.)

"A large measure of success has attended the Government's flour milling policy. Free State flour requirements are now met by home mills, and for the past few months no flour has been imported...On the consumer the Government's policy has, however, inflicted some hardship; the price of flour in the Free State is higher than that in the United Kingdom, and a further advance is not unlikely. Imported wheat will now cost more on account of the tax imposed by the budget on that commodity...During the cereal year 1935-36 it is anticipated that the millers will be called upon to pay in full the wheat prices guaranteed to farmers."

## Forest and Woodland Regions - Wisconsin

Durand, Loyal, Jr., and Bertrand, Kenneth. The forest and woodland regions of Wisconsin. Geogr. Rev. 25(2): 264-271. Apr. 1935. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

Accompanied by dot maps showing timber acreage, marsh cut-over and waste land acreage, and farm woodland acreage in 1930; a map showing forest regions, 1934; and an isopleth map showing proportion of farm land devoted to the woodlot in Wisconsin.

## Fruit Industry - Okanagan Valley, British Columbia

Ormsby, Margaret A. Fruit marketing in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia. Agr. Hist. 9(2): 80-97. Apr. 1935. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Bldg., 13th St. and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

"This article is based on material in ch. 6 of the author's M.A. thesis, 'A Study of the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia' (University of British Columbia, 1931)."

The fruit industry of the Okanagan has had two distinct periods of development, the first ending in 1921. During this period "the problems incident to the growing of fruit were being grappled with." The annual production of apples increased greatly after that date, creating problems of marketing the surplus production. This second period in the history of the industry is considered in detail in this article.

## Fruits and Vegetables - Marketing - Estonia

Randma, K. Marketing of garden produce. Konjunktuur. Monthly Rev. Inst. Econ. Research, no. 7, pp.484-492. June 1935. (Published in Tallinn, Estonia.)

The author calls attention to increase of production and export and decrease of import of garden produce. He suggests standardization, sales organization, and provision for storage.



## Grain (Bread) - Consumption and Trade - Italy

Shollenberger, J. H. Bread grain consumption and trade in Italy. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(25): 762-771. June 24, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Subjects discussed are bread grain production, imports and exports, domestic wheats, governmental policies affecting the milling industry, milling practices, manufacture of macaroni, baking practices and dietary habits. Statistical tables give the following information: acreage and yield per acre, production of bread and durum wheat, imports and exports of wheat and flour, total and per capita apparent utilization; acreage, production, yield per acre, imports and exports, and apparent utilization of rye; foreign trade of Italy in wheat and different wheat products; imports into Italy of bread and durum wheats by countries. Figures are for a series of years.

## Hogs

Deslarzes, Jos. Comparative studies of the results of pig breeding in different countries. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(5): 175-184. May 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The purpose of this article is "to investigate in the light of farm accountancy results, the comparative advantages of different regions of the world in the matter of pig and pig-meat production." Accompanied by three tables which show imports and exports of pigs and pig-meat in the principal European countries, annually 1927-1931; number of pigs per 100 ha. of the cultivated area in the principal European countries where pigs are fattened, for the same years; position in 1929-30 of pig farming as compared with the other branches of production.

## Hogs - Great Britain

Coase, R. H., and Fowler, R. F. Bacon production and the pig-cycle in Great Britain. Economics (n.s.) 2(6): 142-167. May 1935. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, Eng.)

Contents: I. The pig-cycle and the Reorganisation Commission; II. Statistical technique; III. The recommendations of the Commission.

Progress of the British hog and bacon marketing plan. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(1): 13-15. July 1, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

## Huepac, Mexico

Hewes, Leslie. Huepac: an agricultural village of Sonora, Mexico. Econ. Geogr. 11(3): 284-292. July 1935. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

This study of a rather remote agricultural village is concerned with the site of the village, the settlements, the land tenure, irrigation



and temporal lands (lands dependent on rainfall only), crops, its slender agricultural base, stock raising, significance of mining, and economy.

### Income

How incomes have increased. Fertilizer Rev. 10(2): 2. Mar.-Apr. 1935. (Published at 616 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

Three charts accompany this article, having the following captions: Monthly farm cash income continues to improve; Income of factory workers reaches new high level in recovery from depression; and Corporation net profits show rapid recovery.

### Index Numbers

Jacques, J. Compilation of price index numbers. Coop. Rev. 9(52): 180-184. July 1935. (Published at Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester 4, Eng.)

"The purpose of this article is to explain the methods by which price index numbers may be prepared in individual societies, and to indicate the methods adopted in the compilation of several index numbers published in various journals." A table summarizes information with regard to the monthly indices in the Statist, the fortnightly indices in the Economist, the monthly indices in the Board of Trade Journal, the weekly indices in the Financial Times, the monthly indices in the Labour Gazette, and a new cooperative retail price index number which is not published.

### Industrial Production Program

Bean, L. H. Need for industrial production program as a basis for sound price policies. Plan Age 1(7): 18-22. July-Aug. 1935. (Published by the National Economic and Social Planning Association, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

Suggests a program of increased industrial production and "greater employment with price and total wage earnings and schedules properly coordinated" for establishing the right balance between agriculture and industry. The program also provides for the underwriting of the plan by the Federal government. Two mechanisms which might be used to underwrite such a program are discussed. One is that "FERA might contract to take off the hands of the producers any surplus unsold at the end of a specified period at a price below that arranged for in the program for direct sale. FERA might then hold the products for later use, or turn them over to persons on relief to be used in work-relief projects, in providing for persons on relief in rural rehabilitation projects, etc." A second possibility would be for "the Commodity Credit Corporation to make loans on surplus products, much as loans on surplus cotton, corn and other farm products have been arranged. This would be particularly desirable for basic storable products... The idea would be (1) to produce more abundantly now with more men employed and (2) if production exceeded the resulting stimulated consumption to dispose of accumulated reserves gradually over a period of three to five years of recovery... Such loans would need to be accompanied by an arrangement for the future control of production or



new capacity, so that when the proper time came the accumulated reserve could be fed into use before the industry expanded too greatly. In this form, the proposal would constitute for basic industrial products an 'ever-normal reserve' somewhat parallel to the 'ever-normal granary idea.'"

#### Industry Control - Japan

Matsuo, M. The control of industry in Japan. Far Eastern Survey 4(14): 105-109. July 17, 1935. (Published by Fortnightly Research Service, American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

#### Insurance, Livestock - France

Arcoleo, F. Insurance against live stock losses in France. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(5): 193-201. May 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

#### Kapok - Dutch East Indies

The organisation of the kapok exports. Netherlands Indies 3(10): 268-271. May 15, 1935. (Issued by Department of Economic Affairs. Published by G. Kolff & Co., Batavia, Java, N. I.)

Discusses the provisions of a draft ordinance to take effect from July 1, 1935, to regulate the exportation of kapok, to improve its quality, and to guarantee to producers a price proportional to the quality produced.

#### Laber - Argentina

Agricultural labour disputes in Argentina. Indus. and Labour Inform. 55(1): 48-49. July 1, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

Claims made by agricultural workers in the corn zone of Argentina for higher wages and the opposition of the tenant farmers caused strikes at the time of the harvest in March, 1935. The local unions in two provinces demanded certain wage rates and other concessions which are given.

#### Labor - Great Britain

Orwin, C. S. The management of labour. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18(2): 124-131. Apr. 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

"The management of labour is the highest test of the farmer's efficiency. On any holding on which hired workers perform the greater part of the labour operations, labour costs account for about a third of the total farm expenditure, and no single factor contributes so much to success or failure... Agricultural workers in Britain are the most numerous section of the rural community, and they are dependent, more than in any other country, upon the efficiency of their employers,



not only for their standard of life but even for their living. They are entitled to expect that their work shall be turned to the most productive uses."

#### Labor - Trinidad

Shephard, C. Y. Agricultural labour in Trinidad. Part V.- Remedial measures. Tropical Agr. 12(6-7): 153-157, 187-192. June-July 1935. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W. I.)

#### Land Settlement - Costa Rica

Homestead grant law in Costa Rica. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 69(5): 433. May 1935.

"Every male citizen of Costa Rica who is legally of age has the right according to Law no. 29 of December 4, 1934, to a single grant of 20 hectares (approximately 50 acres) from the public domain, provided that he does not already own as much or more land. In addition to setting forth the regulations which must be observed in the case of each grant, the law also indicates lands which have been added to the public domain since April 1882."

#### Land Settlement - England

Easterbrook, L. F. Land settlement. I.-How many men can we settle? New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 9(227): 953-954. June 29, 1935. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

The writer surveys the possibilities of settling new small farmers in England. As a final estimate, which probably is optimistic, he says, "there may be room for 70,000 new smallholders, in addition to those who would find employment on existing farms and holdings where the output would be increased. If one existing holding in every ten took on a fresh man, 35,000 more farm labourers would find jobs."

#### Land Settlement - Germany

Die Bauernsiedlung im Jahre 1934. Wirtschaft und Statistik 15(5): 154-157. Mr. 1935. (Issued by Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. May be obtained from Verlag für Sozialpolitik, Wirtschaft und Statistik, G.m.b.H. Berlin S. W. 68, Germany.)

An account of the development of land settlement in Germany in 1934 with tables giving the area of land acquired for land settlement purposes since 1919, the distribution of land settlements in Germany among the three main size categories (less than 2 hectares; between 2 and 10 hectares; 10 hectares and over), from 1919 to 1934; number and area of land settlements by states and Prussian provinces in 1933 and 1934; and the area of land acquired for settlements by states and Prussian provinces, 1932, 1933, 1934.



Kraemer, Erich. Agricultural settlement in Germany in 1934. Land Policy Rev. 1(4): 17-24. May 1935. (Published by the Land Policy Section, Division of Program Planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Reviews the progress of agricultural settlement in Germany in 1934 giving information on the supply of land available for settlement, the number and area of new holdings, size of new holdings, enlargements of existing small units, and settlement land available on January 1, 1935.

#### Land Settlement - Libya

Mangini, Armando. La colonisation de la Libye. Société Belge d'Études et d'Expansion. Bulletin Périodique, no. 97, pp. 198-201. June 1935. (Published at Avenue Rogier, 12, Liège, Belgium.)

An account of some of the difficulties encountered in the reclamation of land and its colonization in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica and of the progress realized.

#### Land Settlement - New South Wales

Land settlement and rural employment. Agr. Gaz. N. S. Wales 46(6): 347. June 1935. (Published in Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia.)

The members of the special committee appointed by the New South Wales Employment Research Committee to report on rural employment and land settlement advised the subdivision and settlement of a number of holdings that were not being developed to their fullest capacity. The new settlers would be required to make a first payment of not less than 10 percent, with the balance spread over 30 years, and they would be debarred from transferring the property without the consent of the Lands Department until they had paid at least 50 percent of the purchase price. It is recommended that the scheme be tried for two years on areas voluntarily subdivided. If these were not sufficient Government intervention is suggested. "These recommendations for closer settlement as a means of relieving unemployment are somewhat qualified later on in the report by the Committee's statement that they consider it inadvisable to recommend any scheme for closer settlement or for more intense culture without simultaneously recommending an investigation of the whole question of primary production in relation to markets and marketing."

#### Land Settlement - United States

Curtiss, Philip. They are moving to the country. Harper's Mag. 171(1021): 67-79. June 1935. (Published at 49 E. 33rd St., New York, N. Y.)

An amusing discussion of the back-to-the-land movement in New England, particularly, in which the writer gives some good advice to the would-be-back-to-the-lander. The movement, he says, has been of benefit only to certain limited classes of people, since most of them have been people who still have some private income, or are persons of country origin who have remained in or returned to familiar regions or are persons who have some trade or talent by which they can earn a living wherever they choose to live.



Tugwell, R. G. No more frontiers. Today 4(9): 3-4, 31. June 22, 1935; (10): 8-9, 22, 23. June 29, 1935. (Published at 152 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

A series of two articles in which the writer presents the program of the Resettlement Administration.

#### Land Tenure - Egypt

Kamel-Moursy, Mohamed, Bey. Évolution historique du droit de propriété foncière en Égypte. L'Égypte Contemporaine, t. 26, pp.287-303. 1935. (Published at 16, Avenue de la Reine, Cairo, Egypt.)

A historical summary of the evolution of landed property and land tenure in Egypt from the earliest times to date.

#### Land Utilization - Juneau County, Wisconsin

Parsons, K. H. Fiscal aspects of land program in Juneau County, Wisconsin. Land Policy Circ., June 1935, pp.17-20. (Published by the Division of Land Planning and Development, Resettlement Administration.)

The State of Wisconsin, aided by the Federal Government, is planning to establish a game refuge in the marsh and light soils area of the central part of the State. A large part of the land which has been tentatively selected for the project has already reverted to public ownership through non-payment of general taxes and drainage assessments. The first site chosen for development is located in Juneau County. This article is concerned with the fiscal aspects of the program in this county which was formerly predominantly a marsh until it was drained in an attempt to establish general farming.

#### Land Utilization - Lebanon, New Hampshire

Torbert, E. N. The evolution of land utilization in Lebanon, New Hampshire. Geogr. Rev. 25(2): 209-230. Apr. 1935. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer traces the evolution of land utilization in the town of Lebanon from 1762 to the present day. "In particular Lebanon affords opportunity for study of the shift from farm to factory, contrasting markedly in this respect with the near-by town of Lyne, whose story is graphically recounted as 'A Town That Has Gone Downhill.'"

Illustrated with charts, maps, and photographs, and a folded page of maps showing road and settlement maps of Lebanon, 1767, 1776, early 19th century, 1860, 1892, and 1930, and a land utilization map for 1930.

#### Land Utilization - United States

Clark, N. M. Land utilization. Country Gent. 105(7): 8-9, 28, 30. July 1935. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

A discussion of the government new land-use policy in which the author writes: "The essence of our new land-use policy is somewhat difficult to understand. Expressed in written words... it is one thing. But in conversation and by implication there is a suspicion that it may be something different... It is pointed out... that the



unrestrained private use of land has threatened to make deserts of our farms, has eroded millions of acres of fertile soils, has desolated our timber resources, has laid dangerously low our water tables, and in general has been subversive to the national welfare. The natural inference to draw from all this is that the planners believe our laissez faire policy has had its fling and it is time to call a halt and try something else; that among other things the Government might as well buy a lot of what they look upon as bum land and be done with it."

Gray, L. C. Using a nation's lands. After generations of misusing the priceless heritage of rich soil and fine forests, the Government is evolving a policy by which all residents of the United States should benefit. Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section, June 12, 1935, pp.5, 15. (Published in Boston, Mass.)

Joerg, W. L. G. Geography and national land planning. Geogr. Rev. 25(2): 177-208. Apr. 1935. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

The Preliminary Report to the Land-use Committee[of the Science Advisory Board], on Land Resource and Land Use in Relation to Public Policy, by Carl O. Sauer...edited and supplied with bibliographical notes by W. L. G. Joerg. April 26, 1934; and National Resources Board: A Report of National Planning and Public Works in Relation to Natural Resources and Including Land Use and Water Resources. December 1, 1934, form the theme of the present article. Material is arranged under the following topics: Research advocated by the Science Advisory Board (climatic risks, the drought of 1934, soil erosion, surface and slope method of soil research, survey of soil productivity); Recommendations of the National Resources Board (agricultural land, retirement of submarginal land, forest land, range land, recreational land, wild life resources, water resources, mineral resources, topographic mapping). The appendix is concerned with Agencies Concerned with Land Use.

Accompanied by charts and maps.

Lipman, J. G. Social and economic factors in land-use planning in the northeastern states. Econ. Geogr. 11(3): 217-226. July 1935. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

The writer concludes, in part, as follows:

"Land use in the Northeastern States is a regional rather than a local problem. By way of summarizing what has already been said, we may note the need of considering crops and cropping systems both from the standpoint of commercial and part-time farming. We shall need to consider a well-balanced recreation program, which will involve the utilization of forest areas, state parks, local parks, lakes, streams, and ocean beaches. We shall be obliged to give due consideration to the volume and purity of our water supplies...We may also think of areas to be reserved for residential sites and their location in respect to water supplies, recreation areas, transportation lines, etc.

"Finally, we shall need to consider the intensification of production so that the carrying capacity of our land may be increased to the economic



maximum. Together with that, we shall pay due heed to the quality of the produce, so that animals and man may not lack the optimum amounts of calcium, phosphorus, nitrogen, manganese, iodine, copper, and other ingredients that are required for sound physical development."

### Long-lot Farm

Barnes, C. P. Economies of the long-lot farm. pp.298-301. Reprint Collection.

"Reprinted from the Geographical Review, vol. XXV, No. 2, April 1935."

The writer describes the long-lot farm and discusses the comparative costs of services of the long and square divisions and advantages and disadvantages in the efficiency of farm operations.

"As regards internal farm operation, the long-lot division for agriculture presents certain disadvantages that are at least partially offset by the advantages. Where the disadvantages in internal economy are not too great, the saving in public services the long-lot division makes possible through compact settlement warrants its consideration when new settlement is to be undertaken."

### Malaysia

Valkenburg, Samuel van. Agricultural regions of Asia. Part VIII - Malaysia. Econ. Geogr. 11(3): 227-246. July 1935. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

The writer calls attention to a few publications on Malaysia and then gives a general outline of the relief features, climate, natural vegetation, economic use of timber and secondary forest products, and follows this with a general treatment of land utilization. Eight maps accompany the article.

### Market, Food - London

Fisher, F. J. The development of the London food market, 1540-1640. Econ. Hist. Rev. 5(2): 46-64. Apr. 1935. (Published for the Economic History Society by A. & C. Black, Ltd., 4, 5, & 6 Soho Square, London, W. 1, Eng.)

### Market, Industrial

Dome, D. H. The farmers' need for an industrial market. Swine World 22(6): 10-11, 12. July 1935. (Published in Barnard, Mo.)

An address before the Dearborn Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Science, May 7.

### Marketing of Agricultural Products - Canada

Bean marketing control in Ontario. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 74(12): 479. June 26, 1935. (Published at Chicago, Ill.)

"The Western Ontario Bean Marketing Scheme, which became law on Feb. 1, 1935, is designed in the main to regulate the interprovincial and export trade in dry beans produced in the counties of Kent, Elgin, Huron,



Middlesex, Lambton, Norfolk, and Essex. The new marketing control scheme provides for the elimination of trade practices regarded as undesirable, for marketing thru a designated marketing agency, and for trade promotion work to increase consumption of dry beans in domestic and foreign markets."

Canada further expands agricultural marketing control. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(25): 760-761. June 24, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Describes three new schemes adopted on June 10, 1935 in British Columbia in accordance with the terms of Canadian Natural Products Marketing Act, namely: The British Columbia Small Fruits and Rhubarb Scheme; The British Columbia Hothouse Tomato and Hothouse Cucumber Scheme; and The British Columbia Halibut Marketing Scheme.

Canada: Further marketing schemes. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 42(1): 60-61. Apr. 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

The main features are given of several Canadian marketing schemes under the Canadian Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934. Three of these have been approved. They are Milk Marketing Scheme of the Lower Mainland of British Columbia (Dec. 31, 1934); Eastern Canada Potato Marketing Scheme (Jan. 17, 1935); Western Ontario Bean Marketing Scheme (Jan. 31, 1935). Schemes have been proposed for the marketing of livestock in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Schaben, L. J. Canada expands agricultural marketing control. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(22): 614-626. June 3, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Describes the eleven schemes now in operation under the terms of the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934. They are the British Columbia tree fruit scheme, the Dominion fruit export marketing scheme, the Western red cedar shingle scheme, British Columbia dry salt herring and dry salt salmon scheme, the Ontario unmanufactured flue-cured tobacco scheme, the Milk marketing scheme of the Lower Mainland of British Columbia, the Eastern Canada potato marketing scheme, the Western Ontario bean marketing scheme, the British Columbia Coast vegetable marketing scheme, the British Columbia interior vegetable marketing scheme, and the Canada jam marketing scheme.

#### Marketing of Agricultural Products - Great Britain

Street, A. G. An English farmer's viewpoint. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 10(10): 6, 8, 9. May 1, 1935. (Published in Wellington, New Zealand.)

An article in which the author considers whether the marketing scheme in Great Britain can be "fairly described as being either a success or a failure."



### Marketing of Agricultural Products - Illinois

Gougler, F. A. Why farmers should market their own produce. Bur. Farmer (Ill. Agr. Assoc. Sect.) 10(10): 9, 10a. June 1935. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

A description of the work of the Produce Marketing Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, which is maintained to assist farmers in marketing their butterfat, poultry and eggs more efficiently.

### Marketing of Agricultural Products - South India

Audinarayana Chettiyar, T. Marketing of agricultural produce in South India. Madras Jour. Co-op. 26(11): 517-531. May 1935. (Published by Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Royapettah, Madras, India.)

### Marketing of Agricultural Products - Victoria

Organised marketing. A Victorian scheme. Tasmanian Fruitgrower and Farmer 20(238): 6. June 1, 1935. (Published at Franklin, Tasmania)

A bill providing for the organised marketing of primary products has been introduced in the Victorian Assembly by the Minister for Agriculture. Some of the provisions of the bill are given.

### Meat - Market Organization - France

Loi tendant à l'organisation et à l'assainissement du marché de la viande. France. Journal Officiel 67(95): 4442-4443. Apr. 21, 1935. (Published at Quai Voltaire, no. 31, Paris 7<sup>e</sup>, France.)

Text of the law of April 16, 1935 providing for the regulation of the French meat market. Text also in L'Économiste Français 63(17): 518-520. Apr. 27, 1935. Discussion in La Vie Agricole et Rurale 24(19): 305-308. May 12, 1935 and 24(20): 319-322. May 19, 1935, by Maurice Pieltre, and in Revue des Agriculteurs de France 67(5): 184-186. May 1935.

Provision is made for the decentralization of the slaughter industry and its organization in livestock-raising regions.

### Meat Packing Companies - United States

Significant changes in the financial set-up of the four largest meat packing companies during the period 1922-1935. News Bull. 2(2): 10-11. June 7, 1935. (Published by the School of Business of the University of Chicago, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Gives some of the results of a study now in progress by Samuel Guzzi. The four companies are Armour, Cudahy, Swift and Wilson.

### Meat Policy - British Empire

Empire meat policy. Advantages of a levy combined with regulation. Empire Producer, no. 225, pp.101-102. June 1935. (Published by British Empire Producers' Organisation, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)



The meat export controversy. Pastoral Rev. 45(4): 369. Apr. 1935.  
(Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne, Aust.)

### Mechanization of Agriculture

Recent trends in mechanised farming. New Zeal. Stock and Sta. Jour. 56(6): 490-491. June 1, 1935. (Published at Auckland, New Zeal.)

### Milk - Cost of Production - Great Britain

"Parkside". Milk costings. Estate Mag. 35(1): 520-522. July 1935. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)  
A discussion of conclusions to be drawn from figures taken from three different farms.

### Milk - Marketing - Great Britain

Accredited producers' scheme. Home Farmer 2(5): 25, 26. May 1935. (Published at Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, Eng.)

Contains the "full text of the [Milk Marketing] Board's resolution prescribing the Accredited Producers' Scheme."

Crawford, Sir William. The advertising policy of the M. M. B. Home Farmer 2(7): 10. July 1935. (Published at Thames House, Millbank, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

The advertising policy of the Milk Marketing Board of England is described.

Foster, Sidney. Accredited milk producers: scheme explained. Estate Mag. 35(6): 433-436. June 1935. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)

Foster, Sidney. The M. M. B. accredited producers' scheme. Jour. Farmers' Club. pt. 4, pp. 59-63. May 1935. (Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Discussion, pp. 63-79.

Explains and shows the need for the Accredited Milk Scheme.

Milk marketing board. Benefits of the scheme of organised marketing. Review of the Board's activities. Statist 125 (2989): 978. June 8, 1935. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Report of the chairman, Thomas Baxter, at the annual general meeting, June 6, 1935.

Another article on the operations of the Board was published in the Statist 125(2988): 903. June 1, 1935.

### Milk - New York

You can't penalize advertising. Burlingham report starts New York's Milk Control Law off to Supreme Court again with a blast at its advertising differential; sponsors think state compact plan may mend one other big legal hole in regulation. Business Week, June 29, 1935, pp. 10, 12.



(Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

A discussion of the decision in the case brought against the Milk Control Division of the New York State Department of Agriculture, by the Borden Farm Products Co. The decision branded as "unreasonable, discriminatory and unconstitutional" the differential which permits "any milk dealer not having a well-established trade name in a city of more than 1 million inhabitants to sell milk to stores at a price not more than 1¢ below the price of such milk sold to stores under a well-advertised trade name."

#### Milk and Dairy Products - Market Reorganization - Germany

S., F. Reorganisation of the milk and dairy markets in Germany. News in Brief 3(8): 8-10. Second April issue, 1935. (Published by Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst e. V., Berlin N. W. 40, Germany.)

A brief account of milk marketing conditions in Germany which necessitated the reorganization of the industry and of some of the results of that reorganization. "The reorganisation of the German milk and dairy business has for its purpose the control of the market by market associations without transferring the operation of marketing as such to the Government or self-governing business associations. A table shows the development of milk price margins in various German cities (April 1, 1932 and April 1, 1934).

#### National Economic Council - Estonia

National Economic Council in Estonia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(8): 245-246. May 20, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

A National Economic Council was established in Estonia by decree of Feb. 13, 1935 "to advise the Government on questions relating to the organisation and development of economic activity."

#### Occupation Statistics - Italy and Norway

Statistics of occupied population in different countries (Italy, Norway). Internatl. Labour Rev. 31(6): 896-906. June 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

#### Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act

Granducci, O. S. A code that works. Today 4(12): 6-7, 21. July 13, 1935. (Published at 152 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

An account of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, why it was passed, how it works, and its benefits.



## Planning, County

McClure, C. A. Twelve questions about county planning. Answered by C. A. McClure. Planning News 2(4): 8-11. Apr. 1935. (Published by the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, 220 Federal Court House, Portland, Oreg.)

## Planning, Economic

Plan Age, v. 1, no. 6. 28pp. June 1935. (Published at 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

Contents: State planning in relation to national goods, by Harold Merrill, pp.1-4; A state predominantly industrial: Ohio, by L. Segoe, pp.5-17 [on the work and report of the Ohio State Planning Board]; A state predominantly rural: Iowa, by P. H. Elwood, pp. 12-17 [program of the Iowa State Planning Board]; Bibliography of state planning reports (Preliminary) in the Library of the National resources board, compiled May 1935, by the National resources board and issued as its Circular VI, pp.21-28.

## Planning, Social

Socialism, fascism, and democracy. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Annals 180: 1-206. July 1935. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Several of the papers deal with political structure and social planning. Titles and authors of these are as follows: Political structure and economic order, by Eugene Czenner, pp.102-105; The state economic organizations of the USSR, by Alexander G. Goichbarg, pp.106-113; The plan state and the democratic ideal, by Lewis L. Lorwin, pp.114-118; The coöperative movement in the present world order, by Emmy Freundlich, pp.119-128; Essential principles of socialism, fascism, and democracy, by Alexander Krisztics, pp.129-137; A prescription for modern democracy, by Pendleton Herring, pp.138-148; Is NRA fascistic? by Gilbert H. Montague, pp.149-161.

Two other articles are Democracy and world trade, by John Firman Coar, pp.192-202; Economic nationalism, by Arthur Feiler, pp.203-206.

## Population - United States

Allin, B. W., and Parsons, K. H. Changes in the school census since 1920.

I. In rural and urban areas of selected states. II. In agricultural areas of different income levels. Land Policy Rev. v. 1, June 1935, supplement no. 1. 23pp. charts, maps. (Published by the Land Policy Section, Division of Program Planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Baker, O. E., and Taylor, E. H. Years of grace. Country Gent. 105(8): 5-7, 67. Aug. 1935. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The writers discuss the far-reaching changes the United States is undergoing in its population growth and make-up and the problems created by these changes.



### Population - Virgin Islands

Shaw, E. B. Population adjustments in our Virgin Islands. Econ. Geogr. 11(3): 267-279. July 1935. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

### Population, Farm - United States

Farm population, January 1935. Crops and Markets 12(5): 182-183. May 1935. (Published by U. S. Dept of Agriculture.)

Includes three tables which show farm population in the United States annually Jan. 1, 1910, 1920-1935; recent losses and gains in farm population, 1910-19, annually 1920-1934; movements to and from farms, annually 1920-1934; farm population by geographic divisions, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

### Poultry - Estonia

Profits and costs in poultry farming. Majandusteated. Weekly Bull. Inst. Econ. Research, no. 24-25, pp.436-441. June 18, 1935. (Published in Tallinn, Estonia.)

Tables: Number of hens, output of eggs, and invested capital of competing poultry farms; value of output of competing farms in Kronas; average selling prices of products of competing poultry farms; average price obtained per egg, working costs of competing poultry farms; net profits obtained by competing farms; income from poultry farming; cost of production. The figures cover the period from 1928/29 to 1933/34.

### Poultry Industry - New York City

Weybright, Victor. Chickens come home to roost. Survey Graphic 24(7): 328-332, 364. July 1935. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

"The chicken that vanquished the blue eagle is a \$50,000,000 bird, but no chanticleer. There is nothing to crow about in the live poultry industry of New York. For twenty years it has been an unsavory, sordid business, frightened by racketeers and ruled by monopolies. Periodically, investigators have gone the rounds, notebooks in hand; and some federal judges have convicted, some magistrates have dismissed, the combatants in the poultry wars. And there have been reforms; but essentially the American democracy has been stumped in trying to be master of its own chicken coop. The NRA was an attempt to try federal control, where city and state had failed to set things to rights; but even the Schechter decision, which everyone has been prone to take humorously insofar as it was a fuss over feathers, has failed to give the public any clear recognition of how important this branch of the food industry is, or how ruinous the abuses within it have been.

"To begin with it is not a local affair. In New York a handful of marketmen in linen dusters set the basic price of poultry east of the Rockies... Although only a third of the chickens eaten in New York are received alive, the live third represents the 'liquid market.'

"Under the city Department of Markets, an investigation of every phase of the industry, contained in a 193-page report, has just been



completed by a small, picked staff of unemployed newspapermen headed by Philip B. Reister... It reveals that the New York housewife pays at least \$2,000,000 a year to poultry racketeers. Now that the code is gone and responsibility comes back on the municipality, this investigation will play an important part in regulating the industry in which the four Schechter brothers of Brooklyn were leading dealers."

### Price-Fixing

Backman, Jules. Adventures in price fixing. XV-XX. Commerce and Finance 24(22-26, 30): 455, 456, 473, 494, 513-514, 533-534, 612-613. May 29-June 26, July 24, 1935. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Contents: XV. Price fixing via control over exports - II (Paterson butter scheme used as an example); XVI. Fixing wheat prices in France; XVII. Valorization of silk in Japan; XVIII. Price fixing in the Netherlands - I [Dairy Crisis Control Act of July 1932 by which price of butter was controlled]; XIX, Price fixing in the Netherlands - II [hog control scheme]; XX. Withholding stocks from the market.

### Price - Fixing - Lithuania

Price regulation in Lithuania. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(10): 316. June 3, 1935. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

A Lithuanian law of March 5, 1935 provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Prices, "empowered to fix the prices of goods and the rates of payment for services, to regulate the distribution, quality and packing of goods, to require the posting of prices of goods and to determine the conditions of payment for services and labour in so far as they may influence the prices of goods and services."

### Price Regulation - Belgium

Price regulation in Belgium. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(10): 315-316. June 3, 1935. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

The Belgian Government has taken measures to stop unreasonable price increases in accordance with a Legislative Order of May 6, 1935.

### Price Regulation - Switzerland

Price regulation in Switzerland. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(11): 357. June 10, 1935. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"On 22 May 1935 the Tariff Committee of the Swiss National Council approved by 14 votes to 2 a draft Federal Order relating to the supervision of prices. [It] provides that a system of official supervision aiming at the prevention of artificially high prices shall be applied in respect of the prices of those goods of which imports are restricted under the Federal Order of 14 October 1933 relating to measures of



economic defence against foreign countries. Supervision may be extended by Order of the Federal Council to prices affected by other measures of protection or restriction of trade. The Federal Council will also be authorized to bring under supervision prices affected by agreements in the form of cartel. If necessary the Federal Council may, in the cases indicated above, enact measures governing prices and take the necessary steps to reduce prices which are excessive."

### Prices, Farm

Bean, L. E. Farm prices rise toward parity. Bur. Farmer 10(10): 4, 12-13, June 1935. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

Discusses the influence of drought on prices; relation to parity of wheat, corn, cotton, hogs; processing taxes; contributing factors toward parity prices; and the prospect for the future.

### Processing Taxes

Processing taxes. How much are they? Who pays them? Where does the money go? Why are they necessary? Consumers' Guide 2(15): 3-5, 27. May 20, 1935. (Issued by the Consumers' Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

### Production and Consumption

Leven, Maurice. America's capacity to produce and to consume. Bull. Taylor Soc. and Soc. Indus. Engineers 1(3): 118-121. Mar. 1935. (Published at the Engineering Societies Bldg., 29 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Paper presented at a meeting of the Metropolitan section of the Taylor Society, New York, October 26, 1934."

### Reclamation of Land - Peru

New Year message of the President of Peru. Pan Amer. Union. Bull. 69(5): 428-430. May 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

"Every valley from Tumbes to Tacna, the President said, is included in a general plan to protect land under cultivation from floods and drought alike. The important valleys of Chira, Sechura, Lambayeque, Pisco and Ica have been restored to agricultural prosperity, and important irrigation projects have been carried out in several other regions. 'The work of greatest value at present under way...is the irrigation of the pampas of La Joya in the Department of Arequipa... The Government hopes that by the middle of 1935 it will be possible to open to cultivation the first 5,000 hectares (12,355 acres) of the total 20,000 hectares to be irrigated'. In the same Department a similar irrigation project for the reclamation of 4,940 acres is to be carried out on the pampas of Yanca. On the pampas of the Esperanza irrigation system more than 2,450 acres are ready for cultivation, and work is already going on for the enlargement of the system so as to bring a total of nearly 10,000 acres under irrigation."



"In connection with its agricultural program the Government is following the policy of distributing the land in order to encourage small and medium-sized holdings."

#### Reclamation of Land - Scotland

Ogg, W. G., and Macleod, Angus. Reclamation and cultivation of peat land in Lewis. I-V. Scot. Jour. Agr. 13(2): 121-133. Apr. 1930; 14(2): 131-140; Apr. 1931; 15(2): 174-184. Apr. 1932; 16(2): 218-225, Apr. 1933; 18(2): 153-159. Apr. 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

These articles contain an account of experimental and reclamation work on the Island of Lewis in connection with a demonstration farm established and financed by Dr. T. B. Macauley of Montreal.

#### Research, Agricultural

Recent progress in the coordination of agricultural research. Expt. Sta. Rec. 72(5): 577-580. May 1935. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Editorial review of the progress being made in coordinating agricultural research in the United States and in foreign countries. Comment is made on the appointment by the Secretary of Agriculture of a Departmental Committee on Regional Economic Research and Agricultural Planning, on the recent report on the scope and work of the new Chinese National Agricultural Research Bureau, and on the first report of the Agricultural Research Council of Great Britain.

#### Research, Farmers' Elevator

Mansfield, R. I. Why a farmers' elevator research bureau? Farmers' Elevator Guide 30(7): 4. July 5, 1935. (Published at 309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Gives some of a research bureau's duties, and the need for such a bureau.

#### Rice - Ceylon

Lord, L. The cultivation of rice in Ceylon. Empire Jour. Expt. Agr. 3(10): 119-128. Apr. 1935. (Published by Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"The production of rice can be and is being increased by the following means: (i) the restoration of ancient village tanks where old paddy land exists and where there is still a nucleus of population; (ii) the improvement of major irrigation-works and the construction of new channels to bring more land under cultivation; (iii) organized colonization schemes under major irrigation-works, where owing to malaria or other reasons land has not been taken up; and (iv) the adoption of improved methods of cultivation." A table gives cost of rice cultivation per acre.



## Rubber - Restriction Schemes

Chisholm, J. K. Can rubber restriction succeed? Harvard Business Rev. 13(4): 475-482. Summer 1935. (Published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer states his conclusions as follows:

"1. The present plan is far superior to past rubber plans and eliminates many of their weaknesses.

"2. If the present policy of moderate reduction in production is continued, the plan will assist in stabilizing rubber prices by reducing world stocks gradually, and by creating a general feeling of confidence in the rubber market it will minimize price fluctuations. The fear that accumulated stocks may be placed on the market at any time is a serious obstacle to price stabilization.

"3. The plan does not offer a permanent solution to the problems of over-production in the rubber industry. Difficulties of administration, lack of cooperation, and the world-wide influences outside the industry will tend gradually to reduce the effectiveness of the plan."

Nathan, J. E. Rubber under the restriction scheme. Price, stocks, and consumption prospects. Malayan Agr. Jour. 23(2): 87-91. Feb. 1935. (Published in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.)

"Reprinted from The Manchester Guardian Commercial, 7th December, 1934."

## Rural America

Rural America, v. 13, no. 5, pp.1-16. May 1935. (Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 E. 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: Contrasts in library service, by Julia Wright Merrill, p 2; Experimental social science, by Mordecai Ezekiel, pp.3-4 ("Abstract of an address delivered before the American Sociological Society, 1934, under the title announced, 'Outlook for Research in Rural Sociology under the New Deal.'"); The rural billion and missions, by Thomas Jesse Jones, pp. 5-6; Saint FX, by George M. Boyle, pp.6-7 [relates briefly the adult extension activities of the University of St. Francis, Antigonish, Nova Scotia]; The International Institute of Agriculture, by Henry C. Taylor, pp. 8-9.

## Rural Reconstruction - China

Neumeyer, M. H. Rural reconstruction in China. Sociol. and Social Research 19(6): 527-539. Aug. 1935. (Published at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.)

The writer first describes rural conditions in China and then tells of a number of experiments being carried on to improve these conditions. Experiments are being carried on at Ting Hsien under the direction of Dr. Y. C. James Yen; at Ching Ho, near Peiping, under the direction of the Department of Sociology and Social Work of Yenching University; and by the Bureau of Reconstruction which was organized in 1933. The Bureau's program is three-fold: the betterment of agriculture (crops and livestock); the formation of cooperatives, the improvement of roads, and the establishment of credit organizations; and the improvement of rural life through education and recreation.



## Sales Returns and Purchasing Power of Agriculture - Germany

Verkaufserlöse und kaufkraft der landwirtschaft. Berlin. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 8(22-23): 91-92. June 5, 1935. (Published by Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

In spite of increased sales returns since 1933 the purchasing power of German agriculture has not increased to a commensurate extent, because of increased expenditures for production goods. A table gives estimated annual returns for sales of plant and animal products from 1924/25 to 1934/35.

## Sugar

Sugar. Economist 120(4790): 1351-1353. June 15, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Reviews the "chequered history of the world's sugar production."

## Sugar - Control of Production

La restricción mundial de las zafras. Leyes, decretos y convenios en vigor en los países azucareros. La Industria Azucarera 40(497): 118-151, Mar. 1935; (498): 182-264. Apr. 1935. (Published at Reconquista 336, Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

Contains the text of the laws, decrees, agreements and resolutions in the various sugar-producing countries dealing with the regulation of the sugar industry and the control of sugar production.

## Sugar - Control of Production - Spain

Crop control in Spain. Facts about Sugar 30(6): 240. June 1935. (Published at 56 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Provisions governing the restriction of sugar production in Spain have been laid down in a decree issued April 14, by the terms of which the crop reduction is not to exceed 30 percent of the area planted in 1934, with a margin of 10 percent for exceptional areas. The closing of factories, or the reduction of capacities, are made subject to the approval of the government."

## Sugar - Germany

S., O. The recent organization of the sugar industry. Hamburg World Econ. Archives. Bull. no. 9, pp.11-13. Mar. 1, 1935. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

It is shown that, failing an international agreement, Germany has solved her own sugar problem by a vertical incorporation of the sugar industry as the General Sugar Association of Germany (Hauptvereinigung der Deutschen Zuckerwirtschaft). "The president of the General Sugar Association will make it obligatory for every farmer to undertake the cultivation of beet. In order to prevent excess profits, prices and the scale of prices are fixed for beet sugar and beet products...It is not intended to set up one consistent price for the whole country, but only among the body of dealers connected with a given factory will a standard price be paid for beet...By the end of the sugar year



1935-36...every sugar factory must be able to prove 12% of its sugar quota as excess stock...at the end of January, the president of the General Sugar Association gave his decision upon the extent to which the factories might utilise their normal quotas during the business year 1935-36. This was fixed at 80%."

#### Sugar - Irish Free State

Sugar production in Irish Free State. Statist 126(2994): 56. July 13, 1935. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Short article on the expansion of sugar production in the Irish Free State..

#### Sugar - Java

Hart, G. H. C. The Government policy in regard to sugar. Part I. The international sugar situation and its influence on the Java sugar industry. Part II. The measures to be taken. Netherlands Indies 3(5): 95-102. Mar. 1, 1935; (6): 123-129. Mar. 15, 1935. (Issued by Netherlands Indies, Dept. of Economic Affairs. Published by G. Kolff & Co., Batavia, Java, N. I.)

The international sugar situation is outlined, and its effect on the Java sugar industry is considered from the economic and financial point of view. The reasons leading to the decision of the Government to interfere in the Java sugar industry are outlined. This intervention will take place after the expiration of the present measures on April 1, 1936, "to render possible a rationalisation of the industry along carefully guided lines... For a period of three years production or planting permits will be issued to all sugar manufacturers based on the normal production capacities of the various plants as fixed by the Sugar Export Ordinance, with this provision, that the total production of Java during these three basic years shall be about 1 1/2 million tons per annum more or less as shall prove desirable in connection with the anticipated sales possibilities." A central sales organization will be set up.

#### Sugar - Price-Fixing - Hungary

Fixed price in Hungary. Facts about Sugar 30(6): 214. June 1935. (Published at 56 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Hungary has decreed a uniform sugar price for the entire country of 1.28 pengoe per kilo of crystal sugar (equivalent to about 17 cents per pound). For lump sugar the price has been fixed at 1.34 pengoe."

#### Sugar - Price-Fixing - Mexico

Mexico fixes sugar price. Facts about Sugar 30(6): 232. June 1935. (Published at 56 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The Minister of National Economy has issued a decree fixing the price of sugar in Mexico at 28 centavos per kilo in all communities which have railway connections... It is the first time that sugar prices in Mexico have been fixed nationally."



## Sugar - Prices - United States

Guilfoyle, J. M. Are sugar prices going higher? Strong statistical position made possible by control, but Costigan-Jones Act may be in jeopardy. Barron's 15(23): 13. June 10, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

## Sugar - United States

Florance, Howard. Analyzing sugar companies. Rev. of Reviews 91(6): 45-47. June 1935. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"Less sugar was consumed in the United States in 1934, per capita, than in any year since 1921, when there was a shortage so severe that you had to lie to your grocer to get an extra pound."

"Yet the sugar industry is most optimistic. Prices are the highest in more than five years, a burdensome world surplus is being reduced, and the domestic market is regulated by a quota system that is the shining example of AAA success."

The Jones-Costigan Act of May, 1934, which fixed quotas of 1,500,000 short tons for domestic beet sugar and 260,000 tons for domestic cane sugar, and its results are described. Ratings, dividends, book value, and net earnings of the principal sugar companies are given.

## Sugar (Beet) Industry - Great Britain

Beet sugar controversy, I-II. Statist 125(2990,2992): 994-995, 1083-1084. June 15, 29, 1935. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Beet sugar industry in Great Britain. Financial position of the factory companies. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 42(2): 173-177. May 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"This article reviews the financial position of the beet sugar factory companies as at March 31, 1934, and the trading results of the 1933-34 manufacturing campaign."

Britain extends subsidy for year. Action announced as temporary measure pending decision on permanent policy. Friends of home industry rally to its support. Facts about Sugar 30(7): 249. July 1935. (Published at 56 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.)

"It is possible that the government will be called upon also to decide on the question of a scheme for stabilizing and maintaining prices on a fair basis. Plans already are well advanced for the formation of a National Sugar Association."

An expensive luxury. What will be done with the beet sugar industry? Producer 19(5): 162, 163. May 1935. (Published at 1 Balloon St., Manchester, Eng.)

The writer points out that now the chief reason for continuing the industry with a permanent subsidy is that it would enable the country to have its supply of sugar in the event of war. A small committee, known as the Greene Committee, appointed to investigate the position of the sugar industry and to report on the steps they would advocate



to reorganize it are agreed that some form of control is necessary. "They propose the setting up of a Permanent Sugar Commission, to consist of members now associated with the industry."

In conclusion three alternative proposals before the Government are listed:- "(a) Take the subsidy away and let the industry go out of existence if it cannot manage without assistance. (b) Continue the subsidy and bring the industry under the control of a special Commission. (c) Pay the subsidy by means of a levy on cane sugar, but put the industry under the control of a Commission."

The sugar-beet reports. Country Life 77(1996): 390. Apr. 20, 1935.  
(Published at 20 Tavistock St., Strand, London, E. C. 2, Eng.)

Editorial on the sugar beet situation and the recent sugar beet report.

Watson, Ernest. The sugar beet industry. Report of the United Kingdom Sugar Industry Inquiry Committee. Land Union Jour. 32(5): 68-70. May 1935. (Published at 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Summary of the report also given in Great Britain Ministry of Agriculture Jour. 42(2): 161-164. May 1935.

#### Sugar Beets - Price-Fixing - Denmark

Beet prices in Denmark. Facts about Sugar 30(6): 233. June 1935. (Published at 56 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The price of sugar beets in Denmark for the crops of 1935-36 and 1936-37 has been fixed at 1.90 crowns per 100 kilos, equivalent to \$3.75 per ordinary ton, compared with 1.80 crowns paid last year."

#### Sugar Beets - Price-Fixing - Rumania

Rumania raises taxes. Facts about Sugar 30(6): 208. June 1935. (Published at 56 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.)

"A beet price of 57 lei per 100 kilos, or \$5.27 per ordinary ton, has been settled upon for the 1935 crop in Rumania. The beet area is fixed at 35,800 hectares, with an allowance of five per cent upward or downward from this figure." Both the consumption tax and the sales tax have been increased.

#### Tariff - China

Weng Wen-Hao. Protection for the farmer. People's Tribune (n.s.) 9(5): 315-321. June 1, 1935. (Published by the China United Press, 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.)

The writer advocates that China "raise the import duties on cereals as high as is economically expedient" in order that Chinese farmers may benefit by the higher prices which they need.



## Taxation

Benham, Frederic. Taxation and the relative prices of factors of production. *Economica* (n.s.) 2(6): 198-203. May 1935. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, Eng.)

Williams, C. D. Unforeseen consequences of recent taxation trends. *Annalist* 45 (1169): 876-877. June 14, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Recent trends in taxation fall into three categories: the general sales tax; the income tax; the Federal processing tax and miscellaneous sales and nuisance taxes. "In conclusion it may therefore be said that the effect of the new trends in taxation will be to deprive commercial production and commercial life of an advantage which they have had since the industrial revolution. This situation gains significance as one of the numerous factors now endangering the centralized economy."

## Tea

Tea production, consumption, and prospects. *Malayan Agr. Jour.* 23(4): 186-190. Apr. 1935. (Published at Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.)

"By 'Our Mincing Lane Correspondent' in *The Manchester Guardian Commercial*, 30th November, 1934." Discusses the effects of the restriction agreement between British and Dutch tea growers on production in India, Ceylon, and the Dutch East Indies, and on consumption and prices in the United Kingdom.

## Tenancy, Farm - United States

Beatty, R. C., and O'Donnell, G. M. The tenant farmer in the South. *Amer. Rev.* 5(1): 75-96. Apr. 1935. (Published at 218 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The writers present a picture of the Southern tenant farmer, criticizing the plans for his relief proposed by the Liberals, the Communists and particularly the Socialists. They are especially critical of the plan proposed by Mr. W. T. Couch in his "An Agrarian Programme for the South" [*Amer. Rev.*, Summer, 1934]. In regard to the tenant farmer system they say:

"It appears, then, that the tenant-farmer system in the South is most vicious on plantations run under industrial methods and that it is least vicious under a truly agrarian régime - a régime in which planters and tenants share alike a live-at-home programme and in which the tenants of ability have ample opportunity to become land-holders themselves. It appears, again, that the chief dangers menacing the agrarian way of life in the South are high taxes, high tariff, the gospel of Progress, and industrialist methods in agriculture."

They do not suggest a plan themselves, but lay down four principles for future plan-makers: 1. the plan "should indicate an awareness of the farmer who is being planned for, and of the Southern way of life"; 2. that "the plan-maker be less of a humanitarian, that he think less



of a hopeless 'peasant' and more of the salvation of the farm from hopeless 'yeoman!"; 3. that "the plan-maker realize that the predicament of this yeoman, or ambitious tenant is due primarily, not to the fact that he is a fool...but rather to the fact that he is the victim of a government that almost constantly during the past seventy years has been run in the interest of the industrial power"; and that the planner "be less of a theorist with respect to the time limit for making his proposal effective."

Farm tenancy imperils stability. Almost half of all American farmers are tenants. They occupy some of the best lands and, with no owner interest, hasten depletion of soil. They are mainly responsible for unwieldy surpluses. Government engages in vast program to revive owner-operated farms, in the interest of economic and political stability. Sphere 15(6): 25-26, 32. June 1935. (Published at the Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

Miller, Dale. The Farm tenant bill and the South. Tex. Weekly 11(22): 8-9. June 1, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

A discussion of the Bankhead Farm Tenant Bill. The writer holds that efforts to provide tenants with means of farm ownership are laudable, but takes occasion to warn that "farm ownership is no open sesame to profitable farming."

Taylor, A. W. The plight of the Southern tenant. Christian Century 53(14): 427-428. Apr. 3, 1935. (Published at 440 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

The writer analyzes the situation of the Southern tenant farmer, finding that over-capitalization of land, low average per-capita wealth, the one-crop system and a bad credit system are the main factors contributing to his plight. The mechanical cotton picker and the increase of cotton production in Brazil and Russia may bring even more calamitous difficulties to the cropper and the tenant.

If his analysis is correct, the writer says, "the one cure for this plague of the South which has become a national issue lies in breaking up both the plantation and the tenant system through increasing home ownership. The key to this lies in providing cheaper credit along with an increase in social planning and control." Back of such a program, however, he says, lies the shadow of unearned increment. "Unless the south believes that it can hold its tenants in serfdom forever, it will soon see that the whole social system which fosters unearned increment must be scrapped."

#### Tennessee Valley Authority

The lawless honesty of TVA. Nation's Business 2(7): 15-18, 44, 45, 46, 47. July 1935. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"An assay of the personalities in control of the Tennessee Valley Authority by a man who has spent much time studying this organization not only in Washington but in the Valley itself."



Times Trade and Engineering. A Monthly Review of Industrial Progress (n.s.) 36(854), Apr. 1935; 37(855), May 1935; 37(856), June 1935. (Published at Printing House Square and Playhouse Yard, London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Partial Contents:

April: Map showing world's wheat and British supplies. -p.19. Beira, The Rhodesias and Nyasaland Section. -pp.i-xxiv. Among the articles in this section are Banking in Rhodesia; Work of the land banks; Marketing Empire tobacco; Proposed Government Inquiry, by Sir Ian Macpherson. ("The future prosperity of Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia depends on the expansion of their exports of tobacco... Both Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are experimenting with the question of control.") Crops and Industries of Manica and Sofala; Citrus Fruit (Southern Rhodesia); Cattle Industry (Southern Rhodesia); Maize Growing (Southern Rhodesia); Cotton Growing in Nyasaland, by H. C. Ducker; Crops of Nyasaland; A record of progress, by S. S. Murray.

May: Map showing world's cattle and British supply of beef and hides. -p. 17. British products section pp. i-21. Among the articles in this section are Agriculture in the United Kingdom; Changes during the King's Reign; Beef, Mutton and Lamb; The situation in the Meat Trade; The Grain Trade; Poor Contribution to Meat Supplies; Dairy Products; Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Bacon; Fruit Imports; A Record Figure; Cocoa Production; The Trinidad Scheme; Tea Plantations; Smaller Quotas; The Rice Industry; The Sugar Trade; Improvement in Sight, by Cecil W. Murray; The Wool Supply; Imperial Supremacy; Cotton Growing; Economic Influences, by John A. Todd; Research in Sisal; From the Forests of the Empire; Recent Developments in the Timber Trade, by Ernest W. Tickle; Oilseeds and Oils; Whaling Industry, by H. M. Langton; Tobacco and Cigars; Favourable Outlook, by Digby Sperring.

June: Map showing world's sheep and British supplies of mutton, wool and sheepskins. Belgium and Brussels Exhibition Section. -pp. i-xxviii; The Cotton Trade: Its Serious Plight, by René Henen. Belgium's African Colony; Trade and Industry in The Congo, by E. Rubbens.

Tithe - Great Britain

Fowler, Richard. The other side of the tithe question. Land Union Jour. 32(7): 101-104. July 1935. (Published at 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, S. W. 1, London, Eng.)

The origin of the tithe is shown in the portion, usually a tenth, of the produce of their lands given by landowners in Saxon and Norman times as a contribution to the support of churches and educational institutions. When estates were sold or confiscated the tithes were generally respected, and have continued to the present time. When a piece of property changes hands, a deduction is made from the purchase money covering the capital value of the tithe rent charges on the land.

"The 1836 Tithe Act...commuted the tithe or tenth portion of the crops into a fixed tithe rent charge on each titheable field according



to its size and average croppings; the annual value thereof to vary according to a seven years' average of the price of corn instead of the older custom of the landowners, farmers and titheowner agreeing upon and appointing a valuer to view the crops each year and assess the amount to be paid in lieu of the still older custom of the tithe-owner gathering and storing his tenth shock or portion of corn or other crops into his barn...Much land was not liable to tithe. Much has been redeemed. Where tithe-rent charges now exist they are a benefit to the farmer, in that he only had to find a portion of the purchase money of the titheable land and receives the whole of the profit therefrom... The tithe-owner has as good a title to his remuneration from the titheable land as the farmer has to his farm."

The question of the rating of tithes is discussed and shown to lack any real justification.

#### Tobacco Control - South Africa

South Africa intensifies tobacco control. Foreign Crops and Markets 30 (22): 609-612. June 3, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

The Tobacco Control Amendment Act, which became effective by a proclamation of the Governor General published in the Government Gazette on April 10, 1935, is an amendment to the Tobacco Control Act (No. 19), 1932 which was passed by the South African Parliament on May 30, 1932. "The new law specifically defines the authority of the Minister in regulating the tobacco industry and provides for the establishment of a board, to be known as the Tobacco Industry Control Board, which is to function as the main administrative body in carrying out regulations issued by the Minister for the control of the industry...."

"Aside from certain administrative duties outlined in the new law and its authority to propose control measures for the approval of the Minister, the only important direct power of the board is its authority to pay a bounty on exports of tobacco and tobacco products."

The organization and powers of the board and the powers of the Minister of Agriculture are described.

#### Trade, Foreign - Southern States

Gerard, J. W. The South and America self-contained. Manfrs. Rec. 104(6): 25, 54. June 1935. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

"How can the South prosper without foreign markets for her cotton? This is the question which occurs to most Southerners as the chief objection to a program of economic self-containment. Self-containment, it is argued means cutting down imports and thus of necessity cutting down exports, and the South derives a large part of its income from its export of raw materials to foreign countries.

"But it is precisely for this reason that national self-containment would benefit the South more than any other group of states."

Mr. Gerard says these "statements can be substantiated" and examines some of the items which figure "prominently in our foreign



trade... [to] see what the effects on the South would be if we were to diminish our imports of these commodities."

#### Trade, Foreign - United States

O'Brien, R. L. The need for world markets. Radio address delivered Friday evening, May 24, 1935. Vital Speeches of the Day 1(19): 600-602. June 17, 1935. (Published at 33 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Our national trade policy. Addresses by Hon. Eliot Wadsworth...Hon. Paul A. Porter...Mr. Peter Molyneaux...before the Economic Club of New York [May 8, 1935] The Consensus 20(1): 5-32. May 1935. (Published by the National Economic League, 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.) Discussion, pp.33-36.

The subject of the discussion for this meeting as announced by the presiding officer, Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, was "Our National Trade Policy; with Special Reference to the Problems of the South." The last two papers are particularly concerned with cotton and the Government's policy.

#### Trade, Foreign, and Agriculture - United States

Schwenger, R. B. Agriculture in the foreign trade of the United States. Foreign Crops and Markets 30(21): 583-595. May 27, 1935. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Statistical tables are given on pp.590-595 and a chart is given on a sheet facing p.583 which shows United States total trade and agricultural trade.

#### Trade, Foreign, and the Consumer

Connally, Tom. Foreign trade and the consumer. Tex. Weekly 11(21): 6-7. May 25, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

Radio address of Senator Connally under the auspices of the World Peace Foundation in which he discussed the question of foreign trade and tariff policies from the point of view of the consumer. He said in conclusion: "Economists everywhere admit that, throughout the economic disturbance of the past five years, trade barriers, tariff walls, quotas and trade restrictions have dammed up, hindered and impeded the flow of trade and commerce whose restoration alone can bring recovery and recuperation."

#### Trade, World

Wagemann, Ernst. Welthandel und handelspolitik. Vierteljahrshefte zur Konjunkturforschung n.F., 10. Jahrg. T.A. Heft 1, pp.7-28. 1935. (Issued by Institut für Konjunkturforschung, Berlin, Germany. Published by Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, Hamburg.)

A study of world trade conditions and the depressions and some suggestions for their improvement.



## Trade Agreements

Grady, H. F. California's interest in foreign trade agreement program. Calif. Cult. 82(13): 378, 379. June 22, 1935. (Published at 317 Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

There is also an editorial on this subject on p.364 of this issue, entitled "Reciprocal trade agreements."

Smith, J. G. Actual and prospective gains from negotiation of reciprocal trade pacts. Annalist 46(1175): 118-120. July 26, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Stewart, J. L. Agriculture in the Swedish trade agreement. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(2): 32-36. July 8, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

## Trade Barriers

Ezekiel, Mordecai. Barriers to foreign trade. Amer. Cotton Grower 1(1): 11, 15. June 1, 1935. (Published at 713 Glenn St., Atlanta, Ga.)

## Trade Conference of Seaport Cities

Goldsmith, L. A. The trade conference of seaport cities. Com. and Finance 24(25): 514-515. June 19, 1935. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

A report of the conference on international trade called by Mayor La Guardia of New York City.

## U. S. S. R.

Furniss, E. S. The costs of Soviet progress. Current Hist. 42(5): 549-552. Aug. 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

The first page and a half of this article contain an appraisal of the Soviet's official reports of substantial progress in food production and the spread of the Soviet system of agrarian organization. The writer questions whether "progress toward agrarian socialism has been either as comprehensive or as permanent as first glance would indicate."

Ladejinsky, W. Soviet harvesting and procurement measures. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(3): 52-57. July 15, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Russian Economic Notes, no. 299, 16pp. June 30, 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.)

Partial contents: The foreign trade of the Soviet Union in a new stage, pp.1-4; Agricultural exports of the Soviet Union, pp.4-7; Soviet export of butter, p. 7; Soviet cotton goods in foreign markets, pp.7-9; The state plan for livestock raising in 1935, pp. 12-13.



## Wage-earner in the Westward Movement

Goodrich, Carter, and Davison, Sol. The wage-earner in the westward movement. I. Polit. Sci. Quart. 50(2): 161-185. June 1935. (Published at 111 East Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa. for the Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.)

Because the writers think that there is enough doubt to justify a re-examination of the theory that wage-earners took a significant part in the movement to the western lands they have devoted the present study to such an examination, which they say, "yields two kinds of materials. It discloses an abundance of contemporary generalizations on the significance of the alleged movement of wage-earners, and it discovers also though with greater difficulty - scattered indications of the presence or absence of wage-earners among particular groups of migrants and settlers. The attempt to piece together these shreds of evidence into an estimate of the amount and a description of the nature of working-class migration will be deferred to later issues of The Political Science Quarterly; the present article is devoted to the place of the 'safety-valve doctrine' in the thought of the pioneering methods."

## Wealth

Doane, R. R. Summary of the evidence on the national wealth and its increasing diffusion. Annalist 46(1175): 115-118. July 26, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

"This is the first of a series of articles on the nature, distribution and promise of wealth."

## Wheat

McMillan, P. D. Marginal land and marginal thinking. Saturday Evening Post, June 1, 1935, pp.27, 88, 89. (Published in Philadelphia, Pa.) Pam. Coll.

The following is quoted from the introductory paragraphs of this article:

"Sufficient time has now elapsed so that the major premises upon which are based both the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act can be reviewed in the light of experience. These acts differ materially in method, but both aim to help the farmers by means which would enable high-cost producers to continue production. Both acts aim to prevent the natural elimination of high-cost marginal producers who constitute the small minority. In this article there will be no attempt to discuss details of operation by the Farm Board or the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Instead it will confine itself to the basic premise upon which both acts are based as they apply to wheat."

The following is also quoted from the article:

"Progress in farm relief will come only after it is recognized that the real surplus with which we have to deal is agricultural land from which surplus crops are merely the result, and that the prices of



grain should not be based on the high costs of marginal producers except in a period like the World War, when production by those high-cost marginal producers is in the public interest."

Snow, B. W. The wheat problem and the semi-arid belt. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 74(12): 483. June 26, 1935. (Published at Chicago, Ill.)

From address before the Commodity Club of New York.

"The farmers in the arid belt increased their wheat acreage from 5,549,000 in 1909 to 10,987,000 in 1919, but instead of yielding to the pressure of receding prices during the next decade, they continued to increase their area until they harvested 18,993,000 acres in 1929. Note that in the ten years from 1919 to 1929 wheat growers in the humid area reduced their acreage by 19,000,000 or 31%, while their colleagues in the semi-arid belt, the 'Great American Desert' increased their acreage by 8,000,000 acres or 73%. Here is a factor that is of vital import. Price pressure was seriously felt and responded to by farmers in the older wheat districts but in the dry belt there was heavy acreage increase under the same price conditions.

"The problem which we face is the question whether the condition we have experienced with increasing severity during the last three years represents a permanent change from a semi-arid to a steppe climate or whether we are entered upon a cycle period of diminishing or insufficient rainfall, and if it is the beginning of a cycle, how long may we reasonably expect it to continue? A definite and an at all conclusive answer would require definite meteorological records for a far longer period of time than ... are now extant."

Taylor, A. E. International wheat policy and planning. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 11(10): 359-404. June 1935. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

"The desire for a 'planned' international control of wheat arose from the disorganization of agriculture and trade following the World War. In this study, the war control of wheat is first reviewed. Brief mention is then made of the several conferences in which direct and indirect attention was devoted to the subject. The Conference of 1933-35, recently prolonged until August 1936, is reviewed in more detail. What is designed in this study is a review of the philosophy, the theory, of international 'planning' of production and distribution of wheat.

"The development of 'surplus' of wheat is reviewed and the major responsibility of the wheat-importing countries emphasized. Planning from the export side is contrasted with planning from the import side. The international movement of wheat is briefly surveyed. Then follows a verification of the important trade concept that wheat is not a unity; wheats are really a group of cereals. Importers' quotas and acreages are contrasted with exporters' quotas and acreages; the difficulties of acreage restriction and of quota adjustment are emphasized. The control of price is subjected to a critical analysis. Attention is then directed to several collateral methods of reducing the 'surpluses' - raising the consumption level and raising the feed fraction.



"The technical difficulties of organization and control of any international wheat plan are set forth. In the summary and concluding observations, the vast difficulties, and the limited facilities of control are contrasted, leading to the conclusion, contrary to superficial assumption, that wheat is not inherently adapted to a planned international control. Aspirations are unlimited but conflicted; power and discipline, also conflicting, are limited."-cover page.

#### Wheat - Consumption

Taylor, A.E. The low level of wheat consumption. Southwest. Miller 14(19): 21, 41. July 2, 1935. (Published at 306-312 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.)

"Address...before Millers' National Federation, pointing to possibilities of increasing average consumption ten to twenty pounds per capita in few years."

Also in Modern Miller 62(26): 16, 30. June 29, 1935; Northwest. Miller 12(7): 37, 60. July 3, 1935.

#### Wheat - Exports

Theis, F. A. The future outlook for wheat exports. Northwest. Miller 182(6): 497, 509, 510, 520. May 22, 1935. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Address before the Foreign Trade Conference, Houston Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Texas, May 22.

#### Wheat - France

Codification des textes législatifs concernant l'organisation et la défense du marché du blé. France. Journal Officiel 67(68): 3224-3229. Mar. 21, 1935. (Published at Quai Voltaire 31, Paris, France) Also in Travaux des Chambres d'Agriculture, Apr. 10, 1935. Suppl.

A decree of March 17, 1935 provides for the codification of the laws of July 10 and December 28, 1933, February 28 (articles 64 and 65), March 17, July 4, July 6, July 9, July 13, and December 24, 1934.

Steen, Herman. How the French "AAA" nailed millers to the cross. Northwest. Miller 182(8): 701, 712, 713. June 12, 1935. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

In his note at the end of the article, the editor says that this article "is an extension and revision of an extemporaneous address delivered at last week's meeting of the Southwestern Millers League. Mr. Steen recently made a trip to Europe, primarily in the interest of fact-finding for the flour consumption committee of the Millers National Federation."

#### Wheat - Home Consumption Price - Australia

Nock's plan for home price criticised by F. S. A. chief. Land, No. 1246, p. 6, May 3, 1935. (Published in Sydney, Australia.)

"A scheme by Mr. H. K. Nock, M. P., for the establishment of a home consumption price for wheat through an excise or processing tax, as an



alternative to a Commonwealth compulsory pool, was published in a leading Sydney daily paper this week."

The three main steps involved in Mr. Nock's plan are given.

"The general president of the Farmers and Settlers' Association, Mr. Ernest Field, subsequently criticised Mr. Nock for bringing forward such a scheme."

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Farnsworth, Helen C. World wheat survey and outlook, May 1935. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 11(9): 327-358. May 1935. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

Written with the advice of M. K. Bennett and Alonzo E. Taylor.

"The golden grain." Economist 120(4789): 1294-1295. June 8, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

Reviews the world situation and various effects of the tendencies in the situation during the last few years. The article is concluded as follows:

"If we abstract altogether from purely monetary influences (e.g. a stabilisation agreement, further depreciation of the dollar or sterling, a general 'reflation', etc.), it is impossible to predict any significant rise in the world wheat price. The latest available figures of sowings, stocks, and probable world supply and demand furnish little ground for thinking that the wheat position is likely to be 'cleared up' at the end of the current season. Indeed, the problem remains in the lap of Mother Nature. Despite the ingenuity of human administrators, the world wheat price will depend on the activities of insects and the elements this year."



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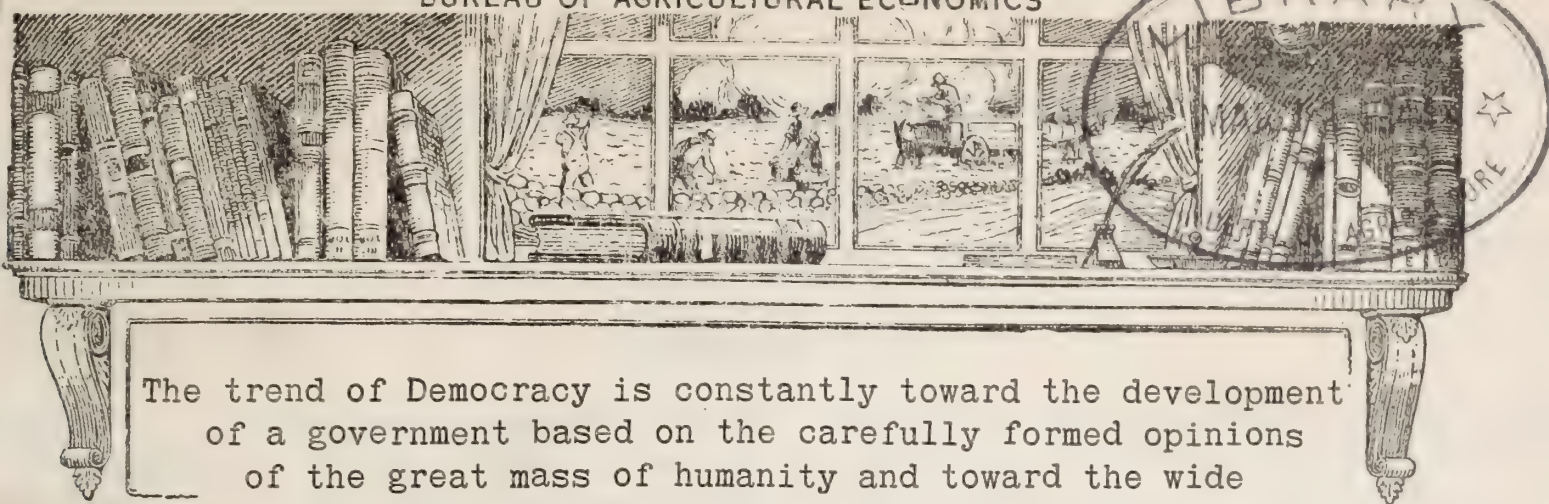
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# AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



The trend of Democracy is constantly toward the development  
of a government based on the carefully formed opinions  
of the great mass of humanity and toward the wide  
dissemination of knowledge and individual  
responsibility - J. C. Cobb

Vol. 9

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No. 8

## FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews .....	647-660
Loomis, C. P.: Who shall survive? by J. L. Moreno.....	647-650
Wells, C. F.: Vanishing farm markets and our world trade, by T. W. Schultz.....	650-652
Jackson, C. D.: The system of taxation in Maine, by H. L. Lutz....	652-655
Timoshenko, V. P.: Cotton textile industry... Report... made by the Cabinet Committee appointed by the President.....	656-658
Edwards, E. E.: The agricultural fair, by W. C. Neely.....	658
Manny, T. B.: Dynamics of population, by Frank Lorimer, and Frederick Osborn .....	659-660
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts.....	660-692
U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Activities and operations of the Federal Farm Board. Report..	668-669
Bowman, Isaiah. Geography in relation to the social sciences.....	670-671
Herbert, George. Can land settlement solve unemployment?.....	673
Gt. Brit. Commissioner for the special areas (England and Wales) First report .....	673-675
Gt. Brit. Commissioner for the special areas in Scotland. Report for the period 21st December, 1934 to 30th June, 1935.....	676
Brown, T. H. The use of statistical technique in certain problems of market research .....	677-678
Ashby, A. R., Jones, W. H., and Phillips, J. R. E. The operation of the marketing schemes in Wales.....	679
Wyllie, James. Milk production costs and selling prices .....	680
Bibliographies.....	692
New Periodicals.....	692-693
Selected List of Recent Reviews.....	694-697
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character.....	698-701
State Publications.....	702-707
Periodical Articles.....	708-746
Notes.....	747-752



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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



SIGNED REVIEWS

Moreno, J. L. Who shall survive? A new approach to the problem of human inter-relations. 440pp. Washington, D. C., Nervous and mental diseases publishing co., 1934. (Nervous and mental diseases monograph series no. 58)

One of Moreno's interests is the establishing of communities within which there is a minimum of friction and a maximum of cooperation among individuals. He proposed to use his technique in the organization of Subsistence Homesteads and now that this Division of the Department of Interior has been transferred to the Resettlement Administration, he wished to make his technique available there.

He states that population to be used in forming such communities may be from the following three classes: "Class I: the family units are acquainted with a number of other family units within the population. Class II: the family units are totally unacquainted with each other. Class III: the family units are in part acquainted with other family units and in part acquainted with none."

For Class I, a "population test" is given, the findings of which should "disclose the psychological structure of the whole collective and every detail individual-to-individual relation at the same time." The families, say 250, who are candidates, may be called together in a sort of town meeting and the colonists, say 125, may be chosen, or a field worker may canvass the 250 families by a house to house survey, in order to choose the settlers. Individuals are asked to give, in order, the names of three persons they wish to have with them in the new community. Motivations or reasons for these choices must also be given. A representative of the parents as a group, who is usually one of the parents, chooses three families and a representative of the children, who is usually one of the children, chooses three families which they select for the new community. The representative of the family is then asked to select three persons as co-workers in occupations in the new town. Motivations and names of occupation are given. The individual representing the family is asked his three choices of occupations, his former occupations, and his most successful occupation. The final stage in this "population" test is accomplished when the representative of the parents and the representative of the children choose the three families in order of preference, whom they would like most of all as neighbors. Theoretically, with this data, one can chart the forms of the "social atoms" of the 250 individuals. There will be isolated individuals whom no one chooses. There will be individuals whom many persons choose. Mutual attraction may link individuals together in a chain, a circle, a triangle or other forms. There may be two conflicting groups, led by different leaders. These forms of attraction and repulsion of individuals are charted in dozens of colored charts in the book. When the "social geography" of the group is laid out, one may avoid the "sociological island" by not choosing only



individuals who will isolate the group from the surrounding towns and communities. Enough mutually attracted families should be selected "that they are a community, mutually interdependent, with a unity just as that of any town in the nearby areas." Since all move into the community at once, it would be bad policy to include two groups that mutually reject each other, but one might well include individuals who are not chosen by many, in order not to have too many "leader-families for the size of the population, making the community a potential center of conflict..."

In order to form a community of persons not at all acquainted another method of giving the "population test" is used. Under ideal conditions, each of the candidates should meet all the other candidates, and choose in order of preference the families or persons most desired as neighbors or fellow community members. In practice, groups must usually select representative, who meet with one another and choose for the families represented. When this cannot be done, the position of the family is tested in the old community and with reference to any families which may move into the new community. The place the families and individuals have in these "social atoms" in the old communities is studied by analysis of "interracial and intersexual attraction, and in respect to industrial, social, or cultural criteria around which groups may develop in the new town."

When the candidates for selection are in part acquainted with other families who wish to be settlers, and in part not acquainted, a combination of the first method, which "uncovers social relationships already existing among them", and the second which at its best "discloses the spontaneous attractions and repulsions arising through initial-meeting" is used. "Through the evidence gathered through the sociometric technique, the families can be assigned as immediate neighbors, who are mutually attracted and mutually beneficial." (p.360)

Only 8 pages in the book of 437 pages are given over to this problem of building human communities as the Division of Subsistence Homesteads might build them. The rest of the book is given over to research for the purpose of establishing the principles of group organization. Some of the principles have been put into effect in public institutions, and have, according to the author been successful. This success is measured by the increased harmony, fewer desertions, and the like in the New York State Training School for Girls, where the technique was used. Children's groups were studied to determine "natural" groupings, and the results were plotted in many forms of organization in different colors. Social relationships or alignments of girls living in many small cottages and working in different groups in a State Training School for Girls were studied to rearrange individuals and develop harmony. House mothers choose their children, and children choose their housemothers, using these techniques. The condition of being desired and not being desired in and out of groups is put into formulae, and many charts were made. Causes or motivations for choices of cottage and work mates were analyzed. "Spontaneity tests" were given to orient individuals to one another, in order that the psychological causes for repulsion, attraction, and union in various "social atoms" might be ascertained. The test is a sort of stage play in which one individual



is told, among other things, to! "Throw yourself into a state of emotion towards X. The emotion may be either anger, fear, sympathy, or dominance." (p.177) Records of the dialogue are recorded and thought to be significant.

The book is interesting, coming as it does from without the field of social psychology and sociology. As William A. White says in the foreword, the author has "discovered anew" certain principles of psychology and sociology. If the work is criticized, the author need merely reply that the principles advocated work. However, the research on which the technique is based, is with individuals not families. In resettlement we are dealing with families. A husband may want John Brown for a neighbor so they can play poker together and list something else as a reason. The wife and family may not want this. In fact, the wife and Mrs. Brown might be or might become social enemies. Also rural communities are not like institutions where individuals are changed about at will. However, the technique will be useful for resettlement with certain limits. Yet when the work purports to be a system of social philosophy with potential answers to the problem as to "Who Shall Survive" it is bound to be criticized. It will be criticized when it is maintained that if there were reorganization of society, according to a plan which would bring harmony in groups by creating the correct social atoms, people who are now misfits might be of eugenic value and be given the right to survive. Many people maintain that there is behavior which may be generalized and called "socialized" behavior and "unsocialized" behavior. Persons who do not conform are not placed in groups where they can continue their "unsocial" behavior, and possibly perpetuate it, but are taken out of society in order that society may profit by their removal. However, for these people to be organized into groups in institutions for the maximum amount of harmony is well and good.

The author indicates that groups may of necessity have to sacrifice harmony within the group, in order that there be less strife between groups. It is difficult to think of creating more harmony in public group life by use of the techniques outlined in the book, without making for more conflict between groups. This problem is partially answered by maintaining that certain characteristics, such as race and nationality have a "saturation point" in any group. Although the author does not specifically state that each group should carry as many nationalities, races and individuals with other characteristics as possible, so long as the saturation point is not reached, this may be inferred. However, he admits that the "saturation point" is not constant. In Germany 10 years ago 600,000 Jews did not seem too many. Suddenly, the saturation point has changed. Real groups are always changing their "saturation points," and when this is done conflicts result which might cause as much misery as existed originally before groups were organized to make for harmony within the group.

In this day of diverse interests, it is hard to imagine perfect harmony within all groups and perfect harmony between all groups at the same time, because an important characteristic associated with exclusiveness is group harmony, group morale, and a "we" feeling. Others, who are outside, are



apt to be at a disadvantage if not organized when they confront such groups. When societies were simpler and more organic, there was less class and other group strife.

Although the work is original in some respects, especially in the sense that it is applicable, it would be interesting to know how a knowledge of the great "formal" sociologists, such as Simmel and Wiese, who emphasize the forms of social relationships would have changed the study. That it so resembles "formal" sociology in some respects is significant coming from a person outside the field of sociology. Also, social psychologists are not unfamiliar with the techniques. It would also be interesting to know how the concepts of Durkheim and Toennies, in the matter of bonds which hold societies together, would have changed the analysis. Durkheim has shown that when individuals come "out of their individual shells" to fight for some group against some other group or ideology, there is a group morale which makes the individuals of the fighting group happier, or more accurately stated, less apt to commit suicide. War thus produces the harmony Moreno attempts to attain by rearrangement. Toennies, Durkheim, M. Weber, Sir Henry Maine and others have shown that harmony and discord in an organic group, such as a custom-bound village in the middle ages, and harmony or discord in a more contractual group, such as an industrial community today, are in essence two very different things. The writer should have given more space to the discussion of this most fundamental point when developing a theory of harmony for the nations. - C. P. Loomis, Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life

Schultz, T. W. Vanishing farm markets and our world trade. 41pp. Boston, New York, World peace foundation. 1935. (World affairs pamphlets no. 11) 280.8 W89 no. 11

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This is a brief statement in non-technical language of the factors that have caused the decline of agricultural exports, the obstacles to a recovery of foreign markets and the bearing of these problems on agricultural policies.

After describing the post-war decline in agricultural exports, it is shown that the loss of foreign markets ultimately affects all farm products since the effects are not confined to those on an export basis. It is then shown that "with the uses that are at present being made of our agricultural resources and under the prevailing price and profit system, most farmers in America must continue to sell a part of their produce abroad or face wide-spread liquidation." American agriculture must regain former export markets or "our cities must absorb either the surplus farm products or the farmers that produce them."

Factors directly related to the slump in agricultural exports are stated to be: 1. The recovery of European agriculture after the war; 2. The expansion of production abroad of hogs in Denmark and Germany, of wheat acreage in Canada and Australia and the return of Russia as an exporter of foodstuffs; 3. The increase of agricultural production due to technological developments; 4. The relative decline in the demand for cereals.



In this connection the author goes into some detail in discussing the loss of foreign markets for each of the principal export staples such as cotton, hog products, wheat, etc.

Also related to the decline in agricultural exports are factors of a general nature, mainly monetary in character, such as the effects of war debts and reparations, the maldistribution of gold arising out of the war, the effects of the undervaluation of the franc and the overvaluation of the pound sterling, etc.

But the emphasis is not on these factors as causes of the loss of exports and as obstacles to a recovery of exports. The author's main thesis may be summarized as follows: 1. The foreign trade of the United States in the period 1922-1929 was "unbalanced" in the sense that exports of merchandise and services exceeded imports of the same to the extent of \$500,000,000 annually; 2. The shift of the United States to a creditor position contributed to this "unbalance"; 3. In the period 1922-1929 the "unbalance" was not corrected by an increase in imports of merchandise because we raised our tariff; 4. The "unbalance" was offset by increasing our net loans to foreigners and by net receipts of gold from foreigners; 5. Our exports are now much below 1922-1929 levels and cannot be expected to recover faster than the sum of merchandise imports, loans to foreigners, services received from foreigners, and other sources of dollar exchange since the foreigner "pays" for our exports with either dollar exchange or gold and it is not likely that a recovery of our exports can be paid for in gold. 6. But loans to foreigners will not expand to former levels because of our unfavorable experience with these loans, and therefore if exports are to return to former levels the imports of goods and services will have to increase enough above former levels to make up the difference; 7. Imports will not likely increase to a point above former levels unless the tariff is reduced and therefore the tariff must be reduced if exports are to return to former levels.

The following is the final paragraph:

"For the American citizen a fundamental fact challenges his political foresight: The general consequences of tariffs come and go slowly. A reversal of our tariff policy today does not mean a prosperous agriculture tomorrow. Nor are all the emergency of long-time maladjustments in agriculture the result of the breakdown of foreign trade. A more liberal foreign trade policy, however, would reduce the necessity of generally curtailing agricultural products. Its long run economic effects would be significant, positive, and desirable."

No exception can be taken to the wording of this final paragraph. It seems to say merely that a reduction in duties would make it easier for exports to increase and thereby reduce the curtailment of agriculture that otherwise might be required. But the rest of the book leaves with the reviewer the impression that a reduction in the tariff is a prerequisite to any substantial progress toward a recovery of export markets. This would be quite a different proposition. Whether or not that is a correct interpretation of the author's position, it may be appropriate to submit certain evidence that tends to indicate that there might be a very substantial recovery of agricultural exports without a downward revision of the tariff.



Comparing the average for the period 1922-1929 with the average for the years 1930-1934 (or comparable fiscal year periods) the total annual value of exports declined about \$2,500,000,000, which includes a decline of \$1,096,000,000 dollars in the value of agricultural exports. We cannot regain this loss without an equal increase in the foreigner's means of "payment" for our exports - in other words in his supply of dollar exchange. The question is how much increase in the foreigner's supply of dollar exchange can take place with a return of prosperity, but without any reduction in our duty. Since imports of free goods declined \$1,526,000,000, a return of prosperity might increase free imports that amount with no decrease in present duties. Furthermore, there is no duty on tourist expenditures by Americans abroad. This item is closely correlated with national income in the United States. A return of prosperity would probably restore this item to former levels, thus increasing the foreigner's annual supply of dollar exchange about \$290,000,000. Dutiable imports declined \$604,000,000. Due to the increase in duties this item probably would not return to former levels with a return of pre-depression business unless duties were lowered, but part of this loss would unquestionably be regained even with no reduction in duties. Finally, though loans to foreigners would not return to former levels yet there would be some upturn in this item. In the period 1922-1929 our net loans to foreigners amounted to around \$490,000,000 and in 1934 their net loans to us totaled \$84,000,000, thus there was a "decrease" in this item of \$575,000,000 and a recovery of any substantial percentage of it would be an important contribution to the foreigner's supply of dollar exchange. On the basis of this analysis and assuming no important changes in other items in the international balance of payments, it would seem that with no downward revision in our tariff a return of 1922-1929 business conditions might be expected to increase the foreigner's supply of dollar exchange by an amount much larger than the decline in agricultural exports, but somewhat smaller than the decline in total exports. In other words, it is believed that the tariff at its present level might be an important factor preventing exports from fully regaining their former level with a return of pre-depression business conditions, but would not in itself prevent exports from regaining most of their decline with a return of former business prosperity. - C. F. Wells, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Lutz, H. L. The system of taxation in Maine. Report to Governor Louis J. Brann and the Executive council. By the Recess commission on taxation appointed by the Legislature and Governor Louis J. Brann, by authority of the 86th Legislature December, 1934. 122pp. [Augusta, 1934] 284.5 M28

By act of the State Legislature of Maine in 1933 a "commission on revision of tax laws" was constituted, the members to be appointed by the governor. After a preliminary survey of the situation, this commission engaged Professor Harley L. Lutz of Princeton University to study the tax system of the State, and to outline recommendations for its revision. In October, 1934, Professor Lutz transmitted his report to the chairman of the commission, and it is this report which is discussed below.



It is difficult to review the report in an adequate way. It is neither idealistic nor schematic, but makes various specific recommendations. The more important recommendations are: Property-tax relief from substitute sources, improvement in property-tax administration, transfer of the intangibles, public utilities and automobile taxes to the state, a general or retail sales tax, a net income tax and further work aimed toward tax reduction through re-allocation of functions.

For some reason, possibly the rush of completing the report for publication, many arguments and explanations offered are not very closely knit. The result, unfortunately, is to give the impression that various lines of thought presented are academic, and that some of the statements are overdrawn or dogmatic. For this reason no attempt is made here to cover the whole report but only to note briefly certain significant points.

The difficulty is illustrated by the following passage:

"The assessment date in Maine is April 1, a date which prevents the fair and reasonable application of any standard of value over the greater part of the state. If the land is not then covered with snow and ice, it is still littered with the debris of winter and of the previous season's growth. It is desolate, barren, inactive. Even the urban property is carrying at this time the marks of the ravages of winter. The assessors are supposed to keep before them a mental picture of the universal decay and desolation." The facts depicted have some significance, but there surely are more significant reasons for assessing rural lands at a later date than are those given here; the conclusion excels the argument. Also the attitude taken by the author is inconsistent with his recommendation of separate assessment of land and improvement values. An assessor is deemed incompetent to compare two parcels of land covered with snow, dead grass, stubble or leaves, but he is expected to look at two pastures or two fields of ripening grain and assign to land value perhaps \$10 per acre for the better and \$20 for the poorer, the remainder being due to differences in artificial drainage, fertilizer, rotation and general ability of the operator. He is then to segregate these latter factors into two groups: (1) those representing improvements to the land and (2) those representing current management and tillage. Proper comparisons between farms must thus be obtained for the true land values and for improvement values. The opinion is ventured here that allowing for differences in the degree of desolation residual from the previous winter is far simpler than is assessment of the amount by which a farmer has improved his land. In fact, the author probably was actually thinking only of visible and more or less distinct improvements such as buildings and fences.

This reflects urban experience. Though often set forth as a theoretical ideal, a separate assessment of land and improvements is of doubtful feasibility in assessment of agricultural real estate. To state the matter in extreme fashion for emphasis, the sagacity requisite to the task will be rare among a class of assessors incapable of seeing through last autumn's dead grass. In fact, it would be extremely difficult for any one to make the separation. The true problems of rural assessment cannot be comprehended without appreciation of the fact that site is relatively a minor matter in the pursuit of agriculture and forestry, and that the value factors are built of an intricately related set of natural and artificial items, varying in quantity and quality under any given set of exterior conditions, and changing their relative importance with each



shift in such conditions.

Property is assumed in the report to carry an improper tax load, and suggestions are made for tentative property-tax relief, but the author was necessarily unable to predict the revenue which revision of the tax system will yield, and hence the amount of relief possible. Greatest benefits are said to be obtained from taxes "when the revenue is used in a manner that will benefit the whole body of taxpayers." According to the report "dribblets" add up to zero in significant services. Thus the author advises the concentration of revenues from intangibles taxes, public-utility taxes and sales taxes in the hands of the State Government regardless of "accidental" location. But no mention is made of the fact that local property taxes vary by just such accidents. Without question this is the cause of much of the variation in rates which the author would take as evidence of irregular assessment.

Tax contribution, it is assumed throughout most of the report, should be proportional to ability. Yet benefit is introduced at some points, and the place given the property tax in the proposed system corresponds as usual with neither the ability nor benefit theory. This fact appears when the separation of State and local tax sources is considered. Separation is opposed in the report, as it may leave the State without adequate revenue. Yet for this failure to be prevented when revenues fall, property taxes must be increased to offset losses elsewhere. The property tax is a sort of catch all as to types of property included, and apparently would continue to be the source of any needed revenue which the remainder of the system did not produce. This again is a widely accepted, in fact prevalent, attitude but is difficult to accept unless the property tax is construed as a capital tax which would still remain even in the event of a nearly-complete failure of income. There is much confusion abroad concerning this matter. The naive impression appears frequently that tax-paying ability of a community is actually greater if the levy is against physical property. Professor Lutz, on the other hand, understands the matter thoroughly, and simply makes practical recommendations. He does, however, oppose separation of sources, and he recommends considerable increases in school costs before any relief is granted to property. This may be wise, but it gives only mild assurance of any significant property-tax relief.

A somewhat uniform attitude toward the property tax is widely taken among tax students. It seems to combine an academic desire to lessen the burden upon property with a reluctance to assure permanent relief at the expense of other parts of the total tax base. Professor Lutz's recommendation not to separate State and local sources is a case in point. Instead of revising all rates with changes in revenue needs or establishing a range for administrative changes in all rates, the property tax will be expected to furnish the elasticity required by the entire system.

The significant change in property tax administration suggested by the report relates to assessment procedure. It is based very largely on the existing Wisconsin system, and has two aims. One is to bring assessment directly under the supervision of the State tax administration.



This would be accomplished through the State tax assessor, district assessment supervisors, and local assessors, with a large measure of final responsibility for equalization and individual adjustments resting with the State assessor. The other main aim in respect to the property tax would be objective assessment.

The author's experience with urban assessment seems evident in the treatment of this point. Though he seemingly bases his recommendations on the procedure in Wisconsin, it is doubtful that the Wisconsin system operates in the routine manner commended to the Maine authorities. This system encompasses a classification of land whereby a specific parcel can be compared with others in its same class, rather than with all other land of whatever sort. The report states that "the calculation of parcel values, after fixing unit values, is a clerical operation." The context indicates that "unit values" refer to "standard acre unit values" for the type of land in question. Assessment of rural lands may or may not be "perhaps about as difficult" as urban assessment, but one could scarcely feel confidence in an assessment of agricultural land in which parcel values were obtained from one of three standard unit values merely as "a clerical operation." Judgment obviously is necessary and actually the reader gleans from the report that the author intends the use of such judgment.

Another point at which the situation of the taxpayer in agricultural communities is perhaps neglected is the one at which installment payments, without discount for early payment are introduced. Consideration should indicate the relative and absolute disadvantage to any farmer of having to pay taxes in the spring and early summer.

The report recommends both a sales tax and an income tax. These recommendations need either no discussion or a very great deal. Some readers will think a tax authority is capitulating to the "upper classes" when he recommends a sales tax, and it is easy to feel sympathetic with this view. It is difficult, however, to support it completely at the present time.

The report may appear arbitrary where with little supporting argument it recommends repealing both the "chain store" tax and tobacco tax if any other sales tax is laid, but of leaving a special tax upon alcoholic beverages. These are decisions which a thinking person can scarcely be asked to accept without further consideration. The present writer finds in the report no sufficient argument to sustain any one of the three points. The people of Maine may desire a differential chain-store tax, or tobacco tax; at least they have adopted such taxes, and subsequent adoption of a general or retail sales tax leaves many aspects of the situation unchanged.

The fundamental recommendations of the report are in line with current tax changes elsewhere. They encompass: (1) an income tax, (2) perhaps a sales tax, (3) improvement in minor taxes, (4) improved administration, (5) use of new revenue to (a) meet current deficits; (b) improve education; (c) relieve property.

If put into operation it seems somewhat doubtful that the program would encompass the last item in the series in any large way. - C. D. Jackson, Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance.



U. S. President, 1933- (Roosevelt) Cotton textile industry: Message from the President of the United States transmitting a Report on the conditions and problems of the cotton-textile industry, made by the Cabinet committee appointed by him. 154pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. (74th Cong., 1st sess. Senate Doc. no. 126) 304 Un34.

The depressed condition of the cotton-textile industry, the conflicts between labor and capital and the continuing complaints of the cotton-textile manufacturers against the processing tax on cotton were the factors which moved the President to appoint a Cabinet Committee to investigate the conditions and problems of this industry.

The fact-finding sub-committee, which was appointed by the Cabinet Committee, prepared a thorough and comprehensive report on the cotton-textile industry, and on this report the findings and recommendations of the Cabinet Committee, which occupy twenty one pages at the beginning of the Document, were mainly based.

The sub-committee assembled and analyzed in its report, which covers nearly a hundred and thirty pages of the Document, rich statistical and other data now available in various Government Departments, particularly the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and the Tariff Commission. The report pictures not only the present situation of the American cotton-textile industry and its temporary difficulties, but it shows also the trends in the development of the industry during a period of years as well as its changed position in the world textile industry as a whole. This was necessary because, from the beginning, it became clear to the Committee that the immediate pressures in the cotton-textile industry which have been at work during the past spring were caused not only by temporary factors connected with the present situation but also, and perhaps mainly, by the forces which have affected the textile industry throughout the world during the entire post-war period.

The shift in the world textile industry from the old industrialized countries to the new countries which are striving for industrialization, and particularly the shift to the regions of production of raw cotton, so characteristic of the post-war development, reflects itself in this country as a shift of the center of the cotton-textile industry from the New England to the Southern States. One of the charts of the report, picturing the trend in the consumption of cotton by mills, since 1913, shows a striking parallelism in the growth of cotton consumption in the Southern States and in Japan, on the one hand, and in the decline of consumption in the New England States and the United Kingdom on the other.

This long-term shift, however, does not work easily and smoothly. On the contrary it creates serious strains and pressures. Many difficulties experienced by the cotton-textile industry at the present time, such as an excess mill capacity and the resulting cut-throat competition, are connected with this shift in industry. Many bankruptcies and losses in the cotton-textile industry, particularly in New England, which are ascribed by manufacturers to the processing taxes and other government regulations, are in large measure results of these long term developments and shifts.



Those readers who are mainly interested in the policies and remedies to cure the critical situation of the American cotton-textile industry will probably wish to read only the findings and recommendations of the Cabinet Committee. But those who want to study the problem more thoroughly or those researchers who are interested in the evolution of the American and the world textile industries will find a plenty of very stimulating information in the report of the Sub-Committee.

In the first part of the report headed "Trends in the Cotton Textile Industry, 1920-1935", is included information on costs and profits in the cotton-textile industry, collected by the Federal Trade Commission, and also data on prices of cotton goods, of raw cotton and mill margins. The study of the relationship between these is of particular interest for economists because they may throw a light on the question: Is the textile industry stimulated by the low and declining prices of raw cotton, or by rising prices? Unfortunately these data cover only a relatively short period, that from 1923 to 1935, which does not permit a definite conclusion.

In the second part is discussed the problem of the changes in the demand for cotton textiles under the influence of the competition of other fibers, of foreign cotton textiles, particularly Japanese, and of such internal problems in the cotton-textile industry as excess capacity, obsolescence and short-comings of the domestic marketing organization. Here also are discussed the governmental policies, not only in America, but also the efforts toward reorganization which have been made in England and Japan. As mentioned above, the difficulties in our textile industry in New England are to a certain degree similar to those in the United Kingdom and we may be interested in knowing of the efforts toward reorganization there.

In its recommendations and findings the Cabinet Committee pays special attention to the problem of excess capacity and obsolescence in our textile industry. Pointing to the fact that in the past the bankruptcy process weeded out inefficient and obsolete equipment, and assuming that some liquidation is essential under any system of control, the Committee recommends, however, such legislation and administrative action as will limit machine operations and will permit an elimination of the surplus and obsolete equipment in an organized way. At the same time, the Committee says that such withdrawal of excess equipment must be controlled in the public interest. A similar warning against monopolistic organizations is made also in connection with the recommendation of a study to improve marketing methods.

Evidently concluding that the present difficulties in the cotton-textile industry are caused mainly by more fundamental and permanent factors than the actual governmental regulations, the Cabinet Committee recommends against the discontinuance of the processing tax on cotton. It does not recommend a subsidizing of the cotton-textile exports, nor a raising of the tariff against imports of cotton goods. In the opinion of the Committee, the temporary difficulties created by inroads on our markets of Japanese cotton goods, may be eliminated by a voluntary agreement with that country, and as to recovery of foreign markets for our textiles, this will be facilitated by a stabilization of the currencies of the world and by reduction in trade barriers at home and abroad.



From the above summary it may be seen that the report covers a wide field and supplies very valuable information and conclusions. Everyone interested in the problems of the textile industry should read or rather attentively study it. V. P. Timoshenko, Senior Agricultural Economist, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Neely, W. C. The agricultural fair. 313 pp. New York, Columbia university press, 1935. (Columbia university. Studies in the history of American agriculture...II). 4 N29

Bibliography, pp [265]-290.

"How has the agricultural fair come to be what it is? What forces in society brought about the establishment of fairs, what motives have led men to organize and perpetuate them? What changes has the fair as an institution undergone, how have types evolved within the agricultural fair as a type, what special interests of human beings have been served thereby? What is the status of the fair in the present day American agricultural scene? What influence does it exert in the community in which it is held and in the general agricultural, industrial and social life of the nation? What problems has the fair confronted at different times and places? What are the sociological aspects of the fair in actual progress?" These are the questions that the author propounded for himself to answer within the confines of this book, and in general the results are satisfactory. The approach is that of the sociologist and social historian whose initial interest is "the evolutionary and functional aspects of a dynamic American institution."

Written in a lucid style, the general reader will probably find the volume more valuable than the specialist in agricultural or economic history who is seeking data to supplement his own general knowledge of the subject; as the detailed chronicling of facts and events concerning specific fairs has been held to a decided minimum. The relation of the medieval fair and of the work of the gentlemen farmers of eighteenth century England to the agricultural fair in America is indicated. The close nexus of agricultural fairs with agricultural societies justifies the inclusion of the extensive treatment of the latter. An entire chapter is devoted to the work of Elkanah Watson in promoting agricultural fairs that had a real significance to actual dirt farmers.

The author's main contribution is the analysis of the social significance of the agricultural fair, and his detailed discussion of its educational, recreational, and socializational aspects is valuable. The concluding chapter, devoted to "The Fair in a Changing Society," has much of value for all who are interested in the agricultural welfare of this country.

The extensive bibliography is not annotated, and the user will therefore be hampered in his efforts to locate the more valuable material as well as that on specific fairs and periods. Bracket notes clarifying titles that give no clue to the contents of articles would have been an invaluable addition. -- Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



Lorimer, Frank, and Osborn, Frederick. Dynamics of population; social and biological significance of changing birth rates in the United States. 461pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1934. 280.12 L89 Bibliographies, p. [401]-442.

The scope and purpose of this notable contribution to the subject of social demography is well expressed in the sub-title which reads; "(the) social and biological significance of changing birth rates in the United States." In marked contrast to some of the preachments and emotional appeals sounded by popular writers dabbling in this field because of its news value, the present authors have brought together and summarized such statistical and other evidences as are available in an objective and critically scientific manner. In spite of the fact that our vital statistics are far from perfect, that many population studies are open to more or less serious question from various angles, and that there are still large gaps where little or no data exist, the authors by a careful appraisal of what is available give us an able discussion of the major population trends in this country. The authors are decidedly conservative in drawing conclusions based on the existing data, though the reader is by no means left in doubt as to the significance of the major trends.

The fact that our rate of population growth is tapering off and may, if present trends continue, reach a maximum in two or three decades, is far less serious than are existing differentials in rates of reproduction as between population groups within this country, according to the evidence presented. The most pronounced differential is that between rural and urban, though this fact is of less consequence than might appear on the surface if one concludes with the authors that many of the apparent differences in intelligence and ability result from environment rather than from inherited characteristics. Some exceptions are to be noted, however. From the standpoint of national welfare, higher standards of living among rural families and better educational and health facilities in rural areas will remove most of the existing discrepancies.

Probably the most thought-provoking section of the book is Part III which discusses the differentials in reproduction rates among various American groups, especially when classified by cultural and intellectual abilities and by economic and social levels. On these bases there are impressive evidences that the more successful elements in our urban population, e. g. the families of professional and business people, are falling far short of bearing sufficient children to maintain their present numerical strength, whereas groups at the other extreme (unskilled and semi-skilled) are more than reproducing themselves. Studies on the subject of hereditary capacity for superior intellectual development, while indicating considerable overlapping in individual cases, suggest that children born in families of the lower socio-economic groups are definitely inferior on the average to those born in families of the middle groups and much below children of the upper groups in this respect. These differences appear to transcend, on the average, those which can be attributed to race, nationality, or urban versus rural background, according to such statistical evidences as are available. Thus, our present differentials in reproduction rates are decidedly disgenic instead of eugenic with respect to hereditary capacity for superior intellectual development.

The closing chapters of the volume deal with the causes and control of population trends. In this connection as bases for a long-time popula-



tion policy, the authors point out a number of measures that may be of help. These include (1) The development of a comprehensive program for the improvement of rural living conditions, including moving part or all of the population out of rural areas hopelessly handicapped by limited resources, increasing the purchasing power of farm commodities, and subsidizing local support for educational institutions, public health service, and possibly other fields. (2) Slum clearance, and proper city planning to provide attractive low-cost residential districts with a larger proportion of city families living in single-family dwellings. (3) Measures to increase the financial security of young people and other ways of encouraging early marriages, especially among the better educated potential leaders in business and professional circles. (4) Provision for maternity leave and other aids to married women in gainful occupations. (5) The making of advice concerning contraceptives equally available to all social classes and all areas of the United States under competent administration. (6) Sterilization of mentally defective persons. (7) Extension of immigration quota limitation to all foreign countries to which this system does not apply at present. (8) Attempts to change existing attitudes in the direction of greater emphasis upon family life.

The book is well documented with quotations (including statistics) taken from a great variety of studies. In fact, it may well serve as a review and summarization of research in the field of population dynamics. Twenty-three appendices contain additional notes on methodology and quotations from other studies. There is also a comprehensive bibliography. The chief difficulty experienced by the reviewer in reading the volume was due to poor arrangement of copy and typography. Table forms are not standardized, some of the headings and captions are inadequate, several of the charts are too complicated or otherwise difficult to comprehend, and a few obvious errors were encountered. Overlooking these details, however, the book is a timely, able, and objective presentation of a subject that must be handled with unusual tact. T. B. Manny, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

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Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Sugar policy; proposals of His Majesty's government. 9pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4964) 286.365 G792

A few of the Conclusions of the Government in relation to the beet sugar industry follow:

"1. The Government have reached the conclusion that it is desirable, on agricultural grounds, to continue to assist the beet sugar industry without any specific limitation of the period during which assistance may be given. 2. They consider it necessary, however, to set a limit to the volume of assisted production. 3. The limit of directly assisted production will be the equivalent of 560,000 tons of white sugar. It is not desired to encourage production in excess of this amount, and any excess will be eligible for duty preference only. 4. As recommended by the Greene Committee, the Government propose to appoint an independent Sugar Commission to be entrusted with such powers in relation to the sugar beet industry as may be necessary for the carrying out of the Government's policy. 5. It has been decided to adopt the recommendation of the Greene Committee that the existing beet sugar factory companies should be amalgamated in a single Corporation, under the supervision of the Sugar Commission. 6. This decision has been reached, partly on agricultural, partly on financial grounds. The primary object of maintaining the industry being to assist agriculture, the Government could not regard any plan as satisfactory which did not provide a reasonable degree of assurance that growers would continue to be given the opportunity to contract for an adequate supply of beet within the financial limits laid down."

## Brookings Institution Publications

Black, J. D. The dairy industry and the AAA. 520pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1935. (Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 64) 281.344 B56

To be reviewed in Agricultural Economics Literature at a later date.



Davis, J. S. Wheat and the AAA. 468pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1935. (Half-title: The Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 61) 281.359 D29  
To be reviewed in Agricultural Economics Literature at a later date.

FitzGerald, D. A. Livestock under the AAA. 384pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1935. (Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 65) 281.340 F57  
To be reviewed in Agricultural Economics Literature at a later date.

Rove, H. B. Tobacco under the AAA. 317 pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1935. (Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 62) 281.369 R79  
To be reviewed in Agricultural Economics Literature at a later date.

### Business Depressions

Douglas, P. H. Controlling depressions. 286pp. New York, W. W. Norton & Company, inc. [1935] [Social action series]

The author "believes that depressions move cumulatively and that they do not, as some economists hold, automatically cure themselves and tend to convalescence and recovery. He does not offer any quick remedy for the present depression, but analyzes its causes and tries to point a way to eliminate or reduce future depressions. He groups causes of depression in two classes, initiating and cumulative. The first disturb business equilibrium; the second make matters worse and worse, once equilibrium is disturbed. After discussing causes, he offer 12... suggestions for a program of stabilization, a planned economy. The success of such a plan as he outlines, he says depends on the manual wage earners, salaried people, farmers and small business men 'in normally competitive industries,' who should come to realize that their interests do not lie with the few monopolists." - Star (Washington, D. C.) June 9, 1935.

### Census of Agriculture

U. S. Bureau of the census. United States census of agriculture: 1935. 2 nos. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 157.41 C3322

Contents.- Delaware and District of Columbia statistics by counties. Farms, farm acreage and value, and selected livestock and crops. 1935.- Rhode Island statistics by counties. Farms, farm acreage and value, and selected livestock and crops. 1935.

These are the first printed statistics by counties issued by the Bureau of the Census as part of the 1935 Census of Agriculture. Those for other states will follow but will not be listed in Agricultural Economics Literature.

### Consumption of Milk and Dairy Products

Buechel, F. A. Consumption of milk and milk products in the city of Austin and Travis county, Texas. In cooperation with Nutrition division, Social welfare department, Texas relief commission. 32 pp., mimeogr. [Austin] 1934. 281.344 B86

"... leaders of agricultural planning and land utilization need



more accurate information than is now available regarding the potential outlets for the products of the dairy industry which already accounts for about one fourth of the agricultural income of the nation. In other words, the potential effective demand of consumers for dairy products, that is to say, the potential market, must be determined more accurately if agricultural planning is to be successful."

### Cotton

British cotton growing association. [Publications] no. 124. The Sudan 1935, by Sir William H. Himbury. 54 pp. Manchester [1935] 72.9 B77P no. 124.

British cotton growing association. Report of proceedings at the thirtieth annual meeting of shareholders, held on Tuesday, May 28th, 1935. 11pp. Manchester, Express printing co., ltd., [1935] ([Publications] no. 126) 72.9 B77P

Cerini, Leonardo. Il fiocco di canapa. Lettura tenuta al Rotary - club di Varese nella riunione del 7 febbraio 1935 - XIII. 12 pp. Castellanza, 1935. 73.2 C33

A description of the process of "cottonizing" hemp, or transforming the fibre in such a way as to impart to it the qualities of cotton.

Chinese cotton statistics association. Cotton production in China 1934. 243pp. Shanghai, China. [1934] 281.3729 C44  
Published by Chinese Cotton Statistics Association, 260 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China. In Chinese.

Cotton area in the different provinces is given, as well as yield, cotton of foreign varieties, average production of "lint cotton" per mow in the different provinces and the extent of the abandoned cotton areas.

Cotton spinners' & manufacturers' association. Uniform lists of prices to be paid to weavers in the cotton manufacturing industry, being an agreement made between the Cotton spinners' & manufacturers' association (representing the employers controlling the majority of the looms in the industry) and the Amalgamated weavers' association (representing the majority of the persons employed in the industry of the grade or grades which will be affected) as to the rates of wages to be paid and the conditions for earning or method of calculating the same. 63pp. Manchester [1935] 304 C822

At head of title: Cotton manufacturing industry (Temporary provisions act, 1934.

Dallas cotton exchange. Dallas cotton market, issued by Dallas cotton exchange. 31 pp. [Dallas] Printed... by Southwest printing company, 1935. 287 D16C

"Prepared by S. Deane Wasson", p. 30.



Gt. Brit. Ministry of labour. Cotton manufacturing industry (temporary provisions) act, 1934. Report to the minister of labour by the Board appointed under section I (i) of the above Act to consider and report on a joint application made by the Cotton spinners' and manufacturers' association and the Amalgamated weavers' association, dated the 19th March, 1935, for the making of an order under the Act. 19pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. 304 G799C

Schmidt, G. A. Das Kolonial-wirtschaftliche komitee; ein rückblick auf seine entstehung und seine arbeiten aus anlass des gedenkjahres 50 jähriger deutscher kolonialarbeit. 49 pp. Berlin, Verlag Kolonial-wirtschaftliches komitee e.v., 1934. 282.29 D48

"Verzeichnis der vom Kolonial-wirtschaftlichen komitee herausgegebenen wissenschaftlichen arbeiten und sonstigen schriften": pp. 41-49.

An account of the foundation of the Kolonial-Wirtschaftliches Komitee on January 18, 1896 and of its organ, Der Tropenpflanzer on December 17, 1897, and of some of the activities of the Committee up to 1933; among them its encouragement of cotton production.

### Country Banking

Stevenson, R. A., Lunden, L. R., Myers, W. R., Tout, Herbert and Weidenhammer, Robert., ed. A type study of American banking; non-metropolitan banks in Minnesota. 162pp. Minneapolis, the University of Minnesota press, 1934. (Bulletins of the Employment stabilization research institute. University of Minnesota. v. 4, no. 1, Nov. 1934) 284 St45

Partial contents: The characteristics of country banking; An analysis of failed state country banks in Minnesota; Bank reorganizations in Minnesota and Bank legislation.

### Economic Conditions - Germany

Lessmann, Horst. Die entwicklung der weizenbaubetriebe in den kreisen Köthen und Bernburg in den jahren 1927/28 bis 1930/31. Untersuchungen auf grund der wirtschaftsabschlüsse von 61 betrieben mit der buchführung des Reichslandbundes. 110pp. Dresden, 1934. 281.359 L56

Inaug. -diss. - Leipzig.

Bibliography, p. 110.

A study of agricultural economic conditions in a wheat-growing region of Germany from 1927/28 to 1930/31, including production conditions, property values and indebtedness, gross and net returns, and expenditures.

### Economics

Veblen, Thorstein. Essays in our changing order. Edited by Leon Ardzrooni. 471pp. New York, The Viking press, 1934. 280 V49E

The overproduction fallacy, pp. 104-113; Credit and prices, pp. 114-131; Farm labor for the period of the war, pp. 279-318; Farm labor and the I.W. W. pp. 319-336; A memorandum on a schedule of prices for the staple food-stuffs pp. 347-354.



### Economics - Manchester School

Manchester school, v. 5, no. 1; v. 6, no. 1. Manchester [Eng.] The University press, 1934-35. 2 nos. 280.8 M313

Edited by S. G. Roberts and J. Stafford.

V. 5, no. 1. American raw cotton policy, by H. Champion;

The American experiment, by T. E. Gregory.

V. 6, no. 1. Surplus capacity in the Lancashire cotton industry, by Sir T. D. Barlow; Outline of a scheme to promote employment in agriculture, by D. Caradog Jones; A note on the relationship between economics and psychology, by B. H. Higgins; Growth and fluctuations of bankers' liabilities to customers, by Edwin Cannan.

### Economics and the Good Life

Johnson, F. E. Economics and the good life. With the collaboration of a group of consultants. 186pp. New York, Association press, 1934. 280.12 J63

Bibliography, pp. 183-185.

The review of this small volume by John Paul Jones in the Survey Graphic for July 1935 (p.360) speaks of it as "a fine contribution toward an ethics of group life" and adds that "it keeps directly to the point of economics as it affects the whole of society."

The author in his preface acknowledges "heavy obligations" to the group who took part in the conferences which resulted in the book - Grace Coyle, S. M. Keeny, B. Y. Landis, Rhoda McCulloch, James Myers, J. E. Sproul, Arthur E. Suffern and the author. He continues in part as follows:

"The members of the consulting group have been engaged for some years in educational work, dealing chiefly with social problems, which they have approached from a religious angle. They have lived through the period dominated by educational ideals of freedom, non-indoctrination, and democratic discussion. They still believe in education as indispensable in the solution of political, social and economic problems; but they believe they have learned something by experience. In a word, they are convinced that social advance requires a body of convictions, resting on demonstrated values, accompanied by an adequate equipment for critical thinking and evaluation on the part of individuals and groups. Each person must have an opportunity to reach conclusions supported by his own intelligence, but in this complicated business of social living nobody starts from 'scratch.' He must be furnished with a set of values (the contribution of past experience), which he may proceed to test and to make his own - or to reject. It is, we believe, the responsibility of educators representing any system of religion or ethics to set forth the ideals and claims of that system and to make its affirmations about life and human values in positive terms. In the clash of systems of thought and programs of action which are presented on all hands society has to work out its salvation. We want no repressive dogmatism, no intimidation, no blind intolerance in a democratic order; but we do want testimony - we want convictions with the heat of vigorous life in them. Therefore, while this is not a theological



book, it seeks to present judgments flowing directly from acceptance of a Christian ethic.

Furthermore, the members of the consulting group agree to take a definite stand with reference to the momentous issue of social reconstruction now confronting the nation. They are neither conservatives nor revolutionaries in the ordinary sense. That is to say, they reject all pleas for a return to the laissez-faire system of the past; but they do not subscribe to the theory that the specifications of an ultimately desirable social order must be agreed upon before we can go anywhere "from here." In other words, they accept an experimentalist view of society and its problems, holding that certain values must be sought and conserved, but that the ways by which this can be most effectually accomplished must be determined by experimentation. This places them on the social 'opinion scale' between the reactionaries and the convinced revolutionaries. Their position differs, however, from 'liberalism' and 'moderatism,' as those terms are commonly used, in that they are prepared to accept the collectivist trend in the present economic situation and to follow it as far as experience may prove necessary to realize those human values which they regard as paramount.

"In keeping with the logic of this position, the first chapter is devoted to an attempt to picture - roughly, to be sure - the 'good life,' an ideal which is authoritative for Christians and which for them must dictate the measures of reconstruction. The contemporary scene will be briefly sketched, conflicting philosophies will be considered, the emerging identity of interest between social ethics and social science will be pointed out, the status of the principal factors in the economic situation - labor, the farmer, the consumer - will be appraised, and an attempt will be made to sketch in broad outline what a Christian social order might be. The book is designed both for group use and for individual reading."

### Farm Housing

Wood, E. E. Slums and blighted areas in the United States. 126pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. (U. S. Federal emergency administration of public works. Housing division. Housing division bulletin no. 1) 173.2 P96H no. 1

Partial list of housing surveys in the United States, pp. 123-126.

Farm housing survey, pp. 96-98.

Contains a compact summary of the nation-wide survey of farm housing which was conducted in 1934 as a Civil Works Administration project under the auspices of the Bureau of Home Economics and Agricultural Engineering.

### Farm Management Records

Wyllie, James. Farm management records. 16pp. [Liverpool, London, and Prescott, Printed by C. Tinling & co., ltd., 1935]

"Reprinted from the N.F.U. year book for 1935."

"First of all, it may be advisable to indicate just what is meant by farm management records. Briefly, any kind of record which helps towards more efficient management, that is, towards a better-looking profit and



loss account, will come into this category. The great weakness of accounting records, otherwise 'accounts,' is that they are chiefly of historical interest: they give the net financial results of each year's working but they give little or no help in explaining why the results are no better than they are or in showing how they might be improved. On the other hand, milk, egg and pig records - to mention some with which farmers are now more or less familiar - are intended to help the farmer in breeding better cows, better hens and better pigs and in feeding them more economically; but such records are incomplete in so far as they deal with only one side of the account. Management records must cover both sides: they must aim at reducing costs as well as at increasing returns; they must therefore include records of man labour, horse labour and tractor work, of food-stuffs consumed and manures applied, as well as of milk and crop yields, prices realised and so on.

"The central idea is that steps should be taken by the farmer, in his capacity of manager, to keep his eye on everything that is going on, so that waste of all kinds, whether of time or materials or temper, may be ruthlessly attacked and eliminated as quickly as possible."

#### Farmers National Grain Dealers Association Commission

Farmers national grain dealers' association. Commission to inquire into agencies, laws, and regulations affecting grain prices. Findings of the Farmers national grain dealers' association Commission to inquire into agencies, laws, and regulations affecting grain prices. 38pp. [Chicago? 1935] 284.359 F222F

Bibliography, pp. 37-38.

Partial contents: The grain marketing system; Grain exchanges; Futures and futures contracts; The relation of livestock to grain production; International trade and trade restrictions; and Restriction of production.

Farmers national grain dealers' association. Commission to inquire into agencies, laws, and regulations affecting grain prices. Hearings of the Farmers national grain dealers' association Commission to inquire into agencies, laws, and regulations affecting grain prices. 479 pp. [Chicago? 1935] 284.359 F222H  
Homer B. Grommon, Chairman.

#### Federal Farm Board

U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Activities and operations of the Federal farm board. Report...pursuant to S. Res. 42 (Seventy-second Congress). .. Presented by Mr. McNary. 37pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. (74th Cong., 1st sess. Senate, Report no. 1456)

After a short summary of the financial operations of the Federal Farm Board, Senator McNary, Chairman of the Special Committee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which was appointed to make the study upon which this Report was based, writes in part as follows in the introduction:

"It can now be seen that the stabilization activities were foredoomed to failure; but the Farm Board made its loans for price-pegging without



the benefit of the certainties which experience since has taught. The Board set up its stabilization program in response to urgent public demand; and acted, when it did proceed, on assurance from respected advisers that there was no alternative to price-pogging and no strong likelihood of its failure.

"Inability to halt the decline of commodity prices led to severe losses. The cooperatives and the stabilization corporation accumulated stocks of wheat and cotton for which no market appeared. By acts of the Congress, large portions of these stocks were donated to the Red Cross for use in relief of distress, at a loss to the revolving fund of \$197,000,000. Other cotton was taken over by the Department of Agriculture under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and in this settlement the revolving fund has sustained a further loss of \$45,000,000.

"Failure to halt the decline of commodity prices was responsible also for losses incurred in settlement of some of the loans made by the board to the cooperatives. Inexperience, extravagance, avarice, and in a few cases dishonesty, on the part of officials and employees of some of the cooperatives, increased these losses.

"At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1935, a little over \$13,000,000 had been written off in compromise of loans, in addition to the losses of nearly \$244,000,000 sustained in disposing of wheat and cotton stocks. It was estimated by the Farm Credit Administration as of the same date that \$125,000,000 then outstanding to the revolving fund in unpaid loan balances, not much more than \$37,000,000 were likely to prove collectible.

"On that basis, the actual and prospective losses to the revolving fund, as of the end of the fiscal year last closed, amounted to \$344,900,000; equivalent to 67 percent of the amount of the fund (principal and interest collected), or equivalent to 69 cents out of every dollar appropriated by the Congress to the principal of the fund.

"Magnitude of the loans to associations of grain growers caused the committee to have a special study made of the Farm Board's grain loans, which amounted to nearly \$635,600,000; and about half of the text of the Committee's report is devoted to a summary of the organization of Farmers' National Grain Corporation, a national cooperative association which the Farm Board sponsored, and of its intercorporate relations with Grain Stabilization Corporation and the financial transactions of the two companies.

"Another section of the report deals similarly, but more briefly, with American Cotton Cooperative Association, Cotton Stabilization Corporation, and the 14 State cotton cooperatives; borrowers to whom the Farm Board made loans aggregating slightly over \$409,000,000.

"It was in connection with these two groups of loans - involving as they did, the major stabilization activities, and also involving the principal instances of sharp dealing with the Government by cooperative organizations - that the most of the Board's losses and its unfortunate transactions, ought not to obscure the value of the assistance afforded by the revolving fund to scores of smaller-scale cooperatives who utilized it in good faith and punctiliously met their obligations."



## Foreign Trade

De Haas, J. A. The practice of foreign trade; a textbook. 475 pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1935. 286 D36  
Bibliography, pp. 463-466.

"The purpose of this textbook is not to give an exhaustive study of all phases of the field. It is rather to give a balanced picture of these phases and to suggest relationships and thereby to stimulate further study." -Preface.

Contains among other subjects chapters on Trade barriers, Modifications of tariffs, Marketing of raw materials, Financing of the trade in raw materials and Combinations in world trade.

## Fruit - Argentina

Argentine Republic. Ministerio de agricultura. Division de contralor de la producción fruticola. Argentine fruit for export. January 1935. 39pp. Buenos Aires, 1935. 286.393 Ar33

"It should be noted here that since 1933, new regulations governing fruit exports have been in force, which serve as a guarantee to foreign purchasers, that fruit bought in the Argentine has complied with the legal requirements specified by the National Government, whose severity is a real safeguard to the reputation of the national product.

"Let us finally note that, in view of the geographic situation of the Argentine Republic, the local fruit harvests do not occur at the same seasons as those of countries in the Northern Hemisphere, so that the latter can be supplied from Argentina under all the advantages of quality, price and season to which we have already referred; furthermore, it should be noted, ocean transport services are already in existence, whose speed and safety exempt our products from risks of all description.

"The Ministry of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic offers this booklet containing information about a great new national industry to its readers, at home and abroad, with the conviction that its perusal will prove of value in encouraging the exportation of fruit, which in the last few years has shown itself to be one of the most promising sources of our future rural wealth." - Introduction.

## Geography and the Social Sciences

Bowman, Isaiah. Geography in relation to the social sciences. 382pp. New York, Chicago [etc.] C. Scribner's sons [1934] (Report of the Commission on the social studies, American historical association, pt.V) 278 B68G

Bibliography, pp. 345-355.

Geography in the Schools of Europe, by Rose B. Clark, pp. 229-366.

A. C. Krey, Chairman of the Commission on the Social Studies of the American Historical Association writes in part as follows in his preface:

"The present volume is the fifth in the series of the report of the Commission on the Social Studies in the Schools. It reflects the desire



of the Commission to include all the important elements of the problem of the social studies. Whether geography is primarily a physical or a social science is a question for the geographers, perhaps for each geographer, to decide. Quite apart from that question is the unmistakable fact that geographical elements appear in nearly all fields of social science. No comprehensive investigation of the social studies could overlook this fact...

"The author's preface indicates his point of approach to the problem. It is not that of a geographer addressing his colleagues, nor of a social scientist attempting to discuss an alien field. Rather is it a rapprochement between those fields of scholarship, a statement of the possible services to social science based upon wide resources of geographical learning."

## India

Gangulee, N. N. The Indian peasant and his environment. (The Linlithgow commission and after). With a foreword by Sir Stanley Reed, K.B.E. 230 pp. London, New York [etc.] H. Milford, Oxford university press, 1935. 281.182 G15

Sir Stanley Reed, formerly Editor of The Times of India writes in part as follows in the Foreword: "My own conviction, based on thirty-five years' experience of India, associated not only with politics, but with industry through the direction of great joint stock companies, and the agricultural interest through active connexion with a Co-operative Credit apex bank, is that the great problem confronting India is the correct adjustment of the relations between the manufacturing and agricultural interests. Under the present constitution, and indeed ever since the introduction of the elective element in the legislatures more than half a century ago the urban element has dominated politics. The voice of the cultivator is not heard in the land. Yet he represents nearly seventy-five per cent of the Indian people...

"Let me not be thought either to decry or to minimize the value of industrial growth. Apart from its contribution to the national wealth it is of vital importance to a land subject to violent eccentricities in the rainfall...

"But manufacturing industry in the East can be an unlovely thing, though the lesson of Japan shows that it is not necessarily so. I am conservative enough to feel that a slower tempo, whilst a quicker appreciation of the needs of providing adequately for an agricultural people divorced from their hereditary craft for urban work develops, would not be a bad thing. The need for proportion however goes deeper. If by concentration on manufacturing industry the countryside is neglected, it seems inevitable that with the divorce of capital and brains from the soil, food prices must rise and the last stage of manufacturing industry become worse than the first. Also, if the exploitation of the rural community for hothouse forcing of manufacturing industry continues, we may well arouse such a volume of agrarian discontent as to shake the foundations of Indian society.



"Fortunately the first fruits of a new spirit are before us. It was largely due to Professor Gangulee's determined insistence that the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture was constituted...

"In the Budget for the current year provision has been made for rural reconstruction, and the seeds have been sown but will have to be tenderly watched if they are to ripen. The work is too vast for any unofficial agency, save to point the way; it demands the full support of the governments of the day and of all social reformers.

"As for the remedies, reference must be made to Dr. Gangulee's pages. They are perhaps the more arresting because they represent his day to day experience of rural life and problems. The first essential is a drastic reform of the land laws, so as to consolidate holdings and prevent their re-partition into tiny fragments. It has been estimated that by this measure alone, without any increase of the labour and capital put into the soil, the annual output would be doubled. The mighty horde of rent-takers, who contribute nothing to agricultural improvement, is a tremendous drain on the land. The provision of capital is a more thorny subject. Everybody throws bricks at the money-lender, but experienced District Officers know his value as the main provider of capital. It seems to me that the problem is not so much the provision of credit facilities as the development of the capacity wisely to use credit. In the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank we could get all the money we required and more; our difficulty was to secure that loans were devoted to constructive purposes. Constant complaint is made of the miserable quality of Indian cattle, especially when kept for the dairy. How can there be an improvement in a land where fodder supplies are limited when numbers of useless beasts are kept half-alive from religious or sentimental ideals? These points are mentioned, almost at random, to show that however strong the Government may be, however resolute in the determination to legislate if need be in advance of public opinion, it must be hamstrung unless supported by the dynamic energy of social reform."

Ghosh, Kalimohan. Raipur (rural survey of a village in Birbhum). 46pp.  
Sriniketan, Birbhum [Santiniketan press, 1933] 281.2 G54R  
On cover: Visva-Bharati.

Ramaiya, A. The Reserve bank of India act, Act II of 1934, with notes and comments. 231 pp. Madras, The Law printing house, 1934. 284 R14

Tanjore district delta mirasdars' & land-owners' association. Memorandum & articles of association of the Tanjore district delta mirasdars' & land-owners' association. 2d ed. 9 pp. Mayavaram, Printed at the Mirasdars' welfare press, 1934. 281.29 T 15 Ed. 2



## Land Settlement and Unemployment

Herbert, George. Can land settlement solve unemployment?... With foreword by the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George. 129pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin Ltd. [1935] 282.2 H41

"Mr. Herbert answers the question which forms the title of his book as follows: 'Owing to 2,000,000 people being out of work in this country at the present time, land settlement cannot entirely solve unemployment, but it offers greater possibilities than any other policy,' with which statement Mr. Lloyd George, in the Foreword, enthusiastically agrees. At a time when there is so much controversy about settling the unemployed on the land, and when experiments of substantial magnitude are being made by the Land Settlement Association, every contribution to the discussion will be welcomed. Mr. Herbert, who is a strong advocate of the creation of small holdings for the production of pigs, poultry and market garden produce, argues that the tenants of such holdings could add to the home supplies of food and could maintain themselves at a reasonably high standard of living, provided that the holdings were of suitable size and type and that marketing was organised on modern lines. His essay shows signs of considerable research both in books and in the countryside, and it must be admitted that he is quite aware of the objections to his proposals, which he gallantly attempts to meet.

"Unfortunately, his replies to the objections to his scheme are not very convincing, and he does not satisfy the reader that the good results of land settlement can be attained without raising the price of food to the consumer and reducing exports to the countries from which foodstuffs are at present imported. In other words, while it is perfectly true that land settlement can partially solve the existing unemployment, the solution would be obtained at a disproportionate cost; the capital outlay would be very large; the profitable working of the holdings would be impossible in the absence of agricultural protection; and new unemployment would appear in the export industries. It is only fair to say that Mr. Herbert does not ignore these difficulties, but it is no less fair to say that he considerably underrates their importance." - Economist (London) June 1, 1935, p. 1251-1252.

## Land Settlement - England and Wales

Gt. Brit. Commissioner for the special areas (England and Wales). First report...] Presented by the minister of labour to Parliament by command of His Majesty, July 1935. 106 pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4957) 280.171 G795

"In April, 1934 the Government appointed Investigators to examine and report on conditions pertaining in certain parts of the country which were suffering from acute industrial depression and its effects. These reports, which were of a confidential nature, were presented in the late summer. When Parliament met in the autumn, the Government were pressed to publish the reports, and agreed, with the consent of the Investigators, to present them to Parliament with the deletion of certain passages of a confidential nature. The Reports were accordingly presented in November, 1934. There were three areas in England and



Wales which had received special examination...

"Following the publication of the Reports, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on 14th November, 1934, informed Parliament that the Government had decided to appoint two Commissioners, one for the depressed areas of Scotland and one for those of England and Wales, to be invested with wide powers and untrammelled by ordinary Departmental routine, to look after the interests of the areas which had been investigated. They were to be allotted a substantial sum to spend at their discretion, and an initial amount of two million pounds was to be paid into a special fund which they should administer...

"The Bill was introduced on 26th November, 1934, under the title of the Depressed Areas (Development and Improvement) Bill, but in response to criticism the word 'Depressed' was deleted in the House of Lords and the word 'Special' substituted. The Bill was passed rapidly through both Houses of Parliament and received Royal Assent on 21st December, 1934."

The Report, signed by P. M. Stewart, the Commissioner, precedes with a discussion of the need for attracting industries to the depressed areas and the means of doing so, the place of public works in the relief of unemployment, and plans for providing opportunities for unemployed persons to cultivate the land including land settlement projects in the depressed areas. The work of the Land Settlement Association is discussed and the proposed Homesteads Trust as well as the Welsh Land Settlement Trust.

A section of the Report is devoted to Other Measures of Social Improvement including Social settlements, School camps for boys and girls etc. Another section discusses the transference of individuals and families out of the depressed areas. This is recognized as being one of the essential measures of relief. The Commissioner writes in part as follows:

"Many people have assured me that land settlement would provide a cure for unemployment. They simplify the problem by assuming that the transit of the unemployed to the land is just an easy walkover; as though successful cultivators of the soil could be mass-produced, yet they must well know that training and experience are needed to make a successful butcher, baker or candlestick maker, and it takes some years to turn out a fully competent bricklayer, carpenter or fitter...

"The relief which will accrue from my schemes will indeed appear diminutive compared with the anticipation created by some colossal figures quoted. If vast numbers could in fact be settled on the land, the economic consequences and reactions would make the effort inadvisable. For many reasons, some of which I have already endeavoured to explain, land settlement is a process which must be developed with care and caution. If it is thus carried out it should prove a helpful contribution to the solution of the problem of unemployment, but its effects will be slowly felt...

"In settling my land policy I have been actuated by one clear motive, and that is to make the conditions as attractive as possible to prospective settlers. Unemployed men cannot be forced on to the land, so doing would only lead to failure. Aptitude and inclination for the hard work involved are necessary to success, which cannot be obtained without the following essential conditions: (1) Provision of capital



for stock and equipment, (2) The acquisition of suitable land, (3) The procuring and training of the right type of man, (4) An efficient marketing organization for the products grown...

"Never before in the history of this country, or possibly of any other, have such liberal terms been offered to facilitate settlement on the land. It appeared to me better for the State to make a generous gift right out and establish conditions which should lead to success, rather than put such a weight of debt on the settlers as would be likely to cause failure, with the result that the State would hereafter have to write off a considerable capital loss. Assistance has been offered on such attractive terms that no suitable unemployed man from the Special Areas, who has the inclination and enterprise to make a fresh start in life and work on the land, need hesitate to come forward and avail of the opportunity of gaining independence and a livelihood."

Mr. Stewart concludes as follows:

"I am of the opinion that the outstanding need is to establish conditions whereby industry will be attracted to instead of repelled from these areas. It is suggested that the effort to start the process should be initiated from within by the creation of local markets to be supplied by local production. Capital will increasingly be attracted as local conditions improve. To support local initial effort, it will be necessary for the Government to make financial grants to influential and widely representative development councils in order to give them every opportunity of planning reconstruction. Whilst this is being effected, the areas must be relieved of all excess burdens and the special measures now being applied continued and strengthened. Resident district commissioners are essential to watch over the interests of the areas on behalf of the Government, to further local co-operation and to secure co-ordination in all fields of activity...

"Every local effort made and assistance that can be given under the Act must be supplemented by the adoption of wider Government measures designed to reduce unemployment generally, and thereby make easier the application of all remedies instituted for the relief of the Special Areas...

"My endeavour has been to ascertain the facts with regard to these areas and clearly to state the conclusions arrived at, regardless of whether they will prove palatable or distasteful. If some of these conclusions point to the importance of increased difficulties, they should be accepted as a call for speedy action and not as evidence of pessimism.

"Meanwhile, I trust the experience gained and the experiments made will prove helpful. The problem must not be allowed to drift into the category of those that are insoluble. We must not be content to remain baffled and defeated. All I claim for the proposals submitted is that they indicate where a start can be made. The problem of the Special Areas cannot be successfully solved without the application of some unconventional principles."



Land settlement association, ltd., London. Bulletin no. 1, May 1935. 5 pp., mimeogr. London 1935. 282.29 L23

Address of the association: Broadway Buildings, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Among other items this bulletin gives an interesting account of the development of Potton estate out of which 40 holdings will ultimately be made. Thirty-two of these will be of the 5-acre selective market garden type and the remainder probably of poultry and pigs.

#### Land Settlement - Palestine

Wilkansky, Yizhak. Rational planning of agricultural settlement in Palestine, by J. Elazari-Volcani [pseud.] 23 pp. Jerusalem, Keren Hayesod, 1935. 34.5 W69

Paper read at the 18th Zionist congress, held at Prague, 1933.

"In regard to settlement on a large scale, certain laws have been indisputably established. We can regard as suitable for settlement only such land as furnishes products which both qualitatively and quantitatively have on the technical side emerged from the experimental stage and on the commercial side can command a favoured position in the world's markets. From this point of view we may examine the various branches at present to be found in the country so as to distinguish between the practicable and the impracticable.

"Self-supporting farms can be based to-day upon two opposite staple products - citrus fruits or cereals. Citrus fruits determine the intensive form of farm, and wheat the extensive."

"In the course of the last ten years - from 1921 to 1931 - there has been invested in Jewish agriculture a total sum of about ten million pounds. Of this sum about three and a half millions went for the acquisition of land. Amelioration in the way of first preparation of the ground, irrigation works, draining of swamps, afforestation and road building absorbed more than a million. About seven hundred thousand pounds were spent on agricultural industries."

#### Land Settlement - Scotland

Gt. Brit. Commissioner for the special areas in Scotland. Report for the period 21st December, 1934 to 30th June, 1935. Presented by the secretary of state for Scotland to Parliament by command of His Majesty, July, 1935. 34 pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4958) 280.171 G796

The Commissioner for the Special Areas in Scotland, H. Arthur Rose discusses Land settlement, Unemployed plot schemes, Land reclamation, Allotment schemes and other related undertakings for the relief of depressed areas.



## Latin America - Economic Literature

The economic literature of Latin America, a tentative bibliography, compiled by the staff of the Bureau for economic research in Latin America, Harvard university, v. 1. 315pp. Cambridge, Harvard university press, 1935. 242 H26

Mr. Normano...initiated the undertaking of this much-needed bibliography. It has been completed, revised, and prepared for the press by members of the staff under the general supervision of Professor C. H. Haring." -

"This survey is not to be considered a complete inventory; it is simply a guide for economists, to whom in general this part of the world has been unknown territory. Much remains to be done, but this may be regarded as a preliminary representative listing, even though more progress has been made in some lines than in others. As the bibliography was closed with the year 1932, a short appendix has been added in which will be found a selected list of the more important publications coming to the editors' notice during the years 1933 and 1934. Since the purpose is not to describe the books for the bibliographer, but to identify them for the student, the titles are given in brief form. Errors are inevitable in a pioneer work of this kind, and therefore corrections and criticisms will be welcomed. They will be helpful in compiling the second volume now in preparation, dealing with the economic literature of Mexico, Central America, Panama, and the Caribbean area, and also supplementing this first volume." - Introduction.

Volume I is devoted to the following countries: Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; Paraguay; Peru; Uruguay; and Venezuela.

## League of Nations

League of nations. Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1935. II. B.1-3. 3 nos. Geneva, 1935. 280.9 I47P

1935. II. B.1. International convention for the campaign against contagious diseases of animals.

1935. II. B.2. International convention concerning the transit of animals, meat and other products of animal origin.

1935. II. B.3. International convention concerning the export and import of animal products (other than meat, meat preparations, fresh animal products, milk and milk products)

## Market Research - Statistical Techniques

Brown, T. H. The use of statistical techniques in certain problems of market research. 24 pp. Boston, Mass. [1935] (Harvard university. Graduate school of business administration. Bureau of business research. Division of research. Business research studies no. 12) 280.9 H262 no.12

On cover: Publication of the Graduate school of business administration. George F. Baker foundation, - Harvard university, volume XXII, no.3, May, 1935.

"The importance of the marketing problem since 1920 and the growing recognition of the dominant influence on marketing programs of the consumer's preferences, habits, desires, or even whims, as well as his



capacity to purchase, have directed increasingly the attention of business to the need for market research. Large sums are spent annually by manufacturers, by distributors, by advertising agencies, and by marketing research organizations for the purpose of trying to learn more about the qualitative as well as the quantitative characteristics of markets for many different kinds of goods. Judged by the size of expenditures, market research itself is rapidly becoming a substantial industry. Mere size, however, is not the objective; for if the results are to justify the costs, market research has to be placed upon a scientific foundation which will include its own principles, special techniques, and procedures. It is toward the development of such special principles, techniques, and procedures that this study is directed.

"Only in exceptional circumstances is it possible to canvass an entire market for consumer goods. Consequently market investigations usually proceed on a sampling basis. One of the first questions which the research director of a manufacturing company or an advertising agency must seek to answer is, 'How large must the sample be?' To judge from published material on this subject, there are numerous opinions as to the size of sample necessary under various conditions. Usually conclusions in regard to the necessary size of sample seem to be reached wholly on the basis of the total number of all possible cases, which, in statistical terminology, is the size of the universe. Until recently, little attention has been given to an even more important factor, namely, the degree of accuracy required in the answers to the questions under investigation. This matter of size of sample is related also to a second group of questions that must be answered in the interpretation of differences observed in two or more percentages obtained from the sample. Quite customarily, percentages which have nearly equal numerical values, such as 47% preferring product A and 53% preferring product B, are regarded as not significant, with the result that attention is given principally to those percentages which show wide differences. In some cases the conditions of the problem may require differentiation between percentages as close as those cited; and, by the use of suitable techniques, questions as to the significance of such percentages are susceptible of much more exact determination. There are several related problems in this second group; the problem of error in a single percentage, the problem of error in several percentages involving independent unlimited choice, the problem of error in several percentages involving limited choice, and the problem of averages from samples.

"Although these problems in point of time are subsequent to the initial problem of determining the necessary size of the sample, yet logically they afford the easiest method of approach. The object of this study, therefore, is to present and explain the statistical techniques suitable for dealing with these related problems of the interpretation of percentages and the size of sample."



## Marketing

Holtzclaw, H. F. The principles of marketing. 694pp. New York, T. Y. Crowell company [1935] 280.3 H74P

Selected references at end of each chapter.

"The Principles of Marketing is designed for use in the first course in marketing as given in Colleges of Liberal Arts and Science and Schools of Business Administration. The book contains, also, valuable information for the general reader interested in the distribution of goods from the manufacturer or producer to the middleman or consumer.

"Instead of the usual introductory chapter, the Principles of Marketing proceeds at once to an outline of the functions of marketing and the channels of distribution. Chapters II and III are devoted to a consideration of the consumer and the goods purchased by him. The next chapters are concerned with small and large-scale retailing and are followed by a discussion of wholesale distribution. Five chapters are devoted to the marketing of agricultural products, cooperative marketing, retailers' and consumers' cooperation, manufactured goods, and raw materials. Of the remaining chapters, eight are devoted to a somewhat detailed discussion of the functions of marketing. Adequate discussion is given to commodity exchanges and speculation. The last three chapters consider prices, price policies, unfair competition, and marketing costs.

"In the present volume, the author has given consideration to changes in the methods of distribution which have taken place within comparatively recent years." - Preface.

## Marketing - Wales

Ashby, A. R., Jones, W. H., and Phillips, J. R. E. The operation of the marketing schemes in Wales. 12pp. Newport [Eng.] R. H. Johns Ltd., printers [1934] Reprint collection

"Reprinted from the Journal of the Royal Welsh agricultural society, 1934."

"Of the three Marketing Schemes, regulating the marketing of milk, pigs, and potatoes, that for milk is of far the greater importance in Wales, and the only one that at the moment appears likely to exercise any important influences on the development of our agriculture. The farming systems of Wales have never fostered the production of potatoes very much beyond the domestic requirements of the farms...

"Similarly, over large areas of the Principality, the domestic requirements of the farmers largely set the scale and the methods of pig production. Great stimulus would be required to cause radical changes in these areas, and at present the necessary stimulus does not appear likely to arise from the Scheme....

"The Milk Scheme, on the other hand, promises to cause a revolution in the dairy industry of Wales, and in some of its farming systems. - Introductory statement.



## Migration of Industry

- U. S. Library of Congress. Legislative reference service. The migration of industry in the United States [by] Rita Dielmann. June 23, 1930. 70pp., typewritten. [Washington, D. C.] 1930. 277.12 Un3  
Bibliographical foot-notes.  
I. Textiles; II. Iron and steel; III. Agricultural implements; and IV. Chemicals.

## Milk - Cost of Production

Wyllie, James. Milk production costs and selling prices. 15pp. [Lewes, Eng., W. E. Baxter, limited, printers, 1935.]

"Reprinted from the Journal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association. Volume XLVII."

"One important observation must be made by way of conclusion. I have tried to show, in as simple terms as possible (a) that the principle of fixing prices upon the basis of production costs is at least of very doubtful validity - it is unnecessary to put it higher than that although many people would do so - and (b) that even if the principle were entirely sound the practical difficulties are so great as to be well-nigh insuperable.

"Must we conclude therefore that there is, in fact, no relation at all between production costs and selling prices? Very far from it. Broadly speaking the position is that, in a short period, prices depend mainly upon demand, otherwise purchasing power, but over a long period production costs very materially affect selling prices, through supply; that is, unless the selling price for any commodity is high enough production must fall off, sooner or later, and this contraction in supply will tend to raise the selling price. In other words, the selling price acts as a sort of 'governor' which keeps supply and demand in harmony with one another, but only over comparatively long periods of time. We might of course ration consumers, that is, we might 'fix' the demand but failing this - and certainly the rationing of consumers is not yet part of our marketing schemes - failing this the fixing of the price (the 'governor' of the marketing machine) would be followed by quite unexpected results, unless the supply was also 'fixed.' The fixing of prices, by itself, would not prevent production costs from affecting these prices because the pressure of low-cost producers, in the shape of increased supplies, would inevitably tend to force down the fixed prices, which is exactly what happens at the present time.

"Unfortunately, owing to the widely varying conditions under which milk production is carried on, the fixing of prices might result in a complete re-distribution of the milk supplies, that is, a price which was considered by producers in one district to be too low might lead to a reduction in the output in that district but not to a gradual rise in the price because there might be a simultaneous increase in the output in other districts in which the fixed price was considered to be quite satisfactory. It is this clashing of the interests of producers in different districts which constitutes one of the most difficult problems in the re-organisation of the milk-production industry. If - as is generally believed - there are districts in which production costs are comparatively high then either (a) these districts must obtain comparatively high selling prices or (b) they



must, as far as may be possible, alter their methods so that the costs may be brought down to the 'normal' level or (c) milk producers in these districts must be gradually forced out of business. There does not appear to be any other alternative."

### Monetary Theory - Germany

Ellis, H. S. German monetary theory, 1905-1933. 462 pp. (Harvard economic studies. vol. XLIV) Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press, 1934. 284 E15

"Awarded the David A. Wells prize for the year 1929-30 and published from the income of the David A. Wells fund."

Bibliography, pp. [435]-452

The development of monetary theory in German literature during the past thirty years may profitably engage the attention of economists generally. In the first place, beginning with Knapp's challenging State Theory of Money in 1905, a spirited discussion arose as to the essential character of money and its value. Although the issues were not new, this preoccupation with metaphysical questions concerning money is without parallel in the history of economics. Portions of this literature are marred by polemics or vitiated by flagrant fallacies, but in the aggregate it yields definitely valuable results. The discussion of price level determinants, to which Part II of this book is devoted, presents some striking spectacles: the clash of quantity-theory, historical, institutional, and banking-school ideas; the rivalry of velocity and cash-balance approaches; the divergence of views upon the causal independence of velocity and upon the merits of general and special price indices...

"American and English students may be curious also as to the effects produced upon indigenous economic writing by the post-war inflation experiences. Here again a considerable part of the publication, particularly by lay pamphleteers, represents the pathological phases of theorizing, as might be expected from a period of popular excitement and confusion. I take account of this material briefly in Part III, but seek rather to compass fully the permanent results of serious discussion. It will be found that the purchasing power parity doctrine encountered a surprisingly vigorous opposition from the balance of payments school, but that the conflict contributed toward a synthesis. Finally, in Part IV, which treats the analysis of business cycles, there appear a number of ideas, widely accepted amongst monetary writers, which might almost be marked as 'made in Germany'; or at least they were most widely propagated through the German literature. Such, for example, are the theories of the 'trailing bank rate,' of 'neutral money,' and the emphasis upon economic innovations in cyclical variation.

"The purposes of this book are two: to make available in summary form the content of a large literature from which many students are debarred by the obstacle of language or time, and to present critical comparisons and appraisals of its outcome in the light of monetary science generally. The term 'German theory' indicates an organic whole characterized by a common language, but involving important writers outside the geographic area of Germany and Austria whose works belong to the German schools of thought." -Preface.



## National Granaries

Brereton, C. S. H. The national larder and agricultural re-organisation. An address delivered at the annual meeting of the Rural reconstruction association, 1935. With a foreword by Mr. Montague Fordham. 7pp. London, The Rural reconstruction association, 1935. 281.171 B75N

Montague Fordham writes as follows in the foreword:

"The Rural Reconstruction Association has emphasised in its publications the Social, Economic and Financial importance of rural revival. Dr. Cloudesley Brereton in the brilliant address to the Association's annual meeting, now printed, seized on a point to which due importance has not been given; the need, if we are to secure the very continuance of our national life in case of war, to provide, at home, an adequate food supply. This he rightly emphasises is of paramount concern to the nation; without such provision starvation may face us.

"Readers of this address may possibly hesitate to accept certain of the views put forward by Dr. Brereton. The points which may seem controversial to some deal after all only with side issues. We must not allow our hesitations to divert the mind from the main issue, defined in the brilliant and entertaining epigram - 'It is useless being armed to the teeth if your molars have nothing to chew.' - Foreword.

## National Recovery - U. S.

International labor office, Geneva. Social and economic reconstruction in the United States. 401 pp. Geneva, 1934. (Studies and reports series B (Economic conditions) no. 20).

Chapter 7. Prices, production and other trade practices; pp. 166-203.

Chapter 9. The organisation of agriculture; pp. 249-287.

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Division of economic research. A comparison of selected business indicators June 5, 1935. 5 pp.

[Washington, D. C., 1935] 157.55 C732

Accompanied by Memorandum for the Secretary dated June 5, 1935 and signed by Claudius T. Murchison, director.

Rotaprinted.

Comparative tabulation of more than 100 current business series.

"These represent a selection by Dr. H. Gordon Hayes... of representative data which illustrate the extent and nature of the gains that have been made since the approximate low point of the depression."

## Planning

Burrows, H. R. and Horsefield, J. K. Economics of planning: principles and practice. 31pp. Philadelphia, 1935. (American academy of political and social science, Philadelphia. Pamphlet series, no.1) 280.9 Am34P no.1

Partial contents: The competitive system; The weaknesses of the competitive system; Planning within the competitive system by industry itself; State control in a competitive system; Wholesale



state planning; Wages and interest in a fully planned community; Planning in Russia; The American experiment; The Corporate state of Italy; and Planning British agriculture.

### Population Redistribution

Conference on population studies in relation to social planning, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1935. Population redistribution; round table... May 3, 1935, Conference on population studies in relation to social planning... Washington, D. C. 24 pp., multigraphed. Washington, D. C., Population association of America [1935]. 280.12 C763

"Maldistribution of population in relation to effective resources is one major reason why we have such great regional inequalities. It is one reason why our national working force, even in good times, is not more effectively employed. Without question, therefore, great migratory movements will continue to be necessary if we are to hope to make the best use of our human and material resources. It is true that there might be danger if such movements took place too rapidly. There are limits there; they could not go too fast without placing undue strain upon either the absorptive capacity of the more favored region or the human adaptability of the migrants themselves. Whether fast or slow, however, migration on a large scale must remain as one of the essential methods of adjustment to the changing opportunities of a dynamic society. If, then, there is to be a greater degree of social control over the distribution of population, its guiding principle should not be to tie people down in the places where they now are. Its purpose should be not to reduce mobility, but to make use of it, and to try to give it a surer direction and guidance."

### Prices - Wheat - England

Gt. Brit. Standard price committee. Wheat act, 1932. Report. 32pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4932) 281.359 G793

"In all the circumstances, after most careful consideration of all the evidence and information which seems to us relevant, we arrive at the unanimous and very definite conclusion that it is undesirable, at the present time, to make any alteration in the standard price fixed under Section 2, Sub-section 3, of the Wheat Act 1932..."

"We desire to make some observations on a matter which, although not strictly within our terms of reference, arises directly from the inquiry which we have conducted. We note that there is no provision in the Wheat Act for a further review of this nature. We were greatly impressed by the evidence submitted by the Chairman of the Wheat Commission and confirmed by many other witnesses that the period of 3 years since its passing, prescribed by the Act for the inquiry on which we are engaged, has proved in practice to be too short to enable definite conclusions to be reached as to the general effect of the operation of the Act in years to come, particularly in view of the fact that the harvests of the years 1934 and 1933 were grown and gathered under exceptionally favourable climatic conditions..."

"Apart moreover from considerations which relate particularly to



the wheat crop itself, there are other factors in the situation which indicate that the time has not yet arrived when conclusions of any lasting value can be reached. We have taken note of the fact that the Government have under consideration the whole question of future policy in regard to the beet sugar industry in this country. There is clear evidence that, at the present time, farmers - at all events in the Eastern Counties of England - favour crops of sugar beet and wheat as the only crops giving them some certainty at the time of sowing as to the price at which they can be marketed. If therefore the growing of sugar beet becomes less attractive in any marked degree an appreciable effect on the wheat acreage is to be anticipated...

"We are of opinion, therefore, that whilst the conditions which led Parliament to make provision for this inquiry have shown some improvement, there are still unstable factors in the agricultural situation and we venture to suggest that a similar inquiry may be desirable after a further period of years."

### Ranching

Holden, W. C. The Spur ranch; a study of the inclosed ranch phase of the cattle industry in Texas. 229 pp. Boston, The Christopher publishing house [c1934] 281.343 H71

Map on lining-paper.

"This work proposes to be a study of the ranching industry of the Great plains area from 1885 to 1907 as exemplified by the Spur ranch of Texas... an outstanding example of a ranch owned and operated by a foreign syndicate." - Preface.

Reviewed by J. Evetts Haley in Southwestern Historical Quarterly v. 38, pp.72-73, July 1934.

### Rice - Production and Marketing Regulation - Mexico.

Union de asociaciones arroceras. Informes, cuentas y otros anexos; asamblea general ordinaria de asociados celebrada el 28 de febrero de 1935.

[51] pp. Mexico, D.F. [1935] 286.359 Un32

At a meeting of the Union of Associations of rice planters of Mexico, held on February 28, the director described the origin, functions, aims, and methods of operation of the Union. Its main objective is to regulate the production and marketing of rice.

### Sales Tax

Tax policy league. Where the sales tax falls. 12pp. New York, N. Y., General welfare tax league, 1934. 284.5 T194W

By Mabel L. Walker.

In the section of this pamphlet devoted to the Burden of the Sales Tax, the author writes in part as follows:

"The burden will vary considerably according to the rate at which the tax is levied and whether or not food is exempted. A one per cent tax on retail sales, exempting food, such as that now levied in New York State, means taking \$2.74 per \$1,000 from the \$1,000 a year laborer and eight cents per \$1,000 from the multimillionaire. This means that the



former is paying a sales tax in this state that is 34 times heavier proportionately than that which the latter is paying. The exemption of food, however, makes this type of tax much less burdensome to the poor than one that includes food, and causes it to reach its highest relative point in the \$5,000 to \$10,000 income group, where it takes \$2.89 per \$1,000. After this the burden becomes steadily lighter as incomes increase...

"Michigan has the dubious distinction of levying the heaviest general sales tax in the country, with its three per cent levy on retail sales, including food. The California law with its 2 1/2 per cent rate and the present Illinois law with a rate of 2 per cent, both including food, are likewise extremely high. It is interesting to note that not one of these three wealthy industrial states has a tax upon personal net incomes."

In the section devoted to Effect upon Purchasing Power the author writes:

"Sixty per cent of the purchases of goods and services in the United States are made by consumers with incomes of less than \$2,000 per annum. The greatest decrease in buying which will result from the sales tax will be among these groups, since great numbers of these people are already spending practically every cent they make for vital necessities and have no margin left for savings..."

"We need to keep in mind that sixty per cent of the buying is done by the people who suffer most from a sales tax."

"A prosperous country is a buying country. It is through the mechanism of purchasing that we must look for better times for producer, distributor and consumer. Aside from the social injustice involved and the menace of lowered standards of living, we can ill afford to turn to a form of revenue that undermines to such an extent the buying power of the masses of the people."

"In several states of the country a sharp conflict is taking place between the principles of the sales and the income taxes. Acceptance of one will make unnecessary in some cases the adoption of the other. It seems unlikely that the general sales tax will find a permanent place in our state revenue systems, as the income tax is undoubtedly doing. Foisting the sales tax upon a community by reactionary groups, however, may defer action on an income tax and delay the state for years in developing a well-rounded progressive revenue system..."

"It is unlikely that such a discriminating and undemocratic levy as the general sales tax will be tolerated very long in any enlightened community. England has steadfastly resisted such a tax. Some other foreign countries, although there has been widespread dissatisfaction with it, are tolerating it during the emergency period."

"The states in this country that find modern taxes prohibited by obsolete constitutions would be building more constructively if they set about revamping their fundamental law to meet modern conditions rather than trying to meet the situation by the adoption of an ancient and discredited levy."



### Small Holdings - Scotland

Scotland. Dept. of agriculture. An economic survey of small holdings in Scotland, 1934. 45pp., mimeogr. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. 281.171 Sco3

"This Report presents the results of an Economic Survey of Small Holdings which was carried out during the late summer and early autumn of 1934. The investigation was conceived, carried out and reported on in a relatively short period of time. To permit of this what is known as the survey method of enquiry was adopted, the necessary information being obtained by personal inquiry of the occupiers of the holdings.

"The Report deals with the information collected from 201 small holdings divided into 16 groups and related in the main to the twelve months ending about August or September 1934. All the most important types of small holdings are represented, - retail dairying, wholesale dairying, mixed farming, market gardening in glasshouse, vegetable market gardening, fruit-growing, pig-keeping and poultry-keeping. - Prefatory note.

### Southern Policy Conference

Southern policy conference. Memorandum adopted at a meeting of the Southern policy conference in Atlanta, April 25-28, 1935. 35pp., mimeogr. [Atlanta?]1935. 280.12 So83

This conference resulted in the establishment of a permanent organization, whose officers are given. The purpose of the organization is to further the discussion of public questions from a national point of view. The material in this brochure is arranged under the following headings: Democratic institutions, Crop control and foreign trade (cotton & tobacco), Agrarian policy, Control of industry, Political relations with other nations.

### Statistical Methods

Arkin, Herbert and Colton, R. R. Statistical methods as applied to economics, business, education, social and physical sciences, etc. 177pp. New York, Barnes & Noble, inc. [1934] 251 Ar4

With this is bound the authors' Tables of Squares, Square Roots, Cubes and Cube Roots... New York [c1934]

Issued also under title: An Outline of Statistical Methods.

"Sixteen standard textbooks": 5th prelim. leaf. Bibliography at end of each chapter.

Justin H. Moore, Dean of the School of Business and Civic Administration, College of the City of New York signs the preface to this small volume. From this preface the extract which follows has been taken:

"The present volume on statistics does not aim to be a comprehensive treatise on the subject. On the contrary it gives the distilled essence of material which might well require one or more large volumes for a full discussion. For that very reason it ought to be a most useful tool in the hands alike of students and people actually engaged in statistical work, wherever the particular field of activity may happen



to lie. The formulas and examples given in it will be ample for the needs of most workers, whether they be concerned with financial, industrial, commercial, social, or educational statistics. Of necessity there is a minimum of verbiage; no formula is included that has not practical applications; the mathematical aspects are not stressed; the philosophy of the subject and many recondite byways are not explored. Thus the reader is spared the need of hunting back and forth to find the special help which he needs on his concrete problems in daily life. To all statistical workers this little volume will be as indispensable as an adding machine." - Preface.

## Statistics

League of nations. Statistical year-book of the League of nations, 1934/35. 314pp. Geneva, 1935. (Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1935. II. A. 3) 280.9 L47P

The preface to this volume states that the International Institute of Agriculture "has contributed practically all the tables dealing with agricultural products...

"The object of this Year-Book is to give an international synopsis of available statistics relating to the most important demographic, economic, financial and social phenomena. As many countries as possible are included in each table and the figures are rendered as comparable as the phenomena which they measure or the methods by which they have been compiled permit."

"The notes to the tables are intended to indicate the limits of comparability, which are frequently narrow, except for the series relating to the same country."

"An attempt has again been made this year to improve a number of tables, both in scope and presentation. Among those in which the greatest changes have been made are the majority of the agricultural tables, those relating to the distribution of the population by occupational groups, to employment and unemployment, wages, the production of paper, sugar and wool, index numbers of industrial production, international trade and capital issues."

"The tables relating to the distribution of the population by occupational groups, to paper production, international trade, employment (general data), wages and capital issues, have been completely revised and enlarged."

## Sugar Cane Farming - Trinidad

Gilbert, S. M. Preliminary report on an economic investigation into the cane farming industry of Trinidad, 1932. 56pp. Trinidad, Printed by the government printer, 1933. 65 G37

At head of title: Trinidad and Tobago. Council paper no. 84 of 1933. Pt. 1-3.

Gilbert, S. M. Further report on the cane farming industry of Trinidad based on field work carried out in 1933. 22pp. Trinidad, Printed by the government printer, 1933. 65 G37

At head of title: Trinidad and Tobago. Council paper no. 135 of 1933. Pt. 4. Imprint on cover: 1934.



## Tapioca

Kiok, W. M. W. Der manick; ein beitrag zur wirtschaftsgeographie der warmen l nder. 64 pp. maps. Lauban, 1934. 281.377 K62  
Inaug.-diss. - Greifswald.  
Bibliography, pp. 56-60.

This study of Cassava (e.g. tapioca) and its products gives figures for amount of production and export for South American countries, West Indies, Central America, Southern U.S., Africa, Southern Asia, Malaya, Australia, South Sea Islands, and Hawaii. Interesting charts and graphic maps are included.

## Taxation

Tax policy league. The place of state income taxation in the revenue systems of the states. Report of a committee of the Tax policy league. 16pp. New York, Tax policy league [1935] 284.5 T194

May be purchased from Tax Policy League, 309 East 34th St., New York, N. Y.

This report is an attempt to present "A clear and impartial statement of the place which state income taxation, under existing conditions and conditions likely to obtain for the next few years, might reasonably occupy in our state revenue systems."

Although this committee is in accord with most of the Report on a Plan of a Model System of State and Local Taxation of the committee of the National Tax Association presented in 1933 and 1934, it differs "sharply with that Report in the place and scope assigned therein to state income taxation."

The present committee believes that the income tax embodies the principle of "ability to pay", rather than "a payment for personal benefits." It differs further with the Committee of the National Tax Association in regard to the share of the revenue burden to be carried by the income tax and the property tax. The present committee holds that the income tax should be "a major source of revenue for state and local governments", and that the "rates will have to be higher than those of our present state income taxes." The type of personal and corporate income tax proposed by the committee is defined.

## Taxation - Indiana

Indiana. State board of tax commissioners. Report of State board of tax commissioners of Indiana to the Seventy-ninth General assembly of the state of Indiana, 1934. 6pp. Indianapolis, Wm. B. Burford printing co., 1935. 284.5 In22

This report recommends the improvement of the property tax law by a reduction in the number of exemptions, and by amending the law in regard to reassessment and equalization of taxes.



Lutz, Philip, jr. The practical operation of the new Indiana system of taxation... before the National association of attorneys general at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August twenty-eight, nineteen hundred and thirty-four. 11 pp. [n.p., 1934?] 284.5 L972

The burden of local property taxation has been relieved according to the author, by the intangibles tax and the gross income tax. These taxes are raised by the State and are redistributed to local municipalities.

#### Tenants and Share Croppers

Caldwell, Erskine. Tenant farmer. 30pp. New York city, Phalanx press [1935] 282 C12

Edwin R. Embree, of the Julius Rosenwald Fund reviewed this pamphlet in the Survey Graphic for August 1935. He writes in part as follows:

"In this first of a new pamphlet series a distinguished Southern author turns from realistic fiction to even more sordid fact. In clear and brutal English he tells the story of the new slavery which has grown up in the Cotton States and which embraces nearly twice as many whites as Negroes. In candid-camera paragraphs he pictures, state by state, the sorry lot of tenants and share croppers...

"Mr. Caldwell is not optimistic of improvement in cotton tenancy, probably the worst single snarl in the present economic order in America. He urges, as all students of the problem do, the complete overthrow of the plantation system, 'the discarding of the landowner and the cultivation of the large farm on a collective basis, or else the breaking up of large fertile units of land into small parcels for intensive cultivation by one or two persons'."

#### Texas Cotton Association

Texas cotton association. Addresses delivered at the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Texas cotton association, Corpus Christi, Texas, March 22-23, 1935. Annual address of the President, J. H. Hutton. "I wonder if its just that way," Lynn P. Talley, President commodity credit corporation. "A permanent plan for agriculture," Hon. J. E. McDonald, commissioner of agriculture, state of Texas. 25 pp., mimeogr. [Corpus Christi? Texas, 1935] 72.9 T29

Contains a permanent plan for agriculture by J. E. McDonald, Commissioner of Agriculture for Texas and addresses by J. H. Hutton, President of the Texas Cotton Association, and Lynn P. Talley, President Commodity Credit Corporation.

#### Textile Industries - South America

Schneider, Alfred. Die nationalindustrien Südamerikas; entwicklung, stand und importwirtschaftliche bedeutung. 88pp. Hamburg...Ibero-amerikanisches institut Hamburg, 1935. (Ibero-amerikanisches institut Hamburg... Institut für amerikaforchung an der Universität Würzburg... Ibero-amerikanische studien...2) 280.16 Sch5

Bibliography, pp. 81-88

This report deals mostly with the heavy industries of the South



American countries, but it also includes references to the textile industry. A table on page 45 gives the number of cotton factories in Brazil, by states, the capital invested, the production value, the number of spindles, of treadles, and of workers for the year 1929. Invested capital, production value, import, and number of factories are given for the wool and cotton industries of Argentina in 1932, and production and import of manufactured tobacco are given for 1932. Statistics of the cotton industry in Peru for 1931 for the whole country and for the district of Lima include numbers of factories and of spindles, cotton consumption, production value, import, and number of workers, and in Uruguay for 1930 numbers of factories and employees, capital invested and manufacture of domestic and foreign raw cotton.

### Textiles and the Consumer

Carver, T. N., Woolman, Mary S., and McGowan, Ellen B. Textile problems for the consumer. 175pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1935. 304 C25  
Bibliography, pp. 171-172.

Part 1, As seen by the economist, is by Thomas Nixon Carver; Part 2, As seen by the textile specialist, is by Mary Schenck Woolman; and Part 3, As seen by the textile teacher, is by Ellen Beers McGowan.

### Unemployment Insurance

Elbert, R. G. Unemployment and relief. 136 pp. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, incorporated [1934] 284.6 E11

The author has been a member of the Industrial Advisory Board, the Business Advisory and Planning Council of the Department of Commerce and was on a committee of the Board that made a six month's study of unemployment insurance. The plan proposed in this book is much the same as that outlined in the report of the Committee to the Board.

In addition to the unemployment insurance plan the book attempts to show the conditions out of which unemployment comes and according to a review in the New York Times is "constructive and readable." The Wisconsin plan and the Deane plan are discussed.

### U. S. Farm Credit Administration

U. S. Farm credit administration. Circular 1, rev., 5, rev., 6, rev., 10. 4 nos. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 166.2 C49

no. 1, rev. Federal land bank loans and land bank commissioner's loans. How and where to apply. July 1935. 15pp.

no. 5, rev. Agricultural financing through the Farm credit administration. Sept. 1935. 32pp.

no. 6, rev. Loans to farmers' cooperatives. July 1935. 12pp.

no. 10, Federal credit unions. Cooperative thrift & loan associations. Jan. 1935. 8pp.



U. S. Farm credit administration. Saving and borrowing cooperatively through credit unions, by Herbert Emmerich. 7pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935] 166.3 Sa9

"An address broadcast over the basic blue network of the National broadcasting company, May 2, 1935, under the auspices of the National advisory council on radio in education, in cooperation with the League for industrial democracy."

#### U. S. S. R.

Rozenholz, A. P. Foreign trade and economic independence of the U S S R. 20pp. Moscow, USSR chamber of commerce, 1935. 286 R81

Rozenholz, A. P. The U S S R and the capitalist world. 30pp. Moscow & Leningrad, Vneshtorgisdat, state publishers for foreign trade [1934] 280.179 R81

The Russian original, Moscow, 1934, is entitled SSSR i Kapitalisticheskii mir.

#### World Agricultural Situation, 1933-34

International institute of agriculture. Bureau of economic and social studies. World agricultural situation in 1933-34. (World agriculture: conditions and trends; markets and prices. - Agricultural policies and conditions in the different countries) Economic commentary on the International yearbook of agricultural statistics for 1933-34. 502pp. Rome, 1935. 281 In84A

The Secretary General in his introductory note writes in part as follows:

" This volume is presented under a slightly different form from the preceding volumes.

"In particular, in place of dividing the part concerning the different countries into three chapters referring to Government measures of farm relief, to the action taken by voluntary organisations in the interests of the producers, and to the economic conditions of agriculture, the volume is divided into two parts. The first part deals with world agriculture and the second with agricultural policy and conditions in the different countries.

"In the second part the former division into chapters has been replaced by the grouping of the articles relating to the different countries in the alphabetical order of the countries. Thus information of every kind concerning each country will be found together in a single article.

"The modifications made in the arrangement of the material adopted in the preceding volumes have been rendered necessary by the development of Government intervention on behalf of agriculture, which has made inevitable a considerable extension of that part of the present volume which is devoted to Government measures.

"On the other hand, the part dealing with the economic conditions of agriculture in a certain number of countries has been appreciably condensed, in order to secure a better balance between the various subdivisions of



the volume.

"Lastly, the present volume does not contain any subdivision similar to that devoted in the preceding volumes to the action taken by voluntary organisations, which, moreover, tends to lose its importance as the intervention of the Governments in economic life becomes more and more extensive."

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Beardsley, A. S., and Orman, O. C. comp. Bibliography of selected materials relating to the legislation of the new deal. 111 pp., mimeogr. Seattle, Wash., University book store, 1935. 241.3 B38

This very interesting piece of work is arranged under the headings which follow: New deal in general; Industry; Agriculture; Money and banking; Debt relief; Reorganization of the departments of government, and the reduction of costs of government; Public works and conservation; Social relief; and Transportation and communication. Under the final heading "Tables" will be found, Chronological table of "New Deal" enactments; Table of abbreviations of "New Deal" agencies; Table of State acts relating to "New Deal" legislation; List of hearings on important legislation; and Sources of "New Deal" decisions.

Processing taxes under the Agricultural adjustment act; a short list of references, compiled in the Library, Bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Department of agriculture. September 13, 1935. 8pp. Typewritten.  
May be borrowed for copying.

Selected descriptive list of sources for the study of federal administration, prepared by Dorothy Campbell Culver. 6pp., multigraphed. Berkeley, Bureau of public administration. University of California. 241.3 C89S

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The Mirasdar, v.1, no.1, Oct., 1934 - Mayavaram, Madras. Printed at the Mirasdars' welfare press. 1934 -

This is the organ of the Tanjore District Delta Mirasdars' and Landowners' Association, published monthly from October, 1934 to May, 1935 and thereafter weekly, in the interests of the landowners of the district represented. It is an Anglo-vernacular publication.

"In 'The Mirasdar' all useful and relevant Government orders and communiques, circulars of local Revenue officials, the prices of crops, the relevant statistics of imports and exports, the weather forecasts and readings in the main rivers and channels will be obtained and published as far as possible. The researches carried on everywhere, the improved methods of cultivation, the ways of increasing production, and similar matters, will be duly placed before the readers. Besides these, matters of general interest also will be published."

Partial contents (Oct. 1934 - July 8, 1935): The three new G.O.'s and the additional taxation thereunder in the Tanjore District, by K. V. N. - Dec., 1934, pp. 55-61; Jan., 1935, pp. 96-106. (Discusses and protests against additional taxation of 1932 and 1933 on the existing



irrigated wet and dry lands in the "Old Delta."); Text of the new Government Orders and their amendments, signed by J. A. Thorne, Secretary to Government. - Jan., 1935, pp. 77-96; Feb., 1935, pp. 119-130; The Government and rural indebtedness, by K. V. N. - Feb., 1935, pp. 130-133; An appeal for reduction in ryotwari land revenue from Mudikondan V. Mahadeva Iyer to the members of the Madras Legislative Council. - Mar., 1935, pp. 153-159; The rice imports problem. Defects of the proposed legislation and how to remedy them, by Avanasilingam Chettiar. - Apr., 1935, pp. 183-190; Cotton. A proposal by Government to improve its marketing facilities. - Apr., 1935, pp. 193-194; Copy of a memorandum submitted to the Governor of Madras by a deputation of the Tanjore District Delta Mirasdars' and Landowners' Association and the landowners of Tanjore stating their objections to the three Government Orders "which have ordered the levy of additional taxation, water charge and cess on the existing irrigated wet and dry lands in the old delta including minor mains and proprietary estates." 28 pp. App. 14 pp. - Silver Jubilee issue, 1935. (Contains a history of the project for the irrigation and drainage of the delta, known as the Mettur project, and the new plans for increased taxation); Report of the study of rice production and trade in the Madras Presidency. - May, 1935, pp. 204(c)-204(e); The Mettur Scheme, by Dewan Bahadur N. Swaminatha Aiyer. - May, 1935, pp. 205-214; June 3, 1935, pp. 223-226; June 17, 1935, pp. 257-260. July 1, 1935, pp. 291-293. (I. The purpose of the scheme. Glaring misconceptions removed. II. Irrigation in Cauvery Delta. III. Drainage of Cauvery Delta. IV. The Cauvery Delta. Comparison with other irrigation systems. Cost of project justified by revenue. V. The Cauvery Delta system. Old and new irrigation. Apportionment of revenue); Reclassification of irrigation sources in Tanjore, by a Landholder. - June 10, 1935, pp. 235-240; The plight of the producer of rice in the Madras Presidency. - June 24, 1935, pp. 273-274; Regulation of water supply from Mettur. - July 8, 1935, pp. 301-310. (Copy of rules issued by Madras Government, Dec., 1933).

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"Soil Conservation seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in soil conservation activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 10 cents a copy, or by subscription at the rate of \$1.00 per year, domestic." - Editor's note.

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Secretary Wallace

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\* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

\*\* These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.



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\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



- Hawaii tax fund order no. 3. Directing expenditure of \$80,000 for fruit fly control in the Territory of Hawaii. Order made by the Secretary of agriculture under the Agricultural adjustment act. 3pp. Issued July 31, 1935. (H. T. F. O. no.3)
- Hawaii tax fund order no. 4. Directing expenditure of \$50,000 for taro investigations in the Territory of Hawaii. Order made by the Secretary of agriculture under the Agricultural adjustment act. 3pp. Issued Aug. 21, 1935. (H. T. F. O. no.4)
- Hawaii tax fund order no. 5. Directing expenditure of \$40,000 for liver fluke eradication in the Territory of Hawaii. Order made by the Secretary of agriculture under the Agricultural adjustment act. 3pp. Issued Aug. 21, 1935. (H. T. F. O. no. 5)
- Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 61. License series - license no. 7. Marketing agreement for growers and shippers and amended license for shippers of California fresh deciduous tree fruits except apples. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture July 17, 1935. Effective 12:01 a.m., E. S. T., July 20, 1935. Amended license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture July 17, 1935. Effective 12:01 a.m., E. S. T., July 21, 1935. 44pp.
- (Puerto Rico tax fund order no 7) Directing expenditure of \$25,000 for soil survey in Puerto Rico. Order made by the Secretary of agriculture under the Agricultural adjustment act. 2pp. Issued Aug. 5, 1935. (P. R. T. F. O. no. 7)
- (Rice regulations, Series 1, no. 2). Marketing year, rate of processing tax, definitions, and conversion factors. Rice regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President, under the Agricultural adjustment act. 5pp. July 31, 1935. (R.R. Series 1, no.2)
- What's ahead of the A.A.A.? By Chester Davis. 5pp. Issued Aug. 1935. (G-40)
- "This article was written for the New York Times issue of Sunday, August 4, 1935."

#### Miscellaneous (Mimeographed)\*

- Agricultural economics in extension [by] H. M. Dixon. 6pp.  
Address at Annual conference of Arkansas extension workers at University of Arkansas, August 7, 1935.  
Issued by Extension Service, Office of Cooperative Extension work.
- Classification, grades and uses of wool, by Mary B. Potts. 6pp. June 1935.  
(A. H. D. no. 13)  
Issued by Bureau of Animal Industry. Animal Husbandry Division.  
Bibliography, p. 6.
- Relationship between daily price range and net price change, opening to close, of the dominant corn future and the daily volume of trading in corn futures on the Chicago Board of trade, by Paul Mehl. 8pp. July 1935.  
(Issued by the Grain futures administration)
- Relationship between daily price range and net price change, opening to close, of the dominant wheat future and the daily volume of trading in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of trade, by Paul Mehl. 8pp. May 1935.  
(Issued by Grain futures administration)

\*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the offices issuing them.



## STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

### California

California. Department of agriculture. Fifteenth annual report...for the period ending December 31, 1934. Calif. Dept. Agr. Monthly Bull. 23 (12): 351-532. Sacramento, Dec. 1934.

Includes reports of Bureau of Field Crops; Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization; Division of Markets; Division of Market Enforcement; Market News Service; Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection; Division of Weights and Measures.

California. Department of agriculture. Statistical report of California dairy products, 1934, and list of California dairy products plants. Calif. Dept. Agr. Special Pub. 133, 67pp. Sacramento, 1935.

Stover, H. J. Farm prices in California. 13pp., mimeogr. Berkeley, Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. 1935.

Contribution from the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Statistical data, supplementing those given in California Experiment Station Bulletin 569, and in Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics Mimeographed Report no. 37.

### Colorado

Colorado Agricultural college, Extension service. Digest of State and Federal emergency programs. 25pp., mimeogr. Fort Collins. [1935]

In cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Emergency Relief Administration, and State Planning Board.

### Connecticut

Connecticut agricultural policy conference, Storrs, Conn. Agricultural policy conference, 1934. Conn. State Col. Bull. v. 30, no.2. 19pp. Storrs. Aug. 1934.

The sixth of a series of conferences which have been held at Storrs.

Partial contents; Agriculture's problem, by Mordecai Ezekiel, with discussion by L. L. Grant; New England's agricultural problems, by R. B. Corbett, with discussion by Harry Barnham; Discussion of A. W. Manchester's paper, Problems on our own doorstep, by Benjamin Dibble.

Connecticut. Department of agriculture. Connecticut crop and livestock review, 1934. Conn. Dept. Agr. Bull. 34, 34pp. Hartford. 1935.

In cooperation with the New England Crop Reporting Service.  
Contains data by counties.



## Delaware

Delaware. State board of agriculture. Annual report for 1933-1934. Del.  
State Bd. Agr. Quart. Bull., v. 24, no.3, 4lpp. Dover.1934.  
Bureau of Markets, pp. 22-27.

## Florida

Howard, R. H., and Brumley, F. W. Summary of costs and returns for 264  
Florida citrus groves crop year, 1932-33. Including a 3 year summary of  
65 groves, crop years 1930-31 to 1932-33. 13pp., mimeogr. Gainesville.  
Fla. Agr. Col. Agr. Ext. Serv. Agr. Econ. Dept. 1935.

## Georgia

Hartman, W. A., and Wooten, H. H. Georgia land use problems. Ga. Agr. Expt.  
Sta. Bull. 191, 195pp. Experiment. 1935.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"The first part of this report presents a brief summary based on  
easily available data of certain significant factors and conditions  
affecting the use of land, and suggesting the urgent need of initiating  
sound land use planning programs for the State as a whole." (Part II con-  
tains "a more intensive study of land use and related problems in that re-  
gion of the State commonly designated as "The Old Plantation Piedmont  
Cotton Belt... where the decline in agriculture since 1919 progressed on  
a scale not exceeded in any comparable area in the United States.")

Section VII of Part II discusses local government as related to land  
use planning in Jasper, Jones, Morgan, and Putnam counties. A land classi-  
fication map of these counties is attached.

## Idaho

Idaho. University, College of agriculture, Extension service. Midsummer  
livestock outlook. 7pp., mimeogr. Boise, Aug. 12, 1935.

Youngstrom, C. O. Index numbers of Idaho farm prices. Idaho Agr. Expt.  
Sta. Bull. 210, 53pp. Moscow. 1935.

Includes tables of monthly farm prices, 1910-1934.

## Illinois

Illinois. Agricultural experiment station, Department of agricultural economics.  
Illinois farm economics no. 1, 4pp. Urbana. June, 1935.

A new periodical containing current economic information for farmers.  
Published in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service.

Johnston, P. E., and Andrews, J. B. Summary of farm business reports on one  
thousand five hundred forty-eight farms in Illinois for 1934. 17pp.,  
mimeogr. Urbana, Ill. Agr. Col. Dept. Agr. Econ. 1935.



## Iowa

Hopkins, J. A., and Taylor, P. A. Cost of production in agriculture. Iowa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 184, pp. 387-432. Ames. 1935.

"The purpose of this bulletin is to explain the significance and implications of cost of production as it affects agriculture and to review the history of cost studies."

Hopkins, J. A., and Cady, E. L. The Iowa feed and livestock situation. Iowa. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 208, 16pp. Ames. 1934.

Iowa State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, Extension service. Cedar Valley farm business association, 104 farms, 1934. 52pp., mimeogr. Ames. [1935]

Iowa State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, Extension service. Iowa farm economist, v. 1, no. 3. Ames, July, 1935.

Partial contents: New life to cooperatives, by Frank Robotka, pp. 3-6; Iowa farm income increases, by H. B. Howell, pp. 6-7; More money to spend, by M. A. Souder, pp. 7-9; Around Iowa homes, by M. G. Reid, pp. 9-12; A letter to a consumer, by T. W. Schultz, pp. 12-14; Land for the future, by Rainer Schickele, pp. 14-16.

Murray, W. G., and Eichling, H. L. Sources of farm credit in Iowa. Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 210, 8pp. Ames. 1934.

Schickele, Rainer, Hummel, J. P., and Hurd, R. M. Economic phases of erosion control in Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 333. pp. 187-232. Ames. 1935.

## Kansas

Green, R. M., and Rucker, V. M. Marketing problems of farmers' elevators in Kansas. Kans. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 106, 20pp. Manhattan. 1934.

## Kentucky

Kentucky. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-seventh annual report for the year 1934. Pt. I. Report of the director. 67pp. Lexington. [1935]  
Economic studies, pp. 7-9, 16-18, 46-47.

Proctor, R. E. Farm accounts and budgets aid farm management. Ky. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 277, 20pp. Lexington. 1935.

## Michigan

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station. Quarterly bulletin. v. 18 no. 1. East Lansing. Aug., 1935.

Partial contents: 1934 tractor costs in Michigan, by K. T. Wright, pp. 49-53; Dairy costs and returns in Michigan, by P. F. Aylesworth, pp. 53-56. (These articles are abstracts of mimeographed reports by the authors)



Wright, K. T., and Aylesworth, P. F. Laying flock costs and returns in Michigan, 1934. 17pp., mimeogr. East Lansing, Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Farm Managt. Dept. 1934.

### Minnesota

Garey, L. F. Part-time farming around the twin cities. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm Business Notes, no. 152. pp.1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1935.

Minnesota. Agricultural experiment station. Minnesota agricultural experiment station, 1885-1935. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 319, 78pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1935.

Agricultural economics, pp. 19-22.

Sallee, G. A., and Pond, G. A. The effect of the drouth on farm income, crop yields, and farm organization and practice. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm Business Notes, no. 150. pp. 1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul, 1935.

Winter, J. D., Alderman, W. H., and Waite, W. C. Picking, handling, and packing fruits for market. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Special Bull. 169, 11pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1935

The fruits discussed are apples, plums, and berries.

Winter, J. D., Alderman, W. H., and Waite, W. C. - Picking, handling, and refrigeration of raspberries and strawberries. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 318, 39pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1935.

Includes literature cited, pp. 38-39.

### Mississippi

Long, L. E. The economic value of improved cotton seed. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 307, 14pp. State College. 1934.

Enterprise cost records were obtained by personal interview in the spring of 1933.

### Missouri

Missouri. University, College of agriculture, Extension service. Annual report for 1934. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 319, 55pp. Columbia. 1935.

Production control under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, pp. 7-13; Agricultural Economics, pp. 38-41.

### Nebraska

Hinman, E. H. Sales value and assessed value of Nebraska farm land: 1921-1934. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 77, 24pp. Lincoln. 1935.



## New Hampshire

Woodworth, H. C. Farm leases. N. H. Univ. Ext. Serv. Circ. 168, 6pp. Durham. 1935.

Information on landlord - tenant agreements.

## New Jersey

Fenton, J. M. Marketing apples, New Jersey and competing states. 77pp., mimeogr. Trenton, N. J. Dept. Agr. Bur., Markets. 1935.

Contains statistical material compiled from various sources, a short history of the apple industry and its geographical distribution.

New Jersey. Department of agriculture. The New Jersey plan of poultry standardization and accreditation and list of breeding flocks and hatcheries under official supervision, 1934-1935. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 245, 64pp. Trenton. 1935.

Pitt, D. T., and Carr, E. G. The beekeeping industry in New Jersey. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 247, 21pp. Trenton. 1935.

A survey was made in 1934 in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the New Jersey Beekeepers Association. The results contained in this bulletin show the number of beekeepers, of colonies of bees, and the quantity of honey produced during 1933 in the state.

Waller, A. G. Cost of producing milk in New Jersey. Rutgers Univ. New Jersey Agriculture v. 17, no. 4, 4pp. New Brunswick. July-Aug. 1935.

## New York

Anderson, W. A., and Kerns, Willis. Interests, activities, and problems of rural young folk. II. Men 15 to 29 years of age. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 631, 43pp. Ithaca, 1935.

Deals with 307 young men living in the open country and in villages of less than 2500 inhabitants, Genesee county, New York.

Curtiss, W. M., and Raymond, C. B. Canning factory tomatoes. Summary of 118 enterprise accounts, Western New York, 1934. N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell A. E. 88, 21pp., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1935.

Findlen, P. J. Some results of farm cost accounts in New York. N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext. Bull. 318, 23pp. Ithaca. 1935.

Scoville, G. P. An economic study of grape farms in Eastern United States. Part II. Harvesting and marketing. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 628, 46pp. Ithaca. 1935.

Includes methods of marketing, costs, and prices.



## Ohio

Zumbro, P. B. What 1934 farm poultry records show. Analysis of farm poultry records for the year ending September 30, 1934. Ohio State Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Poultry pointers, no. 24, 4pp. Columbus. 1935.

## Oregon

Burrier, A. S., Knowlton, F. L., and Selby, H. E. Cost of producing turkey hatching eggs in Oregon. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 333. 18pp. Corvallis. 1934.

## Pennsylvania

Wrigley, P. I. Land use in Pennsylvania. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 317, 39pp. State College. 1935.

"In this study the land is classified according to its economic value for farming purposes." A folded reconnaissance land utilization map showing the results of the classification is attached.

More than half of the bulletin is devoted to a table "Factors indicating the relative productivity of agricultural land in the counties and townships of Pennsylvania."

## Texas

McMillan, S. A. Production credit for farmers and ranchmen. Texas Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. [Bull] B-87, 16pp. College Station. 1935.

## Vermont

Adams, T. M. Prices of Vermont farm real estate. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 391, 31pp. Burlington. 1935.

Camburn, O. M. Electrical power usage in Vermont cooperative creameries. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 388, 8pp. Burlington. 1935.

## Virginia

Vernon, J. J., Fippin, W. H., and Young, H. N. An economic study of dairy farming in the Norfolk milkshed. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 298, 102pp. Blacksburg. 1935.

## Washington

Hampson, C. C. Cost of shipping point marketing services for apples in Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 312, 25pp. Pullman. 1935.

"The marketing costs presented in this bulletin represent average costs to growers of marketing services for apples, performed at shipping points in the Wenatchee-Okanogan and Yakima district of Washington" for the years 1922-1933.



## PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

### Agrarian Reform - Spain

Martinez de Bujanda, E. The development of agrarian reform in Spain. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(7): 252-263. July 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

This article contains material supplementary to that contained in an article of similar title published in the Monthly Bulletin for April 1934. The following are particularly discussed: The Law on the confiscation of the property of the nobles, enacted on Aug. 25, 1932; the Institute of Agrarian Reform and the Provincial Councils (Juntas); the decree on intensification of cultivation, published November 1, 1932 and subsequent laws; and the recent law on tenancy.

### Agricultural Adjustment Administration

The A.A.A. and its influence upon American industry. Proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The Girard Letter 15(4): 1-3, 8. June 1935. (Published by the Girard Trust Co., Broad & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.) Pam. Coll.

Unfavorable to the amendments.

Hazard, J. W. If the AAA goes - what? Barron's 15(33): 3, 6, 8. Aug. 19, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the probable reaction of business, cotton, sugar, wheat, hogs, packers, millers, cigarette manufacturers, and others, to an adverse decision by the Supreme Court on the AAA. Three alternative programs to the present one as suggested by Secretary Wallace are discussed. Congressional sentiment seems to be swinging to the old "pro-rata, two-price system". "If the AAA goes, with these funds available, with production control out, with the President favoring continuation of subsidies to farmers, and with our foreign markets going fast, this domestic allotment plan would clearly seem to be the favorite."

### Agricultural Boards - Dominican Republic

Community agricultural boards in the Dominican Republic. Pan Amer. Union, Bull. 69(6): 507. June 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

Community Boards were established by a law of October 11, 1934 "to protect agriculture, direct and promote all agricultural work in their jurisdiction, and help solve any problems arising from the leasing of land for agricultural purposes or from the control and distribution of water for irrigation."

### Agricultural Credit - Canada

Dexter, Grant. Farm debt relief. Maclean's Mag. 48(8): 24, 49. Apr. 15, 1935. (Published in Toronto, Canada)

Photostat copy in library.

On the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act of Canada.



## Agricultural Credit - Italy

Hazen, N. W. Agricultural credit in Italy. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(10): 296-325. Sept. 3, 1935. (Issued by Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

"At present agricultural credit in Italy is granted by three types of institutions: The mortgage company, the agricultural credit institution, and the cooperative agricultural credit bank or association. Each type of institution has its own history and has developed along its own lines; yet each plays an important part in the agricultural credit structure of present-day Italy. All three institutions and their credit operations are separately discussed" in this article. The "historical phases which form the background of each type of institution are also considered and interpreted in the light of present-day conditions." Mortgage credit (credito fondiario) and agricultural credit (credito agrario) are distinguished. The mortgage companies grant loans on rural or urban real estate, and agricultural credit institutions "deal exclusively in agricultural loans, i.e. those granted especially for the development of agricultural production and the improvement of farms."

The development of mortgage credit is traced, particularly in modern Italy. Three main systems of mortgage credit during the twenty-year period beginning with the early sixties, the abortive attempt to establish a Mortgage Credit Company of Italy (Istituto Italiano di Credito Fondiario) along the lines of the Credit Foncier of France, and the system of plurality of mortgage companies and non-limitation of areas of operation which has prevailed since 1894 are discussed.

"The agricultural credit institution in present-day Italy is characterized as 'special' or as 'authorized' according to whether it is partly or wholly subsidized by the Government and operates under its strict supervision, or is privately owned and operates in accordance with the various agricultural credit laws enacted in Italy." Three periods of development of agricultural credit are discussed, the exploratory stage which lasted till 1897, the experimental phase, 1898-1926 during which the type of institutions created and their financing varied with the region in which they were situated, and the period since 1927. The decree-law of July 29, 1927 divided agricultural loans into two types, those for "current cultivation needs" (short-term loans), and "improvement loans" (including both medium and long-term loans). Two groups of credit institutions were also organized to handle those two types of loans. The operations for which these two types of loans may be granted are listed, and attention is called to the establishment on January 25, 1928 of a National Consortium for Agricultural Improvement Credit (Consorzio Nazionale per il Credito Agrario di Miglioramento) to supply "funds for large scale land improvements and for the more important reclamation and irrigation operations..."

"In Italy at the present time cooperative agricultural credit is handled mainly by two types of institutions: (1) The People's Banks (banche popolari) of urban origin modeled on the Schulze-Delitzsch plan, but with limited liability; and (2) the rural credit associations (casse rurali) of the



Raiffeisen type with unlimited liability. Neither type of institution accepts any government subsidy." A brief history of these institutions is given. Tables show the distribution of improvement loans made by the 13 "special" agricultural credit institutions, according to the purposes for which they were granted, 1929-1934; total credit operations of mortgage companies, 1870 to 1934; number and value of loans made by Italian mortgage companies, 1930-1934; credit activities of each of the 12 mortgage companies in operation for year ended December 31, 1934; total agricultural credit operations at the end of the years 1928 to 1934; distribution by regions of the agricultural credit operations at the end of December 1933 and 1934; loans granted to wheat producers by the agricultural credit institutions, crop year 1933/34; and principal assets and liabilities of the 13 "special" agricultural credit institutions as of December 31, 1934.

#### Agricultural, Economic, and Physical Conditions, and Diet - Natives of Java

Geld- en producten-huishouding, volksvoeding en -gezondheid in Koetowinangoen [The function of money and products in relation to native diet and physical condition in Koetowinangoen (Java).] Landbouw; Landbouwkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indie 10(4-5): 1-351. Oct.-Nov. 1934. (Published in Buitenzorg, Java)

In three parts: I, Het onderzoek naar den economischen en landbouwkundigen toestand en het voedselverbruik te Koetowinangoen [The agricultural and economic conditions of the natives and their food consumption] by J. J. Ochse and G. J. A. Terra, pp.1-225. English summary on pp. 354-380.

II, De voedingswaarde van het inheemsche menu te Koetowinangoen [The chemical constituents and food values of the native diet] by W. F. Donath, pp.227-334. Considerations and conclusions given in English on pp.381-398.

III, De gezondheidstoestand van de bevolking te Koetowinangoen [The general state of health of the inhabitants] by C. D. de Langen, pp.335-351. English translation on pp.399-416.

For the convenience of the "foreign reader" an English translation of the titles and headings of tables and appendices is given on pp.417-423.

#### Agricultural Economic Conditions - France

Rey, C. Le problème agricole. Son importance dans le monde. La situation de l'agriculture française. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 24(27): 7-9. July 7, 1935. (Published by J. B. Baillière & Fils, Rue Hautefeuille, 19, Paris, France.)

An account of agricultural conditions in France from the economic and social standpoint.

#### Agricultural Indebtedness - India

Banerjee, Benoyendranath. Liquidation of agricultural indebtedness. -I. Recent experiments in review. Bengal Coop. Jour. 20(4): 202-207. Apr.-June, 1935. (Published by the Bengal Co-operative Organization Society, Ltd., 3-1, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, India.)

Discusses the schemes for the relief of agricultural indebtedness initiated by the State of Bhavanagar and the Central Provinces.



### Agricultural Indebtedness - Rhodesia

Farmers' Debt Adjustment Act, 1935. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 32(6): 372-374.  
June 1935. (Published in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia)

An editorial on the Farmers' Debt Adjustment Act, 1935 which "gives wide powers to the Land Bank Board to adjust farmers' debts, and a sum of £ 50,000 to cover the first year's working costs."

### Agricultural Situation - United States

McMillan, Wheeler. The farmer's ship comes in. Today 4(19): 4-5, 22.  
Aug. 31, 1935. (Published at 152 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

"Returning agricultural prosperity brings the farmer new comforts and luxuries plus a fuller appreciation of the management skill he acquired during the depression."

### Agriculture - China

Agriculture in China: present conditions and measures of improvement. Chinese Econ. Jour. 16(4): 375-385. Apr. 1935. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, 1040 North Szechow Road, Shanghai, China.)

"Rewritten from an article originally in Chinese by Mr. Hsu Ting Hu, Director, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry."

### Agriculture - Devon

Hogg, W. Henderson. Agriculture in Devon. Estate Mag. 35(8): 598-600.  
Aug. 1935. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)

"From a paper read...at the annual country meeting of the Chartered Surveyors' Institute held at Torquay during the third week in June."

### Agriculture and Politics - Ireland

Mr. De Valera's dilemmas. Round Table, no. 99, pp.551-569. June 1935.  
(Published at 2 Paper Bldg., Temple, London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

The second section of this article (pp.560-565) is entitled "The Resistance of the Farmers." in which the political situation in relation to the farmer is discussed. The writer states that in large areas of the country "no attempt is being made to pay or to collect the land annuities, the rates are greatly in arrear, and the situation would be far more serious if the leaders of the United Ireland party had not refused...to countenance an agitation for the non-payment of rates and annuities."

The writer also tells of a farmers' organization "called the New Land League...It disavows political objects and aims at the concentration of all farmers on a common front for the improvement of agriculture."

### Agriculture and Science

Parrish, W. W., and Clark, H. F. Chemistry wrecks the farm. Harpers Mag. 171(1023): 272-282. Aug. 1935. (Published at 49 E. 33rd St., New York, N. Y.)



The article is written by Wayne W. Parrish, a journalist formerly on the New York Herald Tribune, and Harold F. Clark, professor of economics at Teachers College, Columbia University. According to this article, the farm is being wrecked by three major frontal attacks, (1) intensive farming - mechanization and use of fertilizers; (2) a chemical revolution which increases yields and creates substitutes; and (3) decreasing international trade in farm products by increasing national sufficiency with the aid of chemical developments which make it possible for many countries to produce for themselves what they could not formerly produce. These propositions are supported by reference to important developments, such as the effects of motor power developments on the farm, displacing horses; the chemical dye industry which displaced organic dyes; the rayon industry displacing to some extent cotton; the prospect of developing synthetic rubber; etc.

The authors are very critical of agricultural economists generally, and of the AAA program. They consider Ricardo and Malthus economics all out of date, the academic economist "practically useless", ... "a victim of cultural lag, worrying about problems that have already been solved." They also label the Agricultural Adjustment Act as one of the most curious documents of modern times. It is recognized to be "a brave and daring measure in time of emergency" but based upon two utterly false assumptions; that is, the amount of production is dependent upon the amount of land and, much more serious, pre-war parity prices "a goal". They think that the true aim should be not higher prices but higher income; "fewer farmers, and larger output, and a larger income per farmer." It is further stated that, instead of "paying all to reduce acreage, we should reduce the number of people in the farming enterprise." And "we should never pay any part of the population to keep from producing when there are unlimited things to be done and when our standard of living is so utterly short of minimum decency."

Thus it will be seen that the article is full of interesting statements, but it is not a clearly reasoned, logical analysis. There is no recognition of the significance of the farm as a place to live and of agriculture as a refuge or support in an economic crisis. There is no recognition of the problem of taking care of people and balancing agriculture with industry. The authors also fail to see the logical extension of their ideas from agriculture to industry. -O. C. Stine.

### Balance of Payments

The balance of international payments. Financial aspects of the status of the United States in world affairs during 1934. Index 15(9): 189-196. Sept. 1935. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

### Beef - Export Bounty - Union of South Africa

Bounty on frozen beef exports. Meat Control Board's decision. African World 132(1707): 63. July 27, 1935. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, E. C. 2, London, Eng.)

The South African Meat Control Board has decided to pay a maximum bounty of 3/8 of a penny per lb. on the first 4000 lbs. of frozen beef exported between July 1, 1935 and January 31, 1936.



### Bounties, Export - Irish Free State

Export bounties and subsidies on agricultural produce. Irish Trade Jour. 10 (2): 69-70. June 1935. (Published by Stationery Office, Dublin, Irish Free State.)

Gives schedule of products on which bounties are payable after April 1, 1935, and rate of bounty.

### Business Depression

Measuring world prosperity. Many countries now completely out of the depression. Barron's 15(30): 5, 15. July 29, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

### Butter - Export Bounty - France

France. Export bounty for butter. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 135 (2018): 219. Aug. 8, 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"The French 'Journal Officiel' of July 27 contains a Decree and Order, dated July 25, which provide for the payment of a bounty, under certain conditions, on good quality butters exported from France. The amount of this bounty has been fixed at 6 frs. per kilog. until further notice."

### Canning Industry

Duncan, Robert. A bumper can crop. Today 4(14): 4-5, 20. July 27, 1935. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

### Capitalism

Chase, Stuart. Parade of the gravediggers. Harper's Mag. 171(1023): 316-328. Aug. 1935. (Published at 49 E. 33rd St., New York, N. Y.)

The author presents the views and conclusions of seven different writers in support of his contention that "capitalism as an investing machine is entering the twilight." Summaries of the following are used in support of this idea: Key ratio to balance, by Arthur H. Adams; Liquid claims and national wealth, by A. A. Berle, Jr., and V. J. Peder-son; Who gets the money, by Walter Rautenstrauch; The capital goods fallacy, by David Cushman Coyle; Debt and production, by Bassett Jones; Industrial prices and their relative inflexibility, by Gardiner C. Means.

### Cigarettes - China

Chung-Jui Chi. Cigarette industry in China. Chinese Econ. Jour. 16(6): 629-639. June 1935. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, 1040 North Szechow Road, Shanghai, China.)

### Coffee

Balart, B. D. Do low coffee prices increase buying? Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 68(6): 470-472. June 1935. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N.Y.)



"Based upon figures covering the past quarter century, per capita consumption seems only slightly dependent upon the rise and fall of retail prices. Efforts to increase sales over a long period are as ineffective as they are profitless, with eventual disadvantage to the industry." Tables give U. S. coffee imports, import prices, and per capita consumption from 1899 to 1934 and the average retail price per pound in 51 cities from 1925 to 1934.

#### Coffee - Brazil

The coffee conference. Wileman's Brazilian Rev. 27(28): 1. July 15, 1935. (Published at Rua Theophilo Ottoni, 41, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

A note calls attention to the main decisions of the first meeting of the Coffee Conference held on July 11, 1935. It was resolved that no sacrifice quota would be enforced for the 1935/36 crop, and that the Departamento Nacional do Café would buy up to 4,000,000 bags of the present coffee crop in the interior, the purchase to be financed by a tax levied by the producing states, but collected by the Departamento Nacional do Café.

#### Coffee - Cuba

The Cuban coffee industry during 1934. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 69(1): 13-16. July 1935. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

"Adverse economic factors in the island correspond with those of other producing countries, making planters' problems extremely difficult - Industry control and price maintenance now under consideration - Exports drop while production rises - Area in production and number of trees."

#### Coffee - Ethiopia

Increased growing of Ethiopian coffee. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 68(6): 465-468. June 1935. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

"The original home of coffee is of late years more occupied with the development of the product - Primitive methods, still followed, are giving way to regimented cultivation - New types developed - Marketing, transportation, export trade and domestic prices." A table gives Ethiopian coffee exports from 1909 through 1934.

#### Coffee - Kenya

Bellingham, Beatrix L. Recent developments in Kenya's coffee industry. Seeking closer co-operation between growers and merchants. African World 132(1709): 128-129. Aug. 10, 1935. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, E. C. 2, London, Eng.)

Contains brief paragraphs on overseas demand, growers' difficulties, quality the first essential, the marketing question, functions of the Coffee Board, and a hopeful outlook.

#### Coffee - El Salvador

El Salvador coffee and its outlets. Tea & Coffee Trade Jour. 69(2): 107-108. Aug. 1935. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)



"With small area and large population the country is an important producer of this leading staple - Transportation facilities within the country and the four shipping ports for its product - Active coffee producers' association." Coffee exports in kilos are given for the years from 1901 to 1934 and export values from 1911 to 1932.

#### Coffee Stabilization - Cuba

Cuban Institute for the stabilization of coffee. Pan Amer. Union, Bull. 69 (7): 577-578. July 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

"The statutes for the administration of the Cuban Institute for the Stabilization of Coffee, created by decree-law 486 of September 14, 1934, were approved...on January 24, 1935. The Institute began functioning on the date of their publication in the Gaceta Oficial, March 7. The organization was established to study matters relating to the planting, cultivation, harvesting, processing, classification, shortage, delivery, sale, importation, and exportation of coffee, compile pertinent statistics, and recommend legislation."

#### Cooperation

Cooperative Journal, v. 9, no. 4, pp.121-152. July-August 1935. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: Should co-ops accept advertisements in their publications? by Quentin Reynolds, p.127; Opposition to cooperatives increases in Congress, by Robin Hood, pp.128-131; Better coordination needed among northeastern dairy co-ops, by T. G. Stitts and W. C. Welden, pp.131-134; Electricity-a farm supply to be bought cooperatively under Indiana act, by Edmond C. Foust, p.137; At what cost management? by Henry H. Bakken, pp.138-140; Cooperatives can be financed by the commodity, by F. B. Bomberger, pp.141-144.

#### Combined Harvester - Thresher

Hurst, W. M. The field for the small combined harvester-thresher. Agr. Engin. 16(6):221-222. June 1935. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

Paper presented at a meeting of the Power and Machinery Division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Chicago, December 3 and 4, 1934.

#### Cooperation - Yugoslavia

Severine, G. Agricultural co-operation in Yugoslavia. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(6-7): 219-226, 263-273. June-July 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

Contents: I. History of the co-operative movement before the unification of the kingdom; II. Co-operative legislation; III. The co-operative movement since the unification of the kingdom of Yugoslavia; IV. Present situation and activity of the Yugoslav co-operative societies; V. Conclusion.



### Cooperative Hygiene and Health Societies - Yugoslavia

Colombain, M. Rural hygiene and health co-operative societies in Yugoslavia. Internatl. Labour Rev. 32(4):19-38. July 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

"The health co-operative movement is one of the most recent and also one of the most original branches of the Yugoslav co-operative movement. Its methods, which are based on the collaboration of everyone concerned, and which, beginning with what is immediately possible, steadily widen their range, have brought about within a few years a considerable improvement in the conditions of living of the peasant population. They have attracted much attention from public health experts who have studied them, and also from economists who are interested in the problem of organising the rural community... It is this acknowledged value of the Yugoslav health co-operative Societies as a model for other countries that...[this] article seeks to demonstrate, with the help of information collected on the spot, the writings of Dr. G. Kojić, the founder of the movement, the book by Dr. B. Konstantinović and Dr. K. Schneider entitled Principles of Rural Hygiene and Health Co-operatives, and the reports of the Union of Health Co-operative Societies." - p.19.

### Cooperative Wholesale Societies

Operations of cooperative wholesale societies in 1934. Monthly Labor Rev. 41(2):364-368. Aug. 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor)

"Sales of more than 15 1/2 million dollars during 1934 were reported by 9 regional cooperative wholesale societies. Their net gain on this business was \$311,293, of which \$120,884 was returned to member societies in patronage refunds and \$24,967 was paid in interest on share capital. Since 1930 these societies have returned in interest and dividends the sum of \$903,947. There were 1,334 local cooperative societies which were affiliated with the wholesales in 1934, and 349 other societies which were not members but made their wholesale purchases through the central organizations." p.vi.

### Corn - Basic Price - Argentina

The Grain Board and the maize growers. Present basic price of coarse grain to remain unchanged. Rev. River Plate 78(2271):15,17-18. June 21, 1935. (Published in Buenos Aires, Argentina. New York agent: S.S. Koppe & Co., Inc., 500 Fifth Ave.)

Report of a meeting of the Grain Board presided over by the Under-secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Carlos Brebbia, who pointed out the dangers of increasing the present basic price of maize of \$4.40 per 100 kilos to \$6.00 as requested by the growers. A table gives the probable available supply of maize on the world market in 1934/35 and the net imports of all the consuming countries from 1929 to 1933.



## Corporative Organization - Italy

Costanzo, G. Corporative organisation in Italy. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(6): 205-219. June 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Contents: I. The origin of the corporative system; II. Constitution and functions of the corporations; III. The reform of the syndical organisation; IV. The corporations at work: the first results of corporative activity.

## Cotton

Cotton's in the well. Who put her in? Not Henry Agard Wallace. Who'll pull her out? Not the Japanese Empire. Who'll go in after her? Conceivably the Old South. Fortune 12(1): 34-41, 130, 132, 134, 136. illus. July 1935. (Published at 155 E. 42nd. St., New York, N.Y.)

The world cotton situation is surveyed with special reference to possibilities of increased production in foreign countries.

Jordan, Harvie. Backing up the AAA farm program. South.Cult. 93(7): 2, 5. July 1, 1935. (Published by Constitution Publishing Co., Box 4357, Atlanta, Ga.)

The situation of the American Cotton grower prior to the enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the measures taken under the Act are reviewed. The author urges six recommendations for permanent relief measures for the cotton growing industry, including reforms in baling and warehousing.

Rose, M. A. Cotton's zero hour. Today 4(15): 3-4, 21. Aug. 3, 1935. (Published at 152 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

A discussion of "a few of the aspects of the cotton situation [which] shows how important is the size of our growing crop."

The writer describes how the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture prepares the cotton crop report, which was released this year, August 8.

## Cotton - Chile

Sarabia, A.G. Posibilidades económicas del cultivo del algodón en Chile. Boletín Ministerio de Agricultura [Chile] 4(3): 65-71. Dec. 1934/Mar. 1935. (Published at Ahumada 32, Santiago, Chile)

Economic possibilities of cotton cultivation in Chile.

## Cotton - Classing - Queensland

Peters, R.W. Classing cotton. Queensland Agr. Jour. 43(5): 483-488, illus. May 1, 1935. (Published by Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia)

Table shows the grades used in classing Queensland cotton, which contains "more spot than the University Standards [for American Upland cottons] will allow in the white grades."



## Cotton - Crop Restriction Policy - United States

Harrower, D.C. Cotton control hit by courts. Bankhead law and possibly Agricultural Adjustment Act doomed. AAA program fundamentally unsound, a threat to our export trade. Barron's 15(32):13,14. Aug. 12, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The concluding paragraph of this article is as follows:

"It may be that the Court will destroy the AAA as it did the NRA. This is a possibility, although not a probability. If it does, we are back to the starting point again of free production and no rental. It is possible also that even the amended form of fixing the processing tax will be invalidated, in which case, with the Bankhead law defunct, the rental burden would be too heavy for the people to bear through direct appropriations. Just where will the producers be then? With no governmental payments to them their income must come entirely from their production, and that production would be sure to be double the domestic consumption. Foreign consumers might be willing to do business with them, but it would be on a price and quality basis, and with an increasing supply of outside growths that would mean a buyers' market. Some observers who foresee this very thing are suggesting that when the situation comes, it will have to be met by a bonus to the producers on all cotton exported. Extend that idea to wheat and other crops now receiving rental benefits, and the cost would be enormous and taxation would leach out the lifeblood of business."

Hutson, L.C. Propaganda versus facts. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 36(28): 5, 12-13. July 13, 1935. (Published at 3116-3118 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

The author discusses the alleged propaganda in support of the AAA cotton policy and the Bankhead Act. The bill of Congressman Josh Lee of Oklahoma for a Domestic Allotment Plan is also discussed.

Also in Cotton Oil Press 19(3): 9-11. July 1935.

## Cotton - MacDonald Domestic Allotment Plan

The MacDonald plan. Amer. Cotton Grower 1(3):5. Aug. 1935. (Published at 713 Glenn St., Atlanta, Ga.)

"In brief, the plan provides for giving each farmer in the South a domestic allotment, as his portion of the American crop consumed at home. On this cotton he would receive parity price which at the present time is 15.9 cents per pound. He could raise all of the cotton he wanted to raise above his domestic allotment to be sold abroad at world prices..."

This plan was presented at an "open forum" on cotton held in July at Dallas.

## Cotton - Processing Tax

Defending the process tax! Amer. Wool & Cotton Reprtr. 49(24): [1], 37-39, 42. June 13, 1925. (Published by Frank P. Bennett & Co., Inc., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

The article replies to statements made by Cully A. Cobb in an address over the Dixie network on April 27, 1935.



## Cotton - Statistics

Todd, J.A. Cotton statistics. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 12(3): 221-229, July 1935. (Published by P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

Tables give: World's cotton crops by countries, in bales of 500 lbs., 1929-30 to 1934-35; American crop (excluding linters), 1929-30 to 1934-35; Indian--Area and crop by varieties, 1932-33 to 1934-35, including yield per acre; Egyptian crop, 1929-30 to 1934-35; World's carryover of Egyptian cotton in United Kingdom, on Continent, in United States, and at Alexandria, 1929 to May 1935; World's consumption of cotton by varieties in United Kingdom, on Continent, and in United States, and others, 1929-30 to 1934-35; U.S. consumption of cotton by varieties, Nov. 1933 to April 1935; Highest and lowest futures prices for American cotton at New York and Liverpool, and Egyptian cotton at Liverpool, Feb. 1934-May 1935; Liverpool spot prices of American with other varieties as percentages (last Friday of each month) Feb. 1934-May, 1935; Empire cotton crops for the years, 1924-34, excluding India, in bales of 400 lbs., by countries.

## Cotton, American - Consumed by Japan

Farley, M.S. Japan as a consumer of American cotton. Far East. Survey 4(13): 97-101, July 3, 1935. (Published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd St., New York, N.Y.)

References, p.101.

Tables show: U.S. exports of raw cotton (in thousand bales), 1895-1900 to 1934-35, in toto, to Japan, and the per cent. to Japan; Japanese imports of raw cotton (in thousand 500-lbs. bales) and the per cent. imported from the United States, India, China, Egypt, and others, 1914 to 1935; and Average prices of American strict middling 7-8-inch and Indian Acala in Osaka, and consumption of American cotton in Japan, 1925-26 to 1933-34.

Also in Cotton Trade Jour. 15(26): 2,3. July 6, 1935.

Extracts in Cotton Digest 7(40): 14. July 13, 1935.

## Cotton and Rayon

Turner, A.J. Cotton and rayon. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 12(3): 199-207. July 1935. (Published by P.S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, Eng.)

"The purpose of the present article is to discuss some outstanding facts relating to the course of development of cotton and rayon production in order to form some conception of the changes likely to occur in these in the future." Tables show consumption, and exports of cotton by Great Britain for certain years from 1697-1921, imports of cotton into Great Britain, 1787, the development of American, Egyptian, Indian, and Empire cotton crops from 1790 to 1933, and data on rayon production and price from 1891 to 1934.



### Cotton Control - Argentina

Cotton control in Argentina. Pan Amer. Union, Bull. 69(7): 578. July 1935.  
(Published in Washington, D.C.)

"The National Cotton Board was created at the end of April... [to] regulate the cultural, technical, and commercial phases of the production and manufacture of cotton, including the selection of varieties best suited to each region, the creation of standard types, and the formation of producers' cooperative societies. A table gives area and production of unginned cotton and production and export of clean fiber and cotton seed."

### Cotton Mill Activity As a Business Indicator

Case, W. W. Cotton mill activity as a business indicator in three reserve districts. Annalist 46(1177): 188. Aug. 9, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

This is the fourth of a series of regional studies. The first three, dealing with department store sales, new passenger car registrations, and pig iron production, were published in the Annalist of April 19, May 17, and July 12.

### Cotton Textiles - Marketing

Jefferson, Floyd. Marketing cotton textiles. Textile Bull. 48(17): [3]-4, 22. June 27, 1935. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

"Brief submitted to Sub-Committee of Cabinet Textile Committee at hearing conducted by Hon. John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D.C."

### Cotton Trade Situation

Bankhead, J.H. The cause of lost cotton exports. Manfrs. Rec. 104(7): 45, 54. July 1935. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

The author explains that the cause of decreased cotton exports lies in exchange difficulties and trade restrictions. He defends the cotton production control program, and points out that the prices of competing cottons rise and fall with that for American cotton "in nearly exact price changes."

Schoffelmayer, V.H. Economics of the cotton trade situation. Cotton Oil Press 19(3): 21-22. July 1935. (Published by Interstate Publishing Co., Inc., Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.)

Address at the Texas Cottonseed Crushers Convention at Galveston, June 10, 1935.

The speaker discusses the need for an export market for Texas cotton, and the effects of economic nationalism in increasing foreign competition.



The South must decide. Tex. Weekly 11(31):6-7. Aug. 3, 1935. (Published at Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Discussing the decreased consumption of cotton, the article concludes:

"If the American Government does not change its commercial policy in such a way as to make the restoration of the foreign market for American cotton possible, then we are frank to say that we do not know how or when anything like real recovery can be brought about in the South. And unless the South is prepared to make a fight for such a change of commercial policy, then it had better begin to consider ways and means of working out the painful adjustment of its economic life which lies ahead. It must provide employment for many hundreds of thousands of its people who formerly made their living out of cotton, both on the farm and in town, but who will never make their living out of cotton again. Frankly, we do not know how it can be done, but unless the commercial policy of the United States is to be changed, unless tariff barriers are to be reduced, war debts finally disposed of, international monetary exchange stabilized, and the conditions necessary to the restoration of world trade brought about, then the South has an almost impossible job ahead of it."

A somewhat similar editorial was published in the Texas Weekly of July 27.

#### Crisis Legislation - Netherlands

Crisis legislation in the Netherlands. State control of industry and trade. Aid for agriculture. Irish Trade Jour. 10(2):60-62. June 1935. (Published by Stationery Office, Dublin, Irish Free State.)

A summary of a report on Crisis Legislation in the Netherlands by the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam, published in the Commercial Intelligence Journal of March 30, 1935.

#### Dairy Industry - South Africa

Kneen, J. G. The dairy industry in South Africa with special reference to the export of butter. South African Jour. Econ. 3(2): 202-228. June 1935. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P.O. Box. 5316, Johannesburg)

"Précis of a thesis handed in to the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, for the degree of M.A."

The article is in four parts as follows: I. The chemistry of butter production; II. The development of the industry; III. Legislation governing the industry; IV. Conclusions and suggestions.

#### Dairy Products - Marketing Control - France

La loi tendant à l'organisation et à l'assainissement des marchés du lait et des produits résineux. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 67(7): 260-264. July 1935. (Published at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris, France.)

An account of the provisions of the law of July 2, 1935 to control the trade in milk and fatty products and a discussion of its probable results. The law also provides for the creation of a Committee to administer funds for the production and marketing of resin and resinous products.



## Decentralization of Industry

Ferris, J. P., If we want security. I. The choices before us. Survey Graphic 24(9): 426-428, 458. Sept. 1935. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

In this, the first of two papers on decentralization, the writer examines the common insecurity of the urban and the rural worker. "In devising readjustment measures", he says, "two conclusions seem inescapable. First, in order to enjoy economic health, the nation must build a healthy rural civilization. This in turn depends upon stopping the past drainage of the men, money, and soil fertility of rural areas. As this drainage is stopped, impaired rural markets are rebuilt, to the immense advantage of our metropolitan centers and of our national life as a whole. Second, we must face definitely the necessity for an ever larger proportion of our population to be employed in industry and other occupations than in agriculture. The important questions are: in what manner will this unavoidable shift take place, and what kind of living and social conditions will accompany it?"

Three possible roads, or choices, in the task to retain "the high standard of living which specialized production can give us and yet provide freer, more satisfying conditions of living than we have had, and greater security" are discussed. The three roads are "the way of unlimited specialization and the increased dependence of the individual upon the perfect functioning of the entire economic machine"; the way leading to "the organization of purely subsistence communities in which unemployed farmers (or city dwellers) produce food and perhaps other necessities for their own consumption, but not for sale"; and the way which "involves carrying on widely diffused wealth-producing activities of industry and business, together with resource conservation work, at points accessible to rural and small town population."

## Decentralization of Industry - Germany

B. Tendencies in the German industrial system towards a more even distribution of industries and population. Hamburg World Econ. Archives, Bull. no. 11, pp. 5-8. Apr. 1, 1935. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany)

The case for decentralization of industry in Germany is stated and its attendant problems discussed. "During the next few decades a number of new industries will be set up in the economically weaker and thinly populated districts of East Germany, especially Pomerania and East Prussia... In this way it will become possible... with the aid of a comprehensive agricultural settlement policy, to raise considerably the economic strength and the population of East Germany... the workman ... will become closely bound up with the land and agriculture through being settled into homes of their own with small holdings... The great social question... is a question of how to put man, for the most part uprooted and homeless, again into touch with the living sources of strength the native earth provides. This task can only be accomplished by housing the working class in settlements on the outskirts of the



great towns, or in completely new decentralised industrial sites where the worker and his family have facilities for employing their leisure time on their own piece of land, where they can obtain both health and vigour, and at the same time increase their income by producing a part of their food supplies."

#### Demand, Price, and Income

Schultz, Henry. Interrelations of demand, price, and income. Jour. Polit. Econ. 43(4):433-481. Aug. 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The writer's introductory paragraph is as follows:

"That income, as well as price, affects the demand for a commodity is of course a truism, although the relations existing between these variables for the economy as a whole still remain to be determined. For an individual consumer, however, the interrelations of demand, income, and price are essentially at hand in the writings of Vilfredo Pareto, Eugen Slutsky, and J. R. Hicks and R. G. D. Allen; and some of these relations also hold for aggregate market phenomena. The main objectives of this paper are: (1) to develop these interrelations in a simple, logical manner; (2) to show their bearing on the theory of the demand for completing and competing goods and on the elasticity of substitution; (3) to call attention to some unsolved problems in this field; and (4) to compare the theoretical results with those yielded by the concrete, statistical demand curves of beef, pork and mutton."

#### Electricity on the Farm - England

Denham, H. J. A review of the progress of electrification in modern English farm practice. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 42(3):221-230. June 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"It is the purpose of this article to deal on broad and somewhat generalized lines, with the present applications of electricity that are proving of practical use to farmers, and with the limitations and restrictions on the use of electricity that the rural supply engineer may expect to find quoted as impeding the adoption of its advantages."

#### L'Est Européen Agricole

L'Est Européen Agricole, 4 année, no.13, Apr. 1935. (Issued by the Comité Permanent d'Études Économiques des États Agricoles de l'Europe Centrale et Orientale. (Published by Jouve & Cie., 15, Rue Racine, Paris, France)

Partial contents: Crise agricole, crise de coopération économique internationale, by Adam Rose.--pp.7-25. (The author argues that under-consumption is one of the main causes of the agricultural depression, and suggests a middle course between the policy of laissez-faire and extreme protectionism in the trade relations between nations. He illustrates his argument with examples from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Great Britain and France.); Les intérêts de l'agriculture polonaise dans le nouvel accord commercial polono-britannique, by Pawel Zoltowski.--pp.26-34. (A discussion of the effect on Polish agriculture of the Anglo-Polish trade agreement signed in London on



February 27, 1935); Pologne. Le développement du coopératisme agricole, by Waclaw Sobanski.-pp.35-42. (An account of the development of agricultural cooperation in Poland before, during, and after the war); La Russie subcarpathique du point de vue agricole, by Jan Brandejs.-pp.43-82. (An account of agriculture and agricultural economic conditions in Sub-Carpathian Russia or Ruthenia, the smallest province of Czechoslovakia.); Tchecoslovaquie. La politique des céréales, by Antonin Prokeš.-pp.83-102. (Czechoslovakia's grain policy); Tchecoslovaquie. De l'assurance en général et de l'assurance particulière à l'agriculture, by Jindrich Ondrak.-pp.103-108. (Insurance in Czechoslovakia with special reference to agriculture); and Statistics of the dairy industry and foreign trade of Latvia, and the foreign trade of Poland, and prices of agricultural products in Poland and Czechoslovakia. The text of the main provisions of the decree of October 24, 1934 relative to the conversion and regulation of Polish agricultural indebtedness is given.-pp.159-168.

#### Export Control - Japan

Lockwood, W. W., Jr. Export control in Japan. Far East. Survey 4(17): 132-136. Aug. 28, 1935. (Published at 129 E. 52d St., New York, N.Y.)

#### Farm Accountancy

Pavlovsky, George. Notes on the use of farm accountancy data in comparative economic inquiries. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(5): 169-175. May 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

#### Farm Earnings and Cost of Living - Estonia

Ojamaa, V. Farm earnings and farmers' own consumption. Majandusteated. Weekly Bull, Inst. Econ. Research, no.28, pp.496-499. July 16, 1935. (Published in Tallinn, Estonia.)

Tables show pay per male worker and pay per working day and cost of living per male family member for 1925/30, and 1931/32-1933/34.

#### Farm Economist

Farm Economist, v.1, no. 11, pp.213-232. July 1935. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, Eng.)

Contents: Cost of converting buildings into cowsheds, by R. N. Dixey, pp.213-215; Combine harvesting costs on eight farms in 1934, by H. Whitby, pp.216-219 (combining costs, trucking costs, costs of drying and dressing, total costs, costs per acre, and costs per quarter are given); Changes in the net output of a Suffolk farm, by S. H. Carson, pp.220-221; Devon's declining root acreage, by S. T. Morris, pp.222-223; Size of fields in Devon, by W. H. Long, pp.224-225; The variation of bacon pig prices at English markets, by Ruth Cohen, pp.226-228.



## Farm Implement Industry

New life to the farm-implement industry. Higher farm buying returning implement makers to black ink. Big demand for fall lines. Long-term investment status. Barron's 15(34): 3,8. Aug. 26, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"Beginning with this issue, Barron's inaugurates a survey of the leading industries of America. Oil, steel, motor, tobacco, chemical, can, tire, retail trade, motion picture, and all of the other industries that are responsible for the quickened tempo of business activity will be examined from both the short and long-term points of view. The depression records, the aftermath, and the possibilities of expansion or contraction will be indicated.

"Accompanying the surveys of individual industries will be a series of tabloid audits of all the major companies in each industry. Both the favorable and unfavorable aspects of individual equities will be baldly set forth so that the reader may make his own deductions as to the permanent stability of current quotations in the market-place. Over three years have now elapsed since the famous bear market culminated in July 1932, and as a duty to its readers Barron's intends over the next few months to make a reappraisal of prospects of industries and industrial equities."

## Farm Ownership and Tenancy - Bohol, P. I.

Bongato, Diosdado. Farm ownership and tenancy in eight selected municipalities of Bohol. Abstract by S. T. Pagcaliwagan in Philippine Agriculturist 24(2): 168-169. July 1935. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P. I.)

## Farms Area Map - Wisconsin

Durand, Loyal, Jr. A farms area map of Wisconsin. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 11(3): 310-314. Aug. 1935. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Contains a map of Wisconsin showing the area of land in farms by towns, 1930, which was prepared in the winter of 1934/35 under the auspices of the National Resources Board. The map, and the method of constructing it, are described.

## Finland Community, Minnesota

Davis, D. H. The Finland community, Minnesota. Geogr. Rev. 25(3): 382-394. July 1935. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N.Y.)

This is the story of Finland Community, a submarginal agricultural area in the Arrowhead Country of northeastern Minnesota. The limits and relationships of the community, communication facilities, forest resources and lumbering operations, number and composition of the population, landholdings and farm land, the agricultural economy, farm-



steads and buildings, trade and manufactures, social conditions, and tax delinquency are described. Two maps show land utilization and tax delinquency. Recommendations are made for the improvement of conditions in the community.

#### Fruit - Statistics - California

California Fruit News. Annual statistical record - 1934 of fruits and fruit products of California and associated data. Calif. Fruit News 91(2451): 1-14. June 29, 1935. (Published at 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.)

#### Futures Trading

Services performed by futures trading. Farmers' Elevator Guide 30(8): 6,7, 10. Aug. 5, 1935. (Published at 309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

The more important of the services of future trading are enumerated and discussed. The services listed follow: "1. Futures trading aids in making a wide liquid market. 2. Tends to stabilize prices. 3. Makes possible a barometer of future values. 4. Makes hedging possible. 5. Facilitates the securing of credit. 6. Aids in the allocation of supplies."

The information presented in this article is quoted "verbatim" from the report of the Farmers' National Grain Dealers Commission.

#### Government, Federal - Finances

Federal finances in the fiscal year 1935. Conference Bd. Inform. Serv.: Domestic Affairs Ser. Memorandum no.44, 20pp., mimeogr. Aug.23, 1935. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

#### Government, Federal - Growth

Stahl, G. R. Growth of the Federal executive service, 1821-1935. Conf. Bd. Bull.9(8):57-59. Aug. 10, 1935. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

The subject is considered under the following subtopics: original and present scope of Federal departments; growth of postal service; expansion of government activities; difficulty of reducing number of employees.

#### Government in Business

Chase, Stuart. How can the state do business? Current Hist.42(2):126-135. May 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

"This is the third and concluding article, of the series, of which the preceding two instalments were 'Government in Business,' in the March issue, and 'What is Public Business?' in the April issue. These articles are to be followed by a discussion from another point of view."

For a reply to these articles see an article by Virgil Jordan, The Collectivist Illusion, in Current Hist.42(3):251-258. June 1935.



## Grain, Bread - Production and Trade - France

Shollenberger, J. H. Bread grain production and trade in France. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(6):141-153. Aug. 5, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Contents: Imports and exports; domestic wheats; government regulations affecting the milling and grain trades; milling practices; baking practices. Accompanied by statistical tables showing acreage, production, yield, trade and amount available for consumption in France of wheat and rye; average natural weight per hectoliter in France of wheat, 1909-1933; Compulsory limitations on the use of domestic and foreign wheats for milling purposes; and compulsory limitation of flour extraction percentages.

## Grain Trade Control - Germany

Grain trade in 1935/36. News in Brief 3(13-14): 3-4. July, 1935. (Published by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst, e.V., Berlin N.W. 40, Germany)

An account of grain trade control since its inception in 1933/34 when it began with fixing stable prices for bread grains. This was extended to feed grains and a delivery contingent was established for every farm. "The amount of rye and wheat demanded for National business is determined by the Reichsminister of Agriculture. It is then the business of organized grain trade to fix the delivery contingents corresponding to that demand... Three points are decisive for an estimate of the current fixed prices: (1) The height of prices and the relation of prices to one another, (2) the nature of prices, (3) the rise of prices in the course of a year ('reports')." These are briefly discussed.

## Homesteads - Dominican Republic

Homestead law in the Dominican Republic. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 69(6): 507. June 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

A law of October 9, 1934 "granted to the President power to dispose of public lands to groups of not less than 10 settlers under specified conditions. Everyone to whom a homestead is allotted must cultivate it under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce for five years, at the conclusion of which, if all terms of the contract have been observed, title to the land will be transferred to him. Besides regulating the size and conditions of the grants, the law provides for homestead groups established near the border and on private estates."

## Homesteads - Exemption from Taxation - Stillwater, Okla.

Thomas, R. D. Exemption of homesteads from taxation; a case study in Oklahoma. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 11(3): 256-265. Aug. 1935. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)



After briefly reviewing the homestead tax exemption movement the writer summarizes the results and conclusions of a study made in Stillwater, Oklahoma, the objective of which was "a factual basis for measuring the effect on the property-tax-base and on the local tax scheme of given amounts of homestead exemption."

#### Index Numbers of Agricultural Exports - U. S.

Gries, Caroline G. Index numbers of United States agricultural exports, 1866-1935. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(9):259-275. Aug. 26, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

This article presents "a compilation of index numbers covering the volume of agricultural exports from the United States from 1865-66 to 1934-35. Indexes on a monthly basis are presented for a period from July 1914 to June 1935. The annual figures are a continuation of the series first presented in the issue of 'Foreign Crops and Markets' for December 14, 1925. The monthly figures, however, have been reworked so as to eliminate seasonal fluctuations. They will not, therefore, correspond with the monthly indexes which have been appearing regularly in 'Foreign Crops and Markets.'" For method of computing the index numbers see pp.260-262.

#### Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

Wholesale prices in 1934. By the editor of "The Statist." (The Statist's index number in continuation of Mr. A. Sauerbeck's figures). Roy. Statis.Soc.Jour. (n.s.)98(2):347-362. 1935. (Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2, Eng.)

#### Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices - U. S.

Arthur, H. B. The development of wholesale price measurements by the Federal government. Rev. Econ. Statis.17(5):49-59. Aug. 1935. (Published at the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

A footnote states that the material presented in this article is "taken largely from the introductory part of a thesis submitted for the Ph.D. degree at Harvard University in March, 1935."

The following is the introductory paragraph of the article:

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics, compiler of the official wholesale price index for the United States, has recently begun a review and revision of its work in the field of wholesale price measurement, looking toward an expansion and improvement of the Bureau's work in this field. The present discussion is in the nature of an historical inventory which demonstrates the progressive growth and improvements which have characterized the work up to the present time."

Cutts, J. M. Revised index of wholesale prices of farm machinery. Monthly Labor Rev. 41(2): 526-532. Aug. 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor)



An account of the revised and thorough-going study of the prices of farm machinery which has been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics "as the first of a series of studies looking forward toward an expansion and improvement of the wholesale price index numbers for all principal commodity groups covered by the Bureau."

#### Instituto de Cacao de Bahia.

Nortz, Paul. The Instituto de Cacao de Bahia. Brazil 7(82):6-16. Aug. 1935. (Published by American Brazilian Association, Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y.)

An account of the Instituto de Cacao, whose "aim is to improve the condition of cocoa-growers through extension of proper credits and improvement in marketing methods." Information is given on its capital, credits, commercial department, warehouses, experimental station at Agua-Preta, road building, the Empresa de Viacao Sul-Bahiana, taxes, etc.

#### Insurance, Hail - Germany

Arcoleo, F. Hail insurance in Germany. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(6-7):226-234, 273-282. June-July 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Gives an account of the history of private and public hail insurance in Germany.

#### Jarovisation (Vernalization)

Jannaccone, Amedeo. La "jarovizzazione" delle colture nella teoria e nella pratica. Annali di Tecnica Agraria 8(2):216-225. Apr., 1935; (3):270-287. July 1935. (Published by Istituto Fascista di Tecnica e Propaganda Agraria, Viale Regina Elena, 86, Rome, Italy)

A study of the theory of vernalization as sponsored by the Russian Lyssenko and of its practical application.

#### Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics, v.17, no.3, pp.409-612. Aug. 1935. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association. Asher Hobson, Secretary-Treasurer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Contents: Intensity of land use and the resettlement problem in Missouri, by Conrad H. Hammar and James H. Muntzel, pp.409-422; Significance of the ownership pattern to land use planning, by Roland R. Renne, pp.423-432; Economic implications of erosion control in the corn belt, by Rainer Schickele, pp.433-448; AAA as a force in recovery: further considerations, by Walter W. Wilcox, pp.449-458; Freight rates and minimum weight requirements as factors in mixed carload shipments of vegetables from the lower Rio Grande Valley, by W.E. Paulson, pp.459-468; Appraisal methods of Federal land banks, by P.L. Gaddis, pp.469-480; Development of the report of the Appraisal committee of the National Joint Committee on Rural Credits, by Hudson Burr, pp.481-490; Research



on rural appraisal problems, by William G. Murray, pp.491-500; Agricultural college courses for rural appraisers, by Robert R. Hudelson, pp.501-512; Probable social effects of purchasing submarginal land in the great plains, by Paul H. Landis, pp. 513-521; Acreage reduction and the displacement of farm labor, by Wilson Gee, pp.522-528; Effect of agricultural planning on farm management in the corn belt, by P.E. Johnston, pp.529-538; Agricultural planning and farm management in the cotton belt, by R.J. Saville, pp.539-546; Agricultural planning and farm management in the wheat belt, by W.E. Grimes, pp.547-552; Agricultural planning and farm management in the range territory, by A.F. Vass, pp.553-561; Agricultural planning and farm management in the dairy regions of the middle western states, by George A. Pond, pp.562-567; Agricultural planning and farm management - dairy regions, by A.G. Waller, pp.568-574.

The following "notes" are also given: Competition and Oligopoly, by Geoffrey Shepherd, pp.575-579 ("Two recent books in the field of imperfect competition develop some concepts which are useful in the analysis of some current agricultural economic problems. The purpose of this note is to apply these concepts to the working out of a solution to the question - why is it that during depression, agriculture responds by maintaining production at reduced prices, while industry responds by maintaining prices and reducing production?"); The use of farm organization and budgetary data as a basis for land valuation, by M.H. Saunderson, pp.579-583; Contacts of rural people in organization meetings, by Merton Oyler, pp.583-585; Apple prices in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, by C.M. Collins, pp.585-588; Public utility control of milk in Winnipeg, by H.C. Grant. p.588.

#### Labor - Ceylon

Indian labour in Ceylon 1933. Internatl. Labour Rev. 32 (1):109-112. July 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

This article is concerned with the labor market, wages, indebtedness of Indian estate laborers, health, and education of children of estate laborers.

#### Labor - Germany

Compulsory labour service. News in Brief 3(13-14):3-4. July 1935. (Published by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst, e.V., Berlin N.W. 40, Germany)

Contains the main points of the "Law for National Labour Service", passed on June 26. It makes a period of labor in the national service, at present limited to six months, obligatory for all young people between nineteen and twenty-five. "For the present, labour service of young men is organized, while labour service for young women has been reserved for special regulations."



## Labor - Kenya

Native labour in Kenya in 1933. Internatl. Labour Rev. 32(1): 104-109. July 1935. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 8 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

This article is based on the 1933 report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department, which shows that "all sections of the population have continued to suffer by the economic depression in spite of increased employment." General feature of the 1933 situation, labor demand and supply, wages and compensation, mining employment, labor conditions on the tea and sugar plantations, and forced labor are discussed.

## Labor, Migratory

Taylor, P.S. Again the covered wagon. Survey Graphic 24(7):348-351, 368. July 1935. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

"To many families put 'in a movin' mood' by depression and drought California looks like a haven. Mr. Taylor lets them tell in their own words what they left behind and what they seek. Out of his acquaintance with the unrest in the state's rural communities he weighs the prospects of these pioneers."

"Participation in more labor conflict doubtless lies ahead of the refugees coming to California, for tension in that state is not abating. The bitter criminal syndicalist trials in Sacramento were hailed by extremists as a test of power; half the defendants were acquitted, half were convicted. Among the latter were the chief leaders of the agricultural strikes of 1933. Farmers and their spokesmen have exhibited great confidence in repression of agitators and pickets as a means of maintaining peace in agriculture. But still they are uneasy as the successive harvests of 1935 advance."

## Land Classification and Soil and Water Surveys

Powers, W. L. Land classification and soil and water surveys. Agr. Engin. 16(6):224-226. June 1935. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

In conclusion the author makes the following recommendations:

"1. A national water survey and land-classification project is fundamental to an agricultural adjustment and land-use program. Where possible it should be based on a soil survey and include a land classification and culture and classification maps.

"2. Detailed soil surveys should be extended rather than reduced at this time, for they are fundamental to a land and water-use program.

"3. Lands formerly opened to homestead are largely submarginal and best suitable for grazing. There public land might best be placed under one single administrative agency and zoned.

"4. Land social and economic and biological values should be safeguarded against exploitation. Strict licensing of land dealers might help provide for this.

"5. Research may well be an important feature of any planned program for orderly utilization of our national resources.



"A system of agriculture that is to preserve the soil fertility and avoid destructive erosion permanently must be profitable... It is time to put a program of land planning and use into effect now, for it is cheaper to keep good soil productive than to restore fertility of exhausted land. Only soil utilization based on a fact-finding and fact-assembling program with mapped soils and classified lands will bring all soil work 'down to earth' and make possible and stable the highest productive land values and the greatest human security."

#### Land Settlement

Kraemer, Erich. Land settlement technique abroad. I. Organization of activities in England, Germany, and Italy. Land Policy Circ. July 1935. Supplement. 40 pp., mimeogr. (Published by the Resettlement Administration, Washington, D.C.)

Some of the major aspects of the organization of full-time farming settlement in England, Germany, and Italy are described. In each of these countries it is found that land settlement work has been carried on by State agencies, by semi-public agencies, and by private organizations, including cooperative associations. Coordination of agencies, simplification of organization, the problem of centralization or decentralization, some of the results achieved by the various groups, and problems of further development are briefly discussed.

#### Land Settlement - Chile

Agricultural colonization in Chile. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 69(6): 502-504. June 1935. (Published in Washington, D.C.)

The colonization law of February 16, 1935 established the Caja de Colonización Agrícola as an autonomous institution to acquire land for small holdings through direct purchase or at public auction. "The President may transfer to the Caja de Colonización such lands of the public domain as he shall deem necessary for settlement by or distribution among colonists." The land will be divided into tracts of varying sizes on irrigated or unirrigated land, the value of each farm not to exceed 50,000 pesos." The price of the property shall be paid in yearly instalments, with cumulative amortization of 1 per cent, and subject to interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payment thereof to begin from the second crop-year, in the case of small farming, and from the fourth year if the plantation is used for industrial crops... All colonists must be Chilean citizens, married, not less than 20 years old, and must prove that they do not own land of the same or greater area and values than the tract which would be allotted to them."

#### Land Settlement - England

Easterbrook, L.F. The arguments for land settlement. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 10(234):217-218. Aug. 17, 1935. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, Eng.)

Discusses the arguments in favor of land settlement and small holdings schemes. The writer thinks that the thrifty farm laborer should



be the one to benefit from a small holdings scheme and that a general policy of enlarging and maintaining a small-holding system should not be mixed with the rescue work of settling the unemployed on the land. He urges caution before embarking on land settlement on a wholesale scale.

#### Land Settlement - Germany

More small settlements. News in Brief 3(13-14):12-13. July 1935. (Published by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst, e.V., Berlin N.W. 40, Germany)

"An amount of Rm 70 millions was recently made available for small settlements by ordinance of the Reich and Prussian Minister of Labour (June 8), which were distributed among the several states and districts of administration. Another ordinance, of June 27, addressed to the State Governments, the Reich Commissar for the Saarland, and the competent Prussian authorities, may be expected effectively to promote private colonisation still further... The new ordinance loosened and relieved, in a few points, the regulations for recognition in the interest of effective promotion of colonisation and building." Examples are given.

Zi. Farming settlements in Germany. Hamburg World Econ. Archives, No. 12, pp.11-12. Apr. 15, 1935. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany)

Recent progress in land settlement in East Germany is shown particularly along the lines of the creation of larger settlements and the promotion of "crofter" settlements. This process consists of making additions to farms to make them self-supporting, either from neighboring large estates or by the cultivation of adjoining waste land.

"Germany has still about 2,500,000 ha. of land waiting to be cultivated, and capable of being turned into farm land suitable for settlements."

#### Land Settlement - United States

Tugwell, R.G. Resettling America: a fourfold plan. Administrator Tugwell explains the government program aiming at economic security for stranded groups. New York Times Mag., July 28, 1935. pp.5,12.

#### Land Utilization Division, Resettlement Administration

Gray, L.C. Formation of the Division of land utilization. Land Policy Circ. July 1935, pp.1-2. mimeogr. (Published by the Resettlement Administration, Washington, D.C.)

#### Loan Farms - Cape Colony

Robertson, H.M. Some doubts concerning early land tenure at the Cape. South African Jour. Econ. 3(2):158-172. June 1935. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P.O. Box 5316, Johannesburg)

On the development of the leeningsplaaten, or so-called loan farms of the Cape Colony.



### Marketing Scheme - Latvia

New scheme for marketing agricultural products in Latvia. Majandusteated, Weekly Bull. Inst. Econ. Research no.32, pp.572-573. Aug. 13, 1935. (Published in Tallinn, Estonia)

### Marketing Schemes - Great Britain

Agricultural marketing schemes in Great Britain. Regulation of output and prices. Quantitative restriction of imports. Irish Trade Jour. 10(2): 55-59. June 1935. (Published by Stationery Office, Dublin, Irish Free State.)

The four schemes discussed are those instituted in connection with hops, milk, pigs and bacon, and potatoes.

Marketing boards and distribution. Planning, no.56, pp.3-12. July 30, 1935. (Published by Political and Economic Planning, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

The following paragraph is quoted from pp.2-3:

"Marketing Boards, we are convinced, have a sound economic basis. This sound basis is being lost sight of in a mass of compromises and diversions. There is real danger that the Marketing Boards as such will be attacked and perhaps overthrown, when the real case is for an attack not on the Marketing Boards, but upon their abuse under pressure from organised interests. If the farming community has any part in bringing about the overthrow of the Marketing Boards, either by withdrawal of support or by diverting them from their true functions, the blunder will undoubtedly cost it a heavy price. It is not always understood how precarious is the alliance between urban and rural producers... For the Marketing Boards and their constituents to forfeit the sympathy of the towns would therefore mean certain annihilation. It is of the utmost importance that farmers should realise, and allow the Marketing Boards freely to act up to, the social obligations laid upon them by monopoly or partial monopoly. Even the Victorian social conscience compelled the railways to protect the poor against monopoly exploitation by such devices as 'parliamentary trains' and cheap workmen's tickets. The social conscience is much more mature now, especially as regards foods, with which the Marketing Boards deal. Unless the Boards, in face of whatever opposition there may be, can succeed in showing their capacity to answer the challenge of 'starvation amid plenty', their prospects cannot be considered bright. The new technique of mass production and mass distribution and the new awareness of social needs are clamoring to be effectively linked together. In this broad sheet and the report which is due to follow it we seek to show how such a link may be made and how, through it, the Marketing Boards may become instruments for expanding consumption rather than for restricting supplies."

Walworth, G. National marketing prospects. Some 'sidelights on agricultural politics. Coop. Rev. 9(52):171-176. July 1935. (Published at Holyoake House, Hanover St., Manchester 4, Eng.)



Gives the viewpoint of the co-operative movement with regard to the factors that would insure the success of a national marketing scheme.

#### Mechanization on the Farm - Great Britain

Orwin, C.S. Mechanisation on the farm. Estate Mag. 35(8):561-565. Aug., 1935. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)

In a paper contributed to the Agricultural Section of the Sixth International Congress for Scientific Management, held in London in July 1935, the author points out that lack of standardization has stood in the way of efficient mechanization on the farms of Great Britain. He discusses briefly handicaps to mechanization, the relation of soil and size of farm to mechanization, and the need for new systems of farming and more research and educational work on mechanization.

#### Milk Bars - England

Enter the milk bar. Home Farmer 2(8):18-19. Aug. 1935. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, Thames House, Millbank, S.W. 1, London, Eng.)

The first of a group of "Black and White Milk Bars" opened in London "has attracted a steady and ever-increasing stream of customers." Wherever Milk Bars have been tried at agricultural shows "their success has been immediate and spectacular."

Three types of Milk Bars are named and briefly described.

#### Milk Marketing Scheme - Great Britain

The milk poll. Statist 126(2998):207. Aug. 10, 1935. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Comment on the poll of registered producers, arranged by the Marketing Board, to decide whether the milk marketing scheme shall be revoked or not. The poll was arranged because of the strong opposition to the continuance of the scheme by a small minority. The article is favorable to the continuance of the scheme, but thinks that the Board is "susceptible of improvement in some directions."

#### Milk Policy - A.A.A.

Cassels, John. The fluid-milk program of the Agricultural adjustment administration. Jour. Polit. Econ. 43(4):482-505. Aug. 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"In the present paper an attempt is made to analyze the effects of these price-raising methods [of the milk program of the AAA]. The investigation upon which it is based centered in the Boston market but the analysis given is general in character and the empirical evidence cited is known to be typical of all the important milk-sheds where the program has been put into effect. It should be noted, however, that no attempt is made here to deal with the long-run improvements in the marketing and price-making set-ups that are expected to result from the work of the administration."



Hoover, C. B. Consumers' counsel looks at milk prices. Consumers' Guide 2(19):11-15. July 22, 1935. (Published by the Consumers' Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Analyzes some of the problems involved in the development of AAA milk policies in Boston, Detroit and St. Louis and explains the Consumers' Counsel viewpoint on these problems.

#### Milk Scheme - Northern Ireland

The Northern Ireland milk scheme. Planning, no.55, pp.14-15. July 16, 1935. (Published by Political and Economic Planning, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

A short summary of the Northern Ireland milk scheme, based on the Government of Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture's May 1935 report.

#### Mortality Conditions - Rural China

Seifert, H. E. Life tables for Chinese farmers. Milbank Memorial Fund Quart. 13(3):223-236. July 1935. (Published at 40 Wall St., New York, N.Y.)

The following paragraphs are quoted from pp.223-224:

"Much has been written about health in China, but due to the absence of official registration of deaths, virtually all such discussions are based on the impressions of students familiar with the country, upon isolated studies of single communities or upon data from sections of large cities into which Western culture has penetrated. It is believed that the following tables present for the first time a picture of mortality conditions for a large section of the rural Chinese population.

"The opportunity to collect population and vital statistics of areas representative of rural China on a larger scale than has hitherto been possible was afforded by the study of land utilization made by Professor J. Lossing Buck of the University of Nanking for the China Council of the Institute for Pacific Relations. With the assistance of the Milbank Memorial Fund, additional data were secured relating among other things to the age and sex distribution of the living population and of the people who died during the survey year. These data, which were collected under the direction of Professor Chi-ming Chiao, were coded in China and forwarded to the Fund for tabulation and analysis.

"The material was collected during the years 1929-1931 by the sampling survey method. University students selected, from districts with which they were personally familiar, areas that they considered to be typical of the various types of rural communities. These areas, with populations ranging from 396 to 6,260 inhabitants, were then enumerated as completely as possible by residents of the districts, who had been trained for the task and whose work was supervised. Altogether the survey included 119 localities in seventeen provinces and yielded information for 46,601 families."



## Natural Products Marketing Act - Canada

The Natural products marketing act, 1934. Canadian Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 1(3):465-481. Aug. 1935. (Published by the University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ontario)

This consists of two articles. The first is entitled "Constitutional Validity," and is by T.G. Norris (pp.465-475). The second is "Notes on the Administration of the Act," by W. C. Hopper (pp.475-481). The second includes brief summaries of the eleven schemes approved up to June 1, On p.481 is also given a summary of the round table discussion on these two papers.

## Nitrate Industry - Chile

McConnell, Donald. The Chilean nitrate industry. Jour. Polit. Econ. 43(4): 506-528. Aug. 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

## Personacracy

Wagel, Srinivas. Personacracy. Jus naturale of human activity. Com. and Finance 24(33):672-676. Aug. 14, 1935. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"In this article, Mr. Wagel defines Personacracy, his new system of social philosophy on which his proposals for alternatives to New Deal policies are based, states the reasons why Personacracy should guide our courage of thought and action, discusses the axioms of Personacracy and gives a brief program in relation to some of our national activities." - The editors.

The axioms of Personacracy as stated by the author are: "1. Full economic and political liberty for the individual; 2. The government to keep watch over and supervise groups, corporate and unincorporate, in order that the groups may not harm the individual or the state or both; 3. The state to function with the least possible number of laws, which should be voted on by the people direct."

The program of Personacracy for agriculture is as follows:

"1. Immediate abolition of the A.A.A., processing taxes, crop curtailment projects, and all such agricultural adjustments; 2. Voluntary agreements among farmers to have force of law, provided 75 percent of those engaged in production of anyone of the crops agree as to any course; 3. Gradual reduction and final elimination of all government loans and bounties; 4. The government's farm mortgage operations to be turned over to private management gradually."

A second article (in two parts) by Mr. Wagel, published in Commerce and Finance for Aug. 21, pp.694-695, and Aug. 28, pp.716-717, is entitled "Alternative to the AAA. Agricultural Policy under Personacracy."

## Pig Breeding and Earning Capacity of Farms

Deslarzes, Jos. Pig breeding as a factor in the earning capacity of agriculture in different countries on the eve of the crisis. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26(7):



241-252, July 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

"Now that the results of farm accountancy are, as stated in the previous article [article in May issue] available over a sufficiently long period, an attempt will be made at establishing comparisons between the net returns in the different countries selected and in the regions of these countries. An endeavour will be made to note the extent to which pig breeding affects the earning capacity of the farms."

#### Planning, County - Indiana

Sheridan, L. V. The Indiana county planning law. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 11(3): 314-315. Aug. 1935. (Published by the Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Explains the provision of this law - Senate Bill No. 265(1935).

#### Planning, Economic

Whittaker, Edmund. Some fundamental questions on economic planning. South African Jour. Econ. 3(2): 185-201. June 1935. (Published by the Economic Society of South Africa, P.O. Box 5316, Johannesburg)

#### Planning, Economic - U.S.S.R. and China

Planned economy in Russia and China. People's Tribune (n.s.) 10(1):27-39. July 1, 1935. (Published by the China United Press, 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai)

(Discusses the planned economy of the U.S.S.R., which the writer feels cannot be imitated successfully by China. "China lacks the great mineral resources of Soviet Russia, lacks the necessary surplus of exportable goods to purchase great quantities of equipment, and is not prepared to put its people through the terrible hardships which the Five-Year Plans have involved. Furthermore, the mechanization of agriculture which has been achieved in Soviet with but little falling-off in production, is out of the question here... Great improvement of agriculture is possible in China, but very little of this can be through machinery; deeper ploughing in some areas would seem to be the main advantage possible. In agriculture, as in industry, China must get more out of her existing resources, and a constructive national policy aims at this. Most of China's more modern industries are producing only a fractional part of their capacity today."

#### Population Optimum

Mombert, P. L'optimum de population. Revue Économique Internationale, 27. année, v.2, no.3, pp.523-560. June 1935. (Published by l'Institut Économique International, Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium.)

#### Population Planning

Comey, A. C. Population planning. Planners' Jour. 1(2):26-33. July-Aug. 1935. (Published by the American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)



### Population Trends - Germany

Burgdörfer, Friedrich. La tendance démographique de l'Allemagne, Revue Économique Internationale, 27.année, v.2, no.3, pp.479-500. June 1935. (Published by l'Institut Économique International, Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium.)

Attention is called to the unprecedented birth decline in Germany which reached its lowest point in 1933 to begin a gradual upswing, which, in the author's view, is proof of the confidence of the people in Germany's economic and political future

### Population Trends and Unemployment

Gonnard, René, Considérations sur les rapports du chômage avec les principaux facteurs démographiques. Revue Économique Internationale, 27. année, v.2, no.3, pp.501-521. June 1935. (Published by l'Institut Économique International, Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium.)

The author discusses the relation between unemployment and the fluctuation of births, unemployment and immigration, and unemployment and emigration, and suggests a return to free circulation of men and products.

### Potatoes - Control - A.A.A.

Brooks, G. H. Potato control. Today 4(20):16. Sept. 7, 1935. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"The AAA and the farmers are aghast at the Potato Act, passed with aid of 'regimentation' foes."

### Potatoes - Price Spreads

Rice, M. M. Hawkshaw shadows the potato. Nation's Business 23(8): 19-21. Aug. 1935. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Washington, D.C.)

An account of an investigation of the price of potatoes on their way from the producer to the consumer. The investigator found no middleman who was making an excessive profit. He also found that each middleman was necessary and that the journey of the potato from the producer to the consumer produced jobs for many people.

### Price Policy, Agricultural - Switzerland

Käppeli, J. Ziele und möglichkeiten der landwirtschaftlichen preisstützung. Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Monatshefte 13(4): 95-108. Apr., 1935. (Published by Benteli, A.G., Bern-Bümpliz, Switzerland.)

A discussion of Switzerland's policy for the protection of agricultural prices and of its importance for the country's economic development.



## Price Spreads

Taylor, K.W. Economic implications of the Report of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads. Canadian Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 1(3):510-517. Aug. 1935. (Published by the University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ontario)

## Prices, Wholesale - Ohio Valley

Berry, T. S. Wholesale commodity prices in the Ohio Valley, 1816-1860. Rev. Econ. Statis. 17(5):79-93. Aug. 1935. (Published at the Harvard university Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

In this article are presented "the more general results of an investigation dealing with wholesale commodity prices in the Cincinnati market between 1816 and 1860 - a period of forty-five years during which the trans-Alleghany region sustained a phenomenal rate of growth and development. Specifically, the purpose of this article is two-fold: first, to outline the general method pursued in collecting and analyzing the original price data, and to describe briefly the character of the sources from which they were derived; and secondly, to set forth in table and chart several series of monthly index numbers. The latter are designed to measure not only the course of general prices in the West during the period under consideration but also that of the prices of two special groups of commodities, one composed of the agricultural export articles (Index A), the other of manufactured and imported goods (Index B)."

## Prices, Wholesale - United States

Cutts, J.M. Two years' rise in wholesale commodity prices, February 1933 to February 1935. Monthly Labor Rev. 41(1):253-258. July 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor)

Contains two tables which show index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities, 1926, February 1933, high and low since February 1933, and February 1935; and index numbers of selected commodities at wholesale 1926, February 1933, high and low since February 1933, and February 1935. Two charts show graphically the figures given in table 1. "Detailed data for each of the 784 items covered by the Bureau will be presented in a special report bearing the same title as this article."

## Reclamation - England

Stevenson, G.D. A change from rough grazing to intensive methods of farming in East Devon. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 42(3):252-262. June 1935. (Published by H.M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

An account of the farm and activities of "an individual... who has attempted on an extensive scale the reclamation of neglected land."

## Relief Workers

Kidney, D. M. Harvest and relief. Survey Graphic 24(9):421-425, 461, 464. Sept. 1935. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N.Y.)



The writer presents facts obtained through various investigations of charges that relief clients are refusing jobs offered them and analyzes the issues involved. The workers' side, the taxpayers' side, the employers' side, and the policy of federal and state relief officials are discussed.

#### Relief Workers - North Carolina

Blair, Katherine. Berry picking and relief. Survey 71(8):230-231. Aug. 1935. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer describes living and working conditions and wages paid in the strawberry fields of North Carolina, and discusses their relation to the relief situation.

#### Rice - Australia

West, E.S. Rice-growing in Australia. Empire Jour. Expt. Agr. 3(11):229-236. July 1935. (Published by Humphrey, Milford, Oxford University Press, Warwick Square, London, E.C.4, England.)

The growing of rice is confined to the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in New South Wales. A table shows area sown, production, and average yield per acre from 1925/26 to 1933/34. A rice-marketing board controls production and marketing. The price is fixed by agreement with the millers. The area available is greater than is necessary for economical rice growing so that rice need only be grown on the same land about one year in four.

#### Rice - British Guiana

Dash, J.S. The rice industry of British Guiana. Empire Jour. Expt. Agr. 3(11):237-247. July 1935. (Published by Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, Warwick Square, London, E.C.4, Eng.)

The rice industry of British Guiana now occupies the second position among the colony's industries.

#### Rural Reconstruction - Bengal

Rural welfare work in Bengal. A short survey. Bengal Co-op. Jour. 20(4): 189-196. Apr. - June 1935. (Published by the Bengal Co-operative organization Society, Ltd., 3-1, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, India.)

An outline of some of the rural reconstruction activities carried on in Bengal by cooperative and non-cooperative institutions. Attention is called to the work of irrigation and colonization societies.

"An ambitious experiment in co-operative colonization has been undertaken in the district of Chittagong where under the Mithasari Colonization Society a 17 miles long embankment has been built at a place called Badarkhali, enclosing an area of over 4000 acres. The work of reclamation and development of this area is in progress and already more than one settlement has sprung up in reclaimed parts."



## Rural - Urban Balance

Wheeler, C. E. Town and country. New Zealand Farmer Stock and Sta. Jour. 56(8):626,627-629. Aug. 1, 1935. (Published in Auckland, N.Z.)

The need for a new economic balance, which will increase the importance of manufacturing industries - primary and secondary - in New Zealand is pointed out and discussed in this article. In conclusion the writer says: "If the modern objective of better balance between the land and the manufacturing industries is achieved, there will be a still more valuable market for the farmer right at his door. It is valuable now, for it consumes 36 percent of his total product of foodstuffs, and an appreciable part of his finest quality wool. With this new economic development will undoubtedly come the permanent solution of our unemployment problem, and, best of all, the disappearance of the worst of prejudices current to-day, so often expressed in the phrase 'Town versus Country.' To-day's task, dignified by its magnitude and its promise of national content among all classes of our young community, will eliminate that objectionable phrase, translating it easily into 'Town and Country.'"

## Soil Erosion - Coon Creek Watershed, Wisconsin.

Cohee, M. H., and Davis, R.H. Checking erosion in the upper Mississippi Valley. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 11(3):240-247. Aug. 1935. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Checking soil erosion on the Soil Conservation Service's first erosion demonstration control project in the Coon Creek watershed in central southwestern Wisconsin.

## Subsistence Farming - Hemmed-in Holler, Arkansas.

Wilson, C.M. Hemmed-in Holler. In the Ozark hills is a self-sufficing community whose subsistence homesteads are a hundred years old. There, life flows on without the benefit of government bureaus of land-conscious administration. Rev. of Reviews 92(2):58-62, 68-69. illus. Aug. 1935. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Hemmed-in Holler is in the southern half of Newton county, Arkansas. Relentlessly isolated from the world without, subsistence farming has remained the mode of living for more than a century. "Growing of field crops is geared closely to subsistence, since there is no feasible way of 'exporting' any bulky surpluses... Cash incomes must depend entirely upon by-products and incidental crops that are light of weight, compact of bulk, and therefore transportable to market via animal back or human shoulder: wool, honey, sorghum molasses, the hides of beef animals eaten at home, chickens, furs, and medicinal herbs..."

## Sugar

The world sugar situation. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(8):201-235. Aug. 19, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)



Covers such topics as control of sugar, the international sugar plan, world sugar beet acreage, 1935, world statistical position of sugar, beet sugar production, cane sugar production, consumption, stocks, trade, and prices. Sections are devoted to the situation in the United States, Cuba, Java, and Soviet Russia. Numerous statistical tables are given.

#### Sugar - Irish Free State

Griffin, Joseph. Expansion of Saorstát sugar production. Irish Trade. Jour. 10(2):43,45,47. June 1935. (Published by Stationery Office, Dublin, Irish Free State)

The purpose of this article is "to set out such facts as will show the magnitude of the task undertaken by Comhlucht Siúicre Éireann, Teoranta, for the extension and establishment of the sugar industry in the country and the manner in which it has been accomplished, and to point to some of the benefits that accrue to the community as a result."

#### Textile Industry - China

Textile industries in Shantung. Chinese Econ. Jour. 16(4):386-406. Apr. 1935. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, 1040 North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China.)

#### Tobacco - Rhodesia

Tobacco research board. Rhodesia. Agr. Jour. 32(6):371-372. June 1935. (Published in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia)

A brief editorial on the functions of the Tobacco Research Board.

#### Tobacco - South Australia

Courthope-Giles, R.E. A review of the tobacco growing industry in South Australia. South Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 38(10):1223-1224, 1226. May 15, 1935. (Published in Adelaide, South Australia.)

#### Tomatoes, Cannery - Grade Marketing

Crisp, G. B. Grade marketing of cannery tomatoes in New Jersey and other states. Canning Trade 57 (51):7-8,26. July 29, 1935. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

#### Trade - World

Hilgerdt, Folke. The approach to bilateralism - a change in the structure of world trade. Index 10(116): 175-188. Aug. 1935. (Published by Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden)

Ohlin, Bertil. International trade and monetary policy. Index 10(115):154-165. July 1935. (Published by Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden)



World Trade, v.7, nos:7-8, pp.1-59. July-Aug.1935. (Published by the International Chamber of Commerce, 38, Cours Albert Premier, Paris, France)

This issue of World Trade is devoted mainly to the official report of the proceedings of the Eighth Congress of the I.C.C. which met in Paris from June 24 to 29, 1935. Summaries are given of the sessions on the revival of world trade, new competition for markets, the technique and cost of the distribution of consumer goods, the organization of production; the organization of the distribution of consumer goods, legal treatment of cartels; the role of statistics in the study of the structure and cost of distribution, the removal of trade barriers, etc.

#### United Farmers of Alberta

Priestley, N.F. Has the organized farmers' movement in Alberta justified its existence? A brief review of the history and achievements of the United Farmers of Alberta in the fields of co-operation and public affairs. United Farmer 15(32):10-12. Aug. 9, 1935. (Published in Calgary, Alberta)

#### Wealth

Doane, R. R. An accurate national wealth census; statistical and other limitations. Annalist 46(1176):158. Aug. 2, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

The second of a series of articles.

The third and fourth articles in the series are as follows: Tax payments as an aid to more exact measurement of wealth distribution. (Annalist 46(1177):189,214. Aug. 9, 1935); Changes in the distribution of wealth since 1880, greater diffusion shown (Annalist 46(1178):222-224. Aug. 16, 1935.)

Jackson, R.H. Full text of memorandum on the national wealth and its distribution. Annalist 46(1180): 292-293,312. Aug. 30, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

"A statement with reference to the article of Mr. Robert Rutherford Doane, 'Summary of the Evidence of the National Wealth and Its Increasing Diffusion,' appearing in the Annalist for July 26, 1935."

The rejoinder of Mr. Doane to Mr. Jackson's statement is also given - pp.292,293,312.

#### Wheat

The wheat situation. Natl. City Bank, New York. [Monthly letter on] Econ. Conditions, Govt. Finance, U.S. Securities, Aug. 1935, pp.119-121. (Published at 55 Wall St., New York, N.Y.)

#### Wheat - Canada

Alberta wheat pool. The Canadian Wheat board act. United Farmer 15(31):6, 7, Aug. 2, 1935. (Published in Calgary, Alberta)

A discussion of some of the provisions of the act.



Chalmers, F.S. Our wheat gamble. Maclean's Mag. 48(6):14-15, 55-56. Mar. 15, 1935. (Published in Toronto, Canada)

Photostat copy in library.

A review of the menacing and beneficial sides of the situation caused by the Canadian wheat policy.

A reply to this article, Our Wheat Position, by John I. McFarland, was published in Maclean's Mag. 48(9):15,57,58. May 1, 1935. The same issue, p.58, also contains a reply to Mr. McFarland's article by Mr. Chalmers entitled "It's Still a Gamble." The issue also contains a brief article by John Evans, pp.58,59, entitled "A Western Opinion About Wheat."

Griffen, H.L. Public policy in relation to the wheat market. Canadian Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci.1(3):482-500. Aug. 1935. (Published by the University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ontario)

A short summary of the discussion on this paper is given on p.498.

Law, R.S. Grain board legislation. Statement presented... to Special Committee of House of Commons, June 20th, 1935. United Farmer 15(27):8-9. July 5, 1935. (Published in Calgary, Alberta)

Statement presenting the arguments for the enactment of legislation establishing a Canadian grain board.

New Canadian wheat law permits board to control prices. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(5):122-125. July 29, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

A description of the various features of the Act to Provide for the Constitution and Powers of the Canadian Grain Board which became law on July 5, 1935. Relates also how the Canadian law differs from the Argentine wheat price stabilization law.

#### Wheat - France

Timoshenko, Vladimir P. Wheat problem in French literature. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv. 42(1):1\* - 7\*. July 1935. (Issued by Kiel University. Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

The author reviews briefly three recent books on the wheat problem: Le problème mondial du blé, by Paul de Hevesy; Les problèmes français du blé, by Jean Sirol; and Le marché du blé Sa réglementation en France, by J. Carret. He points out that Mr. de Hevesy treats the world wheat problem, while Messrs. Sirol and Carret confine their attention to the wheat problem in France, the former studying it from an economic viewpoint and the latter from a juridical point of view. The writer finds much that is stimulating in Mr. de Hevesy's book, although he feels that the difficulties connected with an international solution of the problem, such as is advocated, are undervalued and that the price-fixing scheme "by an international body is particularly doubtful and even dangerous." Mr. Sirol favors a national organization of producers to limit production and improve the marketing of wheat and to encourage the substitution of other crops for a portion of the wheat



now produced, and the maintenance of a protective policy. He considers the establishment of a fixed price for wheat a dangerous policy. "Mr. Sirol approaches several interesting problems and suggests certain solutions. However his book cannot be classed as a new research in the field; it is rather a compilation from other publications, and its structure is not in all parts well balanced..."

"Mr. Carret's book was published for practical purposes; it presents in logical order recent legislation regulating the wheat market in France and comments rather extensively on this legislation... In his excellent comments on each subject, he presents the motives which guided the legislators in their decisions as well as a history of that legislation... In the annex to the book are given the texts of the principal laws, beginning with the law of December 1, 1929, until the law of March 17, 1934, as well as an index of all relating laws and decrees classified by subjects. The recent law of December 24, 1934... substantially changed the previous regulations of the wheat market in France and this made the book of Mr. Carret to a certain degree obsolete for practical purposes, but for those who would be interested in the history of the regulation of the wheat market in France, it did not lose interest."

#### Wheat - Marketing Control - Irish Free State

The milling industry and home-grown wheat. Agricultural Produce Cereals Bill, 1935. Scope and purpose. Irish Trade Jour. 10(2):51. June 1935. (Published by Stationery Office, Dublin, Irish Free State.)

Proposes to make it compulsory for millers to provide storage accommodation and a drying plant; to abolish the bounty on domestic wheat; and to fix a minimum price for wheat that "will not be less than the standard prices fixed under existing legislation."

#### Wheat Surplus

Mayer, R. J. Wheat surplus is back again. Record export stocks and reduced world demand - Argentina's open violation. Barron's 15(30):7, 10. July 29, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

#### Wine - Europe and Algeria

Winkler, A.J. Observations on wine production in Europe and Algeria. Pt. I-II. Wines and Vines 16(7):4-5. July, 1935; (3):4-5, Aug. 1935. (Published at 85 2nd. St., San Francisco, Calif.)

#### Wine - Production Control - Argentina

Wine regulating board of Argentina. Pan Amer. Union, Bull. 69(6):506. June 1935. (Published in Washington, D.C.)

A Wine Regulating Board has been appointed in Argentina to adopt measures "to prevent the national production of wine from exceeding the normal requirements of the population."



## NOTES

Allan, R. G. Sundry papers on fruit development, fruit growers organization and the necessity of improving the basis of marketing. 27 pp. Allahabad, Superintendent, printing and stationery, United Provinces, 1934. (India. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Bulletin no. 11 - Fruit series) 22 N813 no. 11

Bogart, E. L. Economic history of the American people. 2d ed., rev. and rewritten. 891 pp. New York, London [etc.] Longmans Green and co., 1935. (Longmans' economic series) 277.12 B63

"Bibliographical note" at end of each chapter.

The publishers state that "The outstanding characteristics of this new edition are: Shortening of the early period and expanding the recent (1914-1934) period.

British chamber of commerce in Brazil, incorporated, Rio de Janeiro. Brazilian customs tariff. Tarifa das alfandegas do Brasil; in English and Portuguese; portuguez e inglez. Published by the British chamber of commerce in Brazil, incorporated. Authorized by H. E. the minister of finance. Translated by Mr. Arthur Hudson. 371 pp. [Rio de Janeiro? 1934?] 285 B77

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Chicago tribune. Chicago tribune business charts. Reprints of selected charts, prepared under the direction of Reuben D. Cahn, which appeared on the financial pages of the Chicago tribune between March 15, 1933, and December 31, 1934. A few charts included were published subsequent to the later date. 128 pp. Chicago, The Tribune company, 1935. 280.12 C43

Section 5. Cost of living and commodity prices.

Section 6. Farming and farm prices.

Conference on guidance aids for rural young people, Washington, D. C., March 27 and 29, 1934. Personnel, program and findings of the Conference on guidance aids for rural young people... Washington, D. C., March 27 and 29, 1934, arranged by the Southern woman's educational alliance... with the cooperation of specialists from various governmental agencies and other agencies and organizations. 22pp., mimeogr. Richmond, Va., Southern woman's educational alliance [1934?] 281.2 C766

Davis, H. B. Brazil's political and economic problems. 12 pp. New York, N.Y., 1935. (Foreign policy reports, March 15, 1935, pub. fortnightly by the Foreign policy association, incorporated, v. 11, no. 1) 280.9 F76R v.11, no.1

The author was Professor of Social Economy at the Escola Livre de Sociologia e Politica de São Paulo in 1933-34.



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Reviewed in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, March, 1935, p. 205.
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- Fleischmann, O. J. Der weltmarkt in gefrier- und kühlfleisch. Eine untersuchung über erzeugung, handel und verbrauch des gefrier- und kühlfleisches. 138 pp. Köln, Druckerei W. May, 1934. 286.350 F62  
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A study of world production, trade in, consumption, cost of production and prices of frozen and chilled meat.
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"This volume consists of a statement, for the convenience of importers and others concerned, showing the duties of Customs and Excise in operation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the 1st August, 1935, and the drawbacks and allowances relating thereto."



Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report of the Standing committee set up by the minister of agriculture and fisheries, the secretary of state for the Home department and the secretary of state for Scotland, respecting the merchandise marks (imported goods) exemption directions, (no.4), 1934 and (no.7), 1934 (skinned loins and skinned shoulder cuts of frozen pork); and the merchandise marks (imported goods) exemption direction (no.1), 1935 (chilled beef). 11pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. ([Parliament. Papers by command/Cmd. 4926] 280.350 G79Re  
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Hartmann, Eduard. Die stellung der winzergenossenschaften im weinbau Württembergs sowie ihre geschichte, entwicklung und organisation. 96pp. [Stuttgart, 1933] 280.295 H25  
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Holcombe, A. N. Government in a planned democracy. 173 pp. New York, W. W. Norton & company, inc. (1935) (Social action series ed. by Alvin Johnson) 280.12 H69

Holman, E. H. H. Where the tall corn grows. A study of the farm problem in its relation to the labor problem; based on personal experiences in western Iowa. 32pp. [Minneapolis, Minn., Northern states co-operative league, c1934] [N.S.C.L. pamphlets, 1934 series, no.2] 281.027 H73

Japan advertiser. Annual review, finance, industry and commerce 1934/35. 64 pp. [Tokyo, 1935] Folio 280.9 J27

Partial contents: Export trade continues steady upward swing; Fertilizer market is peaceful, prices steady; Japan now self-sufficient in wheat due to high tariff; Cement industry placed under control law; Value of cotton cloth exports finally tops 1925 mark; and Difficulties of farmers biggest problem.

Johnson, C. S. Shadow of the plantation. 215 pp. Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago press [1934]. 281 J623

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Contains (pp.10-12) the Report of the State Tax Assessor, Frank H. Holley, which contains a short statement in regard to the difficulty in ascertaining wild land values and the methods used.

Manchester, Eng. Markets dept. Markets committee. Report of the Markets committee for the year ending 31st March, 1935. 26pp. Manchester, H. Blacklock & co., limited, printers [1935] 280.39 M312

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National education association of the United States. Social change and education. Thirteenth yearbook. 383 pp. Washington, D. C., 1935. 275.9 N21S

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Inaug.-diss. - Leipzig.  
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- Scotland. Secretary's office. Arrangements under section 11 of the Milk Act, 1934 (24 & 25 Geo. 5, ch. 51) for increasing the demand for milk within the area of the Aberdeen and district milk marketing scheme, 1933, by publicity and propaganda. 4 pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. 280.344 Sco32Arr
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- Trenton, N. J. Dept. of public affairs. Municipal farmers' markets. 1934 annual report Trenton's municipal farmers' markets. 21 pp. [Trenton, N. J., 1935] 280.39 T72
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Prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



SIGNED REVIEWS

Taylor, A. E. The new deal and foreign trade. 301pp. New York, The Macmillan Company. 1935 280.12 T21

The purpose of Dr. Taylor's book "The New Deal and Foreign Trade" is to present a summarized criticism of the foreign trade policy of the present administration as it relates in particular to agriculture. In his preface Dr. Taylor states that the book is "openly but respectfully critical". He goes on to say that he considers that "it is proper to criticise what is regarded as error without putting an asserted truth in the place of the error criticised". Nevertheless, in the course of his discussion Dr. Taylor gives numerous indications as to the course of action he considers desirable.

The basis for Dr. Taylor's criticism is to be found in the writings of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and, in particular, in "American Must Choose" and "New Frontiers". Dr. Taylor's method is to quote certain sections of these publications and then to proceed to evaluate and criticize their implications.

In view of the fact that Dr. Taylor, rightly or wrongly, takes the published views of Secretary Wallace as a reflection of the foreign trade policy of the present administration, it is desirable to review briefly the Secretary's thesis. The general position of Secretary Wallace is that the United States has failed, in its foreign trade relations and its commercial policy, to adapt itself to the change from a debtor nation before the war to a leading creditor nation after the war. His contention, briefly, is that if the United States is to continue to export agricultural products on anything like the scale of the twenties, we must be prepared greatly to increase our imports into the United States. To the extent that we fail to do this, the Secretary argues that we must be prepared to restrict agricultural production in this country and that the degree of restriction and the degree of regimentation involved will likewise depend to a large extent upon our import policy.

Assuming that this is a correct statement of the general position which Dr. Taylor attacks, it is important to note, first, that Dr. Taylor agrees with the general proposition that a revival in our exports will depend upon a substantial increase in our imports of goods and services and, secondly, that he has no fundamental objection to the general theory of restriction of production. In regard to the first point, Dr. Taylor reviews in some detail the



balance of payments situation of the United States, makes numerous revisions in the data, and comes to the conclusion that the United States has, in fact, had a passive balance of merchandise trade since the middle twenties. Nevertheless, he concludes that "the estimate of Secretary Wallace that we shall have to import practically a billion dollars' worth more goods in order (a) to secure payment of service charges on foreign loans and debts, and (b) simultaneously sell abroad an added half-billion dollars' worth of farm products, is broadly correct." In other words, in spite of the fact that Dr. Taylor's analysis of the balance of trade position indicates to him that we have actually had a passive balance of merchandise trade for most of the last ten years, this balance is not enough to provide for payment of interest and service charges by foreigners and also for the desired increase in agricultural exports. Dr. Taylor does state, however, that he feels that Secretary Wallace places undue stress on the visible items of trade, that is merchandise, and too little stress on the invisible items, such as tourist expenditures, shipping services and the like. Referring to services, and ocean shipping in particular, he says "These services have always occupied a favored position in public esteem, which has however no justification in economic theory." The author also points to other possibilities of increasing the passive balance of trade by such means as importing fewer materials in the raw state and more in various stages of processing and, on the other hand, of exporting more in the raw state and less in processed form.

In commenting upon American foreign trade conditions before and since the war, Dr. Taylor refers somewhat sarcastically to the "common statement that the export of capital from the United States since the war was done for the purpose of 'aiding' export of surplus farm products and manufactures". While this may have been a "common statement" it seems strange that Dr. Taylor would take the statement so literally, especially in view of his conclusion which agrees with the position taken by the Secretary of Agriculture, namely that "exports of wheat, cotton and lard have declined heavily (during the depression) partly because export of capital no longer furnishes abundant dollar-exchange to foreigners".

In regard to the second major premise of the Secretary of Agriculture as to the need of some restriction in production of agricultural products, it has already been pointed out that Dr. Taylor does not disagree with the need for some curtailment in production. He says "with respect to the program of contraction of acreage little objection is to be raised in principle nor are the details severely to be criticised". In other words, he admits that American agriculture was over-expanded during the war and that with the return of agricultural production in Europe and the expansion that has taken place in the newer agricultural countries, the United States must inevitably reduce its agricultural output. It appears, however, that Dr. Taylor does not admit the close relationship between the balance of trade situation and the need for agricultural adjustment.

Dr. Taylor's principal objections, however, seem to relate more to two subsidiary propositions that he attributes to the Secretary of Agriculture rather than to the fundamental thesis as indicated above.



These two propositions are, first, that the United States policy with respect to import duties has been a major factor in the United States balance of payments situation and that this situation could be measurably improved by a substantial reduction in these duties and, second, that the reciprocal trade agreements program offers an effective and practicable means of remedying the balance of payments situation.

With regard to the first proposition that imports have to be increased and that the way to increase them is to reduce our tariffs, Dr. Taylor states, referring to his interpretation of the position of Secretary Wallace, that "the mechanism of tariff reduction is exaggerated out of all historical proportion". He seems to contend that, in the first place, import duties have not been of primary significance in restricting imports into the United States and in restricting world trade in general and that the order of procedure, as he calls it, is, first, a revaluation of currencies and a stabilization of foreign exchange, and, second, the elimination of extra tariff obstacles to foreign commerce, such as import quotas, import licenses, monopoly purchases, etc. In the second place, apparently after all this has been accomplished, he contends that the lowering of import duties should be through "spontaneous action of individual countries or through agreements between countries". By the latter he presumably means multilateral action in reducing duties rather than proceeding through bilateral agreements.

There is, of course, considerable room for argument as to the extent to which the import duties of the United States, of the past and present, have actually restricted imports compared to what they would have been under free trade conditions. There is room for even more argument as to the difference in the restrictiveness in the tariff rates in particular tariff acts. Nevertheless, no one presumably would argue that imports in the United States would not have been larger if it had not been for the increases made in the Tariff Acts of 1922 and 1930. The real point is whether they would have been sufficiently large and in the years to come might reasonably be expected to be large enough to provide the necessary purchasing power in foreign countries for the desired amount of agricultural and other exports. It is, of course, true that extra tariff obstacles to international trade that have arisen during the depression have become of more significance in most of the important trading countries than the level of the import tariff. But this has little or nothing to do with the significance of the American tariff in restricting imports and thereby creating a difficult (from the standpoint of agricultural exports) balance of payments situation.

In discussing the question of increasing nonagricultural imports as a necessary means of increasing purchasing power in foreign countries for American agricultural products, Dr. Taylor says "To plan an increase of non-agricultural imports equivalent in value to a billion dollars, and sequentially to curtail the operation of urban industries to the extent of the equivalent of a billion dollars, would necessitate selections between goods and services, between regions, and between industries, on a scope never before undertaken and for which precedents do not exist." On this point it might be inquired whether an increase of a billion dollars in non-agricultural imports would necessarily involve a displacement of an equivalent value of domestic production. It would seem, on the contrary, that the elasticity of demand in the



United States for many nonagricultural products might be such as to permit the absorption of a very large quantity of some foreign products without anything like a corresponding displacement of domestic products.

Dr. Taylor directs his principal attack against the so-called bilateral trade treaties being negotiated by the United States with foreign countries. Much of his discussion of this particular aspect of United States foreign trade policy appears to be based on certain misapprehensions. In the first place, Dr. Taylor specifically ascribes the principal sponsorship of the "bilateral trade treaties" to Secretary Wallace. In fact, in describing the Secretary's foreign trade platform, he lists five planks of which three have to do with trade agreements. It would be interesting to know upon what basis he does this. While there are copious quotations from the Secretary's writings in Dr. Taylor's book, nothing is quoted that justifies the conclusion that the Secretary places any such emphasis on trade agreements, bilateral or other, and the reviewer knows of no public statement of the Secretary which supports this position. It is true that Secretary Wallace has on occasion referred to the trade agreements program as one means of bringing about a reduction in import duties and thus an increase in imports. He has not, however, indicated that this is the only way in which a reduction in duties and an expansion in imports could be brought about.

It is, however, in his analysis of the actual trade agreements program that Dr. Taylor's arguments are most open to question. His principal contention is that bilateral trade treaties tend to divert trade from former channels (presumably more reasonable from the standpoint of comparative advantage) and in general to reduce trade from the level it otherwise would attain. This is assuming, of course, that the bilateral trade treaties would be entirely on a preferential basis without regard to most-favored-nation treatment. As a matter of fact, with the exception of the Cuban agreement, which is a frankly preferential agreement following the policy initiated by the commercial treaty with Cuba of 1902, each of the agreements concluded to date have been on the basis of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment.

So much for the policy with regard to customs duties. With regard to quantitative restrictions, which are obviously incompatible with the broadest interpretation of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, the policy appears to have been to secure for the United States in connection with the trade agreements a share of the total permitted imports which is fair and equitable in relation to trade during previous years when imports were not quantitatively controlled. It would seem that many of Dr. Taylor's difficulties with regard to the question of most-favored-nation treatment arise out of the failure to recognize that there necessarily must be a distinction between such treatment as applied to tariff duties and as applied to quantitative restrictions on trade. But perhaps he does recognize this distinction and would say that any attempt to secure most-favored-nation treatment with respect to quantitative restrictions is futile and that the "order of procedure" should be currency stabilization, elimination of quantitative restrictions, and unilateral or multilateral reductions in customs duties. While this might appear, theoretically, the sounder approach, it would not seem to be one calculated to meet the actual situation with respect to international trade as it exists today. - L. A. Wheeler, In Charge, Foreign Agricultural Service Division.



Kolb, J. H., and Brunner, E. de S. A study of rural society; its organization and changes... under the editorship of William F. Ogburn. 642 pp. Boston, New York [etc.] Houghton Mifflin company [1935] 281.2 K83

Bibliography, pp. [623]-627.

Of the numerous texts in the field of rural sociology that have appeared in the last 15 years or so, this one by Kolb and Brunner doubtless represents more first-hand experiences and active participation in rural social research on the part of the authors than do any of its predecessors. Adding to this background, the authors' long experience as successful teachers and their ability to express scientific truths in crisp, easy-to-read sentences produces an unusually favorable setting for a comprehensive volume. Although their earlier monograph, "Rural Social Trends" which was prepared for the Hoover Commission on Recent Social Trends in the United States, is drawn upon liberally, the authors have extended the scope of the present work to include a number of subjects not treated in the monograph. Significant happenings in rural life as late as July 1935 are included.

Part I deals with the organization and structure of rural society. Here Kolb gives us a synthesis of his various studies in rural Wisconsin, reinforced by quotations and references to studies made elsewhere. Probably most of the rural sociologists will agree in the main with the concepts that are presented. However, it seems to the present reviewer that some features in the social organization of the Old South, New England, and parts of the Far West merit more attention than is paid to them. Lack of sufficient research data for these regions is probably one reason for the limited attention given them.

In Part II, the composition and characteristics of the rural population are discussed, census data furnishing the chief measures of comparison, though considerable use is made of survey data. This is the first text book to utilize some of the census data indicative of internal migrations, namely differences between the geographic division in which people were born and the geographic division where they were residing on subsequent enumeration dates. Lack of scientific data continues to hamper objective comparisons between rural and urban populations with respect to their psychological characteristics. In view of the unsatisfactory character of most of the attempts to compare rural and urban intelligence the authors probably give more space to this question than is warranted by the existing data.

Most of the subject matter in Part III, which treats of the farm business and related problems, is ordinarily considered as belonging to courses in agricultural economics, farm finance, and land economics. Justification for its inclusion in a text on rural sociology is to be found in the fact that courses in rural sociology are offered in a considerable number of colleges where no courses in agricultural economics are offered. The authors also pay some attention to the social implications of national policies affecting rural life, including such New Deal innovations as the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and the Rural Resettlement Administration as well as other policies relating to taxation, farm finance, and tenancy.



Part IV consists of a study of the major institutions and agencies serving rural areas. As in the preceding chapters, liberal use is made of the results of research studies. Current developments under depression conditions are presented where data are available to indicate well-defined trends. Again, not strictly sociological in themselves, but of unquestioned sociological significance to rural areas, such things as changing methods of merchandizing, industrial decentralization, and the rural health situation are discussed.

The last section in the book (Part V) is entitled "Rural Society: Its Trends and Policies." In part this consists of a summarization of what has gone before; in part it suggests what things the future may hold in store for rural life in the light of the growing interest in national planning. The conflicting issues of an economy of scarcity or an economy of abundance, of narrow nationalism or international cooperation, of social and economic parity or the continuance of special privilege, and of national interests or class interests are presented briefly with some applications to the problems of rural areas. The closing sentence of the text expresses the authors' conception of the goal of social and economic planning as follows: "The task of the social scientist today is to plan, work for, and achieve the reconciliation of such conflicting social groups and tendencies and the acceptance of new mores befitting our resources and thus help provide a new equilibrium between nation and nation, capital and labor, city and country."

The volume is well documented with references and quotations. Its usability as a text book is increased by a series of discussion topics and exercises. On the "debit" side of the balance sheet, it may be pointed out that several of the charts and diagrams are of such small size the reader may have difficulty in interpreting them; a few errors in dates and other items in the footnotes escaped the eyes of the editors or proof-readers; and some of the discussions assume more first-hand knowledge of farm and rural-nonfarm life than is likely to be possessed by students in other than agricultural colleges. To some sociologists, the discussion of the structure of rural society will appear more simplified than is actually the case, at least in certain parts of the United States. The almost complete lack of comparisons with rural life in other countries may be a serious omission in the opinion of other sociologists. On the whole, however, Kolb and Brunner have given us a volume of unusual readability and usefulness, especially as a college text book for a first course in rural sociology. - T. B. Manny, in Charge, Department of Sociology and Public Welfare, University of Maryland.

Laupheimer, Gertrud and Högel-Wertenson, Marie. Die vorstädtische kleinsiedlung in der Mark Brandenburg und in der Grenzmark. 98pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1935. (Deutsches forschungsinstitut für agrar-und siedlungswesen, Abteilung, Berlin)

This publication of the Berlin Division of the German Research Institute for Agriculture and Land Settlement purports to be the last of the long series of publications of this Institute, which during the last 12 years has been carrying on research in 8 separate divisions located in 8 German universities.

Only 3,600 units of the first two construction phases of the German suburban settlement founded between October 1931 and the last of the



year 1932 were taken into consideration. It should be explained that in the suburban settlement movement there have been 4 distinct construction phases (Bauabschnitte) each of which involved a separate appropriation of money from the Reich and different regulations for the work to be carried on during specified periods.

The relative quantitative unimportance of the suburban settlement as a means of solving the problem of unemployment in Brandenburg and in the Grenzmark Province is emphasized by the fact, that during the period when the units studied were built, only one-half of one percent of the unemployed in the area were settled on them. The so-called wild suburban settlements previously created without the help of the government were 10 times more numerous than those financed by the government during the construction period under consideration. However, the suburban settlement movement is more important than consideration on a purely quantitative basis might lead one to believe. The methods and techniques incident to settlement including construction, gardening and other factors should become more practical and efficient with the governmental attempts to aid in a movement which is natural and general.

Five times as many candidates applied for settlement as could be given consideration. As was the case generally in the Reich for these earlier phases of the suburban settlement, among those given preference in selection during the first stages of settlement were long-time unemployed, soldiers injured in the World War, and persons having many children. However, few of the families could be called extremely large. This was partly because not so many large families desired to settle and partly because those large families which did apply for settlement opportunities were inferior settlement material. The settlers were generally between 30 and 50 years of age. Knowledge of an agricultural nature on the part of both the settler and his wife was claimed by most of the settlers.

For instruction in gardening and small stock raising, various systems of education for the settlers have been established and are very important. Parts I and II of the report give an excellent description and go into detail concerning the rules, regulations, conditions and procedures related to the establishing of the settlements in the area under consideration. These items are available in condensed form in English and they are not here outlined. (See mimeographed report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "The Modern Settlement Movement in Germany," February, 1935)

The extent and quantity of land necessary for "full" and "half" sustenance from the soil is given consideration. For instance, it is reckoned that in order to supply a settler family having two or three children with the required fruit, vegetables, legumes and potatoes and space for a home on good, middle and poor soil, about 1,000, 1,200 and from 1,500 to 1,600 square meters of land, respectively, is necessary (One-fourth acre is roughly 1,000 square meters) It is estimated that in order to meet all the family requirements for these items of fruit, vegetables, and potatoes, and also eggs, milk, and meat from 1,000 to 1,650 square meters of garden land and about 2 - 3  $\frac{3}{5}$  Morgen (one Prussian Morgen equals  $\frac{2}{3}$  acres) of farm and pasture land is necessary. Since the suburban settlement holding is usually 1,000 square meters (approximately one-fourth acre), or more if the soil is not good and



additional soil is available, it is easily seen that these units including from 2 to 3  $\frac{3}{5}$  Morgen can only be established in areas where there is plenty of opportunity to rent additional land. In any case, from 70 to 80 percent of livelihood must be purchased with cash earned from some other source than his agricultural activities on this type of unit, which purports to offer "half" subsistence.

In areas where industrial or other non-agricultural employment is uncertain, the "full" subsistence settlement is advocated. There must then be sufficient soil to supply the necessary vegetable and animal fats, grain for bread and pasture and feed for the livestock. Goats or cows must be kept. In case goats are kept, all the farm team or other work not done by hand must be done by some peasant in the neighborhood, possibly in exchange for hard labor on the part of the settler. If cows suitable for both draft and milch purposes are kept, some of this work may be done by the settlers themselves. For "full" subsistence on good, medium, and poor land there should be 3- $\frac{1}{3}$ , 7, and 10 Morgen land, respectively, available if goats are kept. If one or more cows are kept, 7- $\frac{1}{3}$ , 12, and 17 Morgen, respectively are required. Regardless as to whether cows or goats are kept, 1- $\frac{1}{3}$ , 2, and 2 Morgen respectively, of this total amount must be used for pasture land.

A garden unit which will supply a family of 2 or 3 children with the required fruit, vegetables and potatoes will cost the settler from 30 to 40 Reich's Marks yearly for items incident to the garden, and the products will amount to a profit of from 140 to 192.50 Reich's Marks annually if retail prices are applied to them and all are consumed by the family. If small livestock are kept and feed for the livestock is purchased, the running expenses will be at least 250 Reich's Marks annually and if the feed is grown by the settler himself these expenses amount to about 150 Reich's Marks. In this latter case, if the settler purchases the feed, the profits from the total food produced (if all is consumed and reckoned according to retail prices) amount to about 330 to 382.5 Reich's Marks; and, if the livestock feed is grown, the profit amounts to between 401 and 430 Reich's Marks without rent deduction.

It is assumed that a laborer with from 1,500 to 2,000 Reich's Marks income would spend half of this amount for food. The agricultural income of the settlement would, under this condition, amount to about one-fifth of the laborer's income. The saving on house rent differs with the location of the settlement. As a rule, the greater the saving over what would be paid for a rented dwelling, the less is to be profited from the agricultural features of the settlement. This is because high city rents are associated with large urban centers where possibilities of renting extra land for the gardens and pastures are few.

In general, it may be stated that on a unit with one-half Morgen land and no possibility of extending the area by rent, the settler with a 1,500 Reich's Marks income could not expect to increase this income by the agricultural, rent, and other savings of the settlement more than 10 percent. If 2 to 3- $\frac{3}{5}$  Morgen are available, the savings may be increased to 30 percent. In this latter case the settler must have money to increase his inventory and investment in the enterprise. If this amount is around 25 percent of the income, for every four settlers placed on short time work, another unemployed person may be given employment with



no decrease in income to the four settlers. However, it may easily be seen that the suburban settlement must not depend merely upon a garden, but must become a small farming unit if a large proportion of the income is to accrue from the agricultural features of the settlement. It is also absolutely necessary that the settler have some income from other sources regardless of the size of the unit.

A budget study of the settlers indicates that those who spent as much for food after being settled as before had much better food. Among many of the settlers the maximum used income from the products was reduced by their having planted too many potatoes, or by having made other mistakes. The general result of settlement on the family budget may be characterized somewhat as follows: Some expenditures such as those for food, especially vegetables, potatoes, milk, eggs and meat, are gradually reduced to a minimum. Other expenditures such as those for livestock feed, fertilizer, seeds, livestock and inventory, rent in cases where considerable land is leased, and other expenditures for building up the small home and enterprise tend to increase. Those who spent less for food than did a somewhat comparable control group of laborers (data taken from a study of *Die Lebenshaltung von 2,000 Arbeiter-, Angestellten- und Beamtenhaushaltungen. Einzelschriften zur Statistik des Deutschen Reiches. Nr. 22, Teil I: Gesamtergebnisse.* Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1932) had money for other items among which were the costs of the agricultural enterprise. The settlers bought less sugar, meat, milk, eggs, potatoes and vegetables than did the control group.

The fruit production was as yet negligible because the trees and bushes were too young to bear heavily. There is no doubt, however, that settlers who have periodical or short-time employment in an industry are much more secure during economic crises. Of possibly more importance is the fact that a settler who has an opportunity to use his idle hours and who owns or feels that he owns his home will maintain his morale and be a more constructive citizen during periods of partial or complete unemployment than will the idle propertyless unemployed. - C. P. Loomis, Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

Girard, R. A. The scope for uniformity in state tax systems. 229pp.

Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1935. (Special report of the State tax commission no. 8) 284.5 N482

Bibliography, pp. 210-221.

The New York State Tax Commission has issued a report under the authorship of Dr. Richard A. Girard, entitled "The Scope for Uniformity in State Tax Systems." Criteria of the degree to which uniformity is desirable are largely taken from the Model Plan of the National Tax Association, but the value of the report lies in its discussion of the principles involved, and even more in its presentation of much state legislative and social history of the specific items included in the Model Plan. This history is telling evidence of the processes which can be expected to continue. That greater uniformity is desirable, both for comity between States and justice to individuals and groups of taxpayers, is well illustrated, and the undesirability of complete uniformity is pointed out as well. It is both explicitly stated and implied throughout the historical treatment that the State tax systems rest very



largely upon a pragmatic, or opportunistic basis.

It becomes apparent that there has been a considerable development of State systems along closely parallel paths, yet there have been more failures than successes in attempts to universalize the best features which are embodied in one or more of the 48 systems. The professional tax students, except some of those employed by individual "interests", are held largely to have favored greater uniformity. On the other hand, one probably would be reading too much into the report to assume that these "interests" have opposed uniformity. They, like the rest of us, have every reason to support uniformity, provided, of course, that it applies to the kind of system they want. If by uniformity we mean uniform application of the Model Plan, obviously there will be many opponents, -- but the great majority of them will be opposed to the Model Plan rather than to uniformity itself. This appears throughout the report here reviewed, but in large part the author leaves it to the reader to keep the distinction clear. Thus perhaps it is made too easy for the reader to assume that the "tax student" or "opinion" strives for uniformity, and the "interests" strive to forestall it. Always the question is needed, "Uniformity of what!"

By a uniform system, the tax student usually appears to imply uniformity of a system which in his eyes is a good system. The Model Plan well represents such a system. Undoubtedly it is true that much opposition to this has been "interested", and if the judgments of the academic tax students were infallible the case might stand as implied in its presentation. But the students are not infallible, and are not in entire agreement among themselves. Furthermore, as stated in the report, today's judgment is not sufficient to the problems of the future. This returns the whole matter to the very practical - and democratic - position, where divergent opinions and interests compete for favorable action by the electorate and the legislatures. Attention is directed, however, to the important fact that certain groups, such for example as farmers and home owners, often are unable to develop and present their interests as is done by other groups. But this is a universal problem of democracy. State constitutions may be specific or general, courts may rely upon strict or liberal interpretation, integrated interests may champion or oppose particular measures; but no group or factor will be found consistently on either side of the uniformity issue.

The report appears to suggest the necessary path to progress, but it is one which may cause some impatience to all concerned. It does not necessarily lead directly to uniformity, but rather to continued development of the whole tax system. First, experimentation must continue, albeit with caution. The immediate direction of this is away from uniformity, toward heterogeneity, but it obviously is the nucleus of any progress. Second, tax education must be an unending activity of all scientifically interested persons and groups. The report here reviewed is an excellent example. Such education probably cannot always claim to be "disinterested", inasmuch as it sometimes offers the only effectual expression of otherwise inarticulate groups of taxpayers or citizens. It can, nevertheless, be sincerely public spirited, and based upon current analysis and experience as well as upon crystalized "opinion".

Looked at in this way the attainment of the optimum degree of uniformity also is seen as a current and unending process, circumscribed



by variations in geographic, economic and social conditions. An illuminating discussion of the historical and social setting of the question is offered by Dr. Girard's study. - C. D. Jackson, Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance.

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"Planning is one of the many catchwords whose present popularity is roughly proportionate to the obscurity of its definition. Of course, any one can invent a plan. The real difficulty is first to relate it to some real goal, and secondly to carry it out. Indeed, a good deal of the proposed planning rests on the compulsory carrying-out of an arbitrary plan. It is important, therefore, to know who is to do the planning, and whose decisions and preferences are to control the lives of others."<sup>1</sup> During the past few years there has been much practice in planning, and no doubt much has been learned from this practice. There

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1. Burrows, H. R., and Horsefield, J. K. Economics of Planning. Philadelphia, 1935. (The American Academy of Political and Social Science Pamphlet Series 1)



is now some doubt even among the planners as to how clearly the principles of planning have been understood. This is evidenced by the following quotation: "The fact is that Americans who had hopes of promoting one kind or another of national planning were themselves in a confusion about what planning is and what it can do." Mr. Coyle makes the distinction, which is probably obvious or should be to all economists, that the requirements of engineering planning are much simpler than those of social planning. Reading a few articles like these of Messrs. Burrows and Horsefield and Mr. Coyle should act as a little leaven for the volumes of facts contained in the State planning board reports. These articles may prove even more stimulating if one disagrees, rather than agrees, with many of the points made. "America was built of dreams, and engineers, and similar hard-boiled persons built it."<sup>2</sup> This may or may not bring to mind George Washington and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Hamilton and the Report on Manufactures, Jefferson and the Louisiana Purchase and the University of Virginia, Lincoln and Internal Improvements, the Homestead Law, the Land Grant College Act, and the dreams of many others.

Publications issued by the State planning boards are of several kinds. The most usual might be classed as an omnibus report on the State. They vary in length, in detail, and in quality, and give the results of surveys on various subjects. For the most part these studies were conducted by numerous agencies for purposes other than as a basis for the reports themselves. Some of this material has been previously published and some has not.

The Missouri State Planning Board issued a Preliminary Report on a State Plan for Missouri in July 1934. It consists of 87 pages and covers the following subjects: Historical sketch, physical characteristics, land use, population, conservation of natural resources, industry, transportation, conservation of human resources, parks and recreation, preservation of the landscape, planning methods, and a list of CWA and PWA projects. No exhaustive treatment could be given to so many subjects in so brief a space, and the recommendations are very general.

The Wisconsin Regional Planning Committee issued a much more comprehensive report with more specific recommendations in its Regional Plan Report of December 1934. Its thirteen chapters, covering more than 500 pages, deal with the geographical background, population, education, health, recreation, water resources, mineral resources, conservation, planning, industry and electric power, transport, public works, and government and taxation. In comparing these chapter headings with the contents of the Missouri report, much similarity in subject matter is indicated. Professor George S. Wehrwein contributed sections on agricultural land use and land-use planning. There is a large number of figures in addition to the text and tables.

The Iowa State Planning Board has issued two reports - the first in September 1934, and the second in April 1935. Both cover much the same material. As is to be expected in a report on Iowa, most of the material is on, or related to, agriculture. The second report is a printed report of over 200 pages, containing a large number of figures and illustrations. In every respect it is one of the best of the planning board reports. The four main sections of this second report are: Land, water, people,

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2. Coyle, D. C., Twilight of National Planning. Harpers, Vol. 171, p. 557. October 1935.



and commerce. A list of reports and charts prepared for the report at the end of each section is a useful feature for any one interested in research.

The report of the Minnesota State Planning Board published in November 1934 consists of four parts. Part I, entitled "Digest and Interpretations," is a printed pamphlet of 75 pages giving a summary of the reports of the committees which compose Parts II to IV. There are sections on population, agriculture, forestry, industry, income, power, transportation, need for planning, natural resources, public health, education, metropolitan planning, recreation, subsistence relief, taxation, administrative units, and legislation. The appendix of Part I contains 40 plates of maps and charts and a descriptive list of these plates and 59 additional ones.

Somewhat similar to the digest of the Minnesota report is State Planning for New York, a summary report of progress to Governor Lehman, transmitted by him to the legislature on January 14, 1935. The report contains a summary of principal recommendations; over half the space given to these recommendations deals with some phase of land utilization. There are sections discussing population, land use, forests, an enlarged public domain, waters, mineral resources, highways, timing and financing of public works, recreation, housing and local planning, State planning objectives and administration. A mimeographed Progress Report issued in September 1934 covers much the same material. Both reports have a large number of figures, mostly maps.

Reports for New Hampshire and Virginia, covering practically the same subjects, have also been issued. The consultants of the New Hampshire Board state what is probably a general conception of the work of the State planning boards and the functions of these reports, "...it is possible with the information ... at hand to recognize many of the really large and pressing problems. The consultants, therefore, have attempted nothing more than to crystallize the results of the observations, studies, and conclusions of a large group of interested citizens and research workers concerning the nature and character of some of the challenges facing the people of New Hampshire."

Every planning board has given some consideration to land utilization and population. Housing has also received considerable attention in some of the reports. Almost every State has had some particular problem of special interest to its own planning board. The range of interests of the planning boards is almost unlimited, and their activities do not appear, as yet, to have become standardized. This is evident from the special reports, apparently the most recent trend in planning board publications, which are now being issued by a number of the boards. The Iowa, New York, and Washington planning boards have issued several such special reports.

On May 19, 1935 the National Resources Board, now the National Resources Committee, issued Circular VI, a preliminary list of State planning board publications. - C. I. Hendrickson, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Land Economics



## DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

### Agricultural Crisis

Goldstein, I. M. The agricultural crisis. Is it a temporary problem?  
257pp. New York, The John Day company [1935] 281 G57

"To be consistent, any sincere effort to restrict production to lands at present giving highest yields should be accompanied by a cessation in the building of new railways, highways, canals, and almost all the other improvements mentioned above, which may open to agricultural development new and large areas, hitherto settled sparsely or not at all.

"The attempt to restrict production to acreages giving the highest yields in an ignis fatuus, inasmuch as under the capitalistic system profitability of agricultural production very often depends less upon the natural qualities of the soil than upon nearness to the markets, low transportation costs, credit facilities, and so forth.

"To develop transportation and other facilities and at the same time to work for the eventual elimination of areas which have occasionally somewhat lower yields, is, therefore, contradictio in adjecto...

"In the long run the World will have to consider the agricultural crisis as a permanently impending danger, elimination of which presents to the civilized world one of the most difficult and complicated problems ever confronted by it. Because the agricultural crisis of today, in contrast with the agricultural depressions of the nineteenth century, is not only a consequence of an expansion of the cultivated areas, but at the same time is, to a large extent, a result of the incarnation of capitalistic principles in agriculture itself, which subjects production in the domain of agriculture to the same troubles that capitalistic development created, since the end of the XVIIIth century, in industry.

"And, as in the domain of industrial production, the agricultural crisis of today can never be overcome either completely or for any considerable length of time by an artificial raising of prices, since such policies inevitably and infallibly result in further over-production despite any national or international attempts to restrict the output or supply."

### Agriculture

Knapp, W. H. C. World dislocation and world recovery; agriculture as the touchstone of the economic world events. 203 pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1935. 281 K72

Translated by S. W. Fleming. cf. Foreword.

"It is... a great mistake that neither the governments nor the captains of commerce and industry, nor the labour leaders have ever sufficiently taken into account the importance of agriculture as the natural foundation of our entire economic life or of the fact that that the cultivation of the soil is closely linked with other branches on which the prosperity and welfare of a people depend. Owing to this, economic and social policies have followed wrong courses, with the fatal result that relations have been deranged and the community has practically



arrived at a deadlock...

"Recovery of the society will only be possible by again restoring to agriculture that place in our economic thoughts, in the State and in the society to which it is rightly entitled in view of its great importance, and by taking the nature of agricultural production as the touchstone for all economic, social and political measures."

#### Agriculture- Income - Hungary

Société nationale d'agriculture de Hongrie. Betriebssergebnisse der ungarischen landwirtschaft...Les résultats des exploitations hongroises agricoles en 1933. pp. 100-129. Budapest, "Patria" irodalmi vállalat és nyomdai részvénytársaság, 1935. 281.9 Sol2

At head of title: Veröffentlichung des ungarischen landes agrikultur vereines. Publication de la Société nationale d'agriculture de Hongrie.

Contains the results of an investigation of the bookkeeping accounts kept on 201 agricultural enterprises in Hungary in 1933 with a view to determine the profitability of Hungarian agriculture.

#### Agrobiology

Willcox, O. W. Nations can live at home. 279pp. New York, W. W. Norton & company, inc. [1935] (Social action series) 281 W66N

The author writes in part as follows in the introduction:

"Chapters I to III contain a discussion of the origin and the consequences of pressure of population on the soil...

"In Chapter IV opinion and argument are laid aside and an examination is made of the scientific bases on which the new agrobiology has been erected, and in Chapters V and VI the data of agrobiology are used to find the relations that disclose the quantitative limits within which the population problem can be solved. In other words, a measure is taken of the limit ratio between population and area of arable land, thus arriving at an answer to the question raised in the beginning...

"In Chapter VII the theme passes from the general to the particular. The needs of specified nations that furnish typical examples of over-saturated populations are measured against the means available to them for escape from situations that are dangerous not only to themselves but also to the world at large.

In Chapter VIII there is a return to opinion and argument. In general, it boots little to possess even the finest tools if they are not sapiently used. The new agrobiology offers itself as an implement whereby men may carve a new, a safer and a more splendid existence; but it is undeniable that a vast accumulation of social-economic and political rubbish must be cleared away before the new tools can produce results. The population problem is not by any means exclusively a production problem; it is equally, and perhaps more formidably, a problem of social-economic reorganization...

"The book closes with an Appendix wherein have been gathered those details of agrobiological calculations which it has been deemed advisable to spare the general reader, but should be included to satisfy those who care to make an effort to understand the mathematical language of agrobiology, which on the whole is fairly simple."



## China

China. Ministry of industry. Bureau of foreign trade. China industrial handbooks, Chekiang; second series of the reports by the national industrial investigation. Compiled and published by Bureau of foreign trade, Ministry of industry. 954pp. Shanghai, 1935. 269.1 In24C

Book 2. Economic conditions. Book 4. Agriculture and forestation  
Book 5. Fishery and stock raising. Book 7. Manufacturing industries.  
(Includes among other industries, cotton, rice milling, sugar industry, flour milling, canned goods, condensed milk, ham and bacon curing, tobacco factories)

## Commerce and Industry - Gt. Britain

British commerce and industry. The post-war transition, 1919-1934, with special contributions from representative industrial groups and leading economic authorities. Volume one. 431pp. London, Russell-square press, limited, 1934. 297.9 B77

The extract which follows has been taken from the publishers introductory note:

"British Commerce and Industry seeks to establish a new note of progress in the methods of consolidating our prestige as a manufacturing nation in the markets of the world...

"It is intended that the work shall be published annually...

"British Commerce and Industry seeks to bring together the important views on current problems which leading economists arrive at from their researches, and the more practical experiences of business men which are gained in the actual direction of industry. A liaison of these two important bodies of workers is badly needed, and if successfully brought about, should place the conduct of industry itself on an entirely different plane from some of the traditions inherited from the last century."

Among the contributions which make up this volume are the following: Changes in our foreign trade, by H. V. Hodson; Wheat and flour in the changing economic world, by Spillers, Ltd.; The 1933-34 trade recovery and its lessons, by Hartley Withers; A plan for industry - re-education for an era of leisure amidst plenty, by Dr. C. Delisle Burns; Achievement of an ideal in social welfare, by The Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.; The last decade in British business government, by L. Urwick.

## Consignment Marketing - Fruits & Vegetables

Newton, C. R. Practical and legal aspects of consignment marketing. vol. I. 96pp., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., Mimeoform press [1935]  
280.33 N4892

May be purchased from Mimeoform Press, 1320 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Among the chapter headings of this volume are the following: Legal relations and rights, duties and liabilities of consignors and their selling agents; Title to and control over consignments; Practices of selling agents; Method of payment by selling agents and effect of acts of consignor; Accord and satisfaction; Consignment; Selling agents at shipping point.

[Mr. Newton's sudden death will not prevent the appearance of vol. II which is in press.-Editor's note.]



## Consumption

Pitkin, W. B. Let's get what we want! A primer in a sadly neglected art. 285pp. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1935. 280 P68L

"The two aims of this primer are to describe the crisis of consumers in the four necessities of life - shelter, health, food and clothing and to tell how we must end the crisis..."

"As consumers, most of us are illiterates. So we must begin with the A B C of living. We will start with the four greatest necessities, shelter, health, food and clothing. We will end with some very simple suggestions about getting these in the America of 1935-1940."

## Cooperation - U. S.

American institute of cooperation, Ithaca, N. Y., 1935. American cooperation, 1935; a collection of papers comprising the eleventh summer session of the American institute of cooperation at Cornell university, July 15-19, 1935. 676pp. Washington, American institute of cooperation [1935] 280.29 Am3A 11th, 1935.

Contents; Scope of the cooperative movement, by H. E. Babcock; The philosophical and legal background of the cooperative movement in the United States, by John D. Miller; Cooperatives as a practical means for building the morale of producers, by Earl W. Benjamin; Cooperatives as a practical means of better serving consumers, by John Brandt; Cooperatives as a means for doing business practically, by H. E. Babcock; What cooperators should know about America's capacity to produce and to consume, by E. G. Nourse; Legal aspects of marketing agreements and orders under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, by Elmer D. Hays; How a publisher looks at the Agricultural cooperative movement, by J. D. Barnum; Radio discussion of cooperative marketing, by W. E. Drips, Wheeler McMillen, Charles W. Holman, E. G. Nourse; Methods of building sound capital structure, by F. B. Bomberger; Interpretation of financial statements, by J. E. Wells, Jr.; Managerial and personnel methods, by Sam Bass; Management relationships, by C. C. Teague; Efficiency factors in retail cooperative service, by F. K. Naegely; Personnel factors in retail service, by T. K. Wolfe; Efficiency in local distribution, by John L. Dickinson; Operations of a typical local cooperative, by Raymond S. Taylor; A typical unincorporated local cooperative, by C. Marsden Bacon; Important legal considerations of cooperative organization and operation, by L. S. Hulbert; The farmer's viewpoint toward cooperatives, by Earl B. Clark; The birth of cooperatives, by James Stone; Advantages gained by central group activities, by Herbert P. King; How to make meetings successful, by T. B. Clausen; Training of local leadership, by Fred H. Sexauer; The problems of direct mail, by Earl A. Flansburgh; The job for cooperative publications, by Robin Hood; Sources of material for the cooperative publications, by D. J. Carter; The make-up of the cooperative's publication, by Kenneth Hinshaw; Financing publications of cooperatives, by Quentin Reynolds; The press and the cooperatives, by Frank E. Gannett; Women and cooperatives, by John D. Miller; Fundamentals of cooperation, by William V. Dennis; Women's work in the Dairymen's League, by Mrs. E. R. Hayden, Mrs. H. M. Wagenblass, Mrs. Walter Cone, Mrs. Walter Moore; Milk borne communicable disease, by Paul B. Brooks; Community homemaking cooperation, by Marion



S. Van Liew; Cooperative credit for farmers' cooperatives, by George W. Lamb; Some problems confronting cooperatives in the northeast, by S. E. Ronk; Cooperative farm mortgage credit, by M. G. Newcomb; Production credit loans, by H. B. Munger; Intermediate credit banks and their place in cooperative and production credit, by Allen L. Gillett; Farmers' savings as a basis for farm credit, by E. H. Thomson; Cooperative marketing of poultry and eggs in New England, by E. A. Perregaux; Marketing Pacific coast eggs, by H. E. Shackelton; The quality egg club system of cooperative egg marketing, by J. C. Huttar; The cooperative auction system, by Alben E. Jones; A centralized system of marketing northeastern eggs, by J. C. Crissey; Auction market practices, by H. W. Bermender and Carl A. Dellgren; Handling market eggs at the farm, by H. E. Botsford; Selling government graded eggs cooperatively, by Hollis Shomo; Cooperative retailing of eggs, by J. C. Huttar; Some problems of the fruit and vegetable industry, by N. L. Allen; Production control and shipment prorations as they affect cooperative marketing, by F. R. Wilcox; Chain store purchasing activities and the cooperative, by A. U. Chaney; Coordination of credit, purchasing and marketing, by Milton E. Smith; Farmers' cooperative public markets, by M. C. Bond; Motor truck distribution and sale of fruits and vegetables, by M. P. Rasmussen; Problems in distributing fruits and vegetables cooperatively, by M. C. Gay; Outlook for the dairy industry, by Wesley H. Bronson; The surplus problem in the fluid milk market, by T. G. Stitts; Fluid milk market control and cooperatives, by W. P. Davis; Consumption trends, by H. A. Ross; The spread between farm and retail prices for milk, by Leland Spencer; The situation with respect to fats and oils, by Charles W. Holman; The interest of dairy cooperatives in the foreign dairy markets situation, by William C. Welden; Probable effects of disease control programs, by R. B. Corbett; Manufactured dairy products situation, by E. E. Viel; How to get the highest return from surplus milk, by H. R. Leonard; Plans for solving inter-market surplus problems, by George W. Slocum; Federal milk control, by D. N. Geyer; State milk control in Connecticut, by Henry W. Fienemann; Physical volume of production and prices, by F. A. Pearson; Livestock and building cycles, by F. A. Pearson; Production and use of gold, by G. F. Warren; Relation of supply of and demand for gold to commodity prices, by G. F. Warren; Prices in various countries, by G. F. Warren; The international money situation, by James D. Mooney; International stabilization, by Lionel Edie; Monetary policies and their effects upon prosperity, by O. M. W. Sprague; and Need for a managed currency, by Frank E. Gannett.

### Cost of Living

International labor office, Geneva. International comparisons of cost of living; a study of certain problems connected with the making of index numbers of food costs and of rents. 146pp. Geneva, 1934. (Studies and reports, series N (Statistics) no.20) 284.4 In8lc  
List of sources, pp.91-92.  
Description and sources of the data used, pp. 93-95.  
Contents. - Part I. International comparison of food costs, by H. Staehle; Part II. International comparison of rents, by R. Guye.



## Cotton - Mexico

Orozco, J. C. Monografía económico-industrial de la fabricación de hilados y tejidos de algodón. 74, 30pp., mimeogr. [Mexico, D. F., Imp. en multigrafos y mimeografos, 1933] 304 Or6

"Ensayo de clasificación de las telas de algodón," 30 pp. at end.

After a brief introduction on the history of cotton, its composition and characteristics, the author discusses cotton cultivation in Mexico in the different regions, cost of production, classification of cotton fiber, world cotton production and the cotton markets, cotton by-products, the processes through which the raw cotton passes until it is finally woven into cloth, the machinery used in the textile industry, and the commercial and industrial organization of the factories. There are numerous tables and graphs, and a tentative classification of cotton cloth is appended.

Marin, Luis. El cultivo del algodón. Editado por le Departamento de enseñanza agrícola, pt. 1 - 2. Tacubaya, D. F., Mexico, Talleres graficos de la Secretaría de agricultura y fomento, 1931. 281.372 M33

At head of title: Secretaría de agricultura y fomento. Dirección general de fomento agrícola, Departamentos de economía y estadística y química y suelos.

Bibliography, p. 25.

A study of cotton production in general and with special reference to Mexico. Part II contains a description of the cotton-producing regions of Mexico, the varieties produced and their characteristics, the influence of diseases on cotton production, cotton classification and its significance, imports and exports of cotton with table covering the years 1903 to 1929, and cotton prices in various world markets. Tables give area, production, and yield per hectare of cotton in Mexico in 1925 to 1929.

## Cotton Tenancy

Johnson, C. S., Embree, E. R., and Alexander, W. W. The collapse of cotton tenancy; summary of field studies & statistical surveys 1933-35. 81pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1935. 282 J63

Selected bibliography, pp. 79-81.

This small book presents a summary of the findings of an intensive study of cotton culture and farm tenancy in the Old South made during the past two years by a commission of three. Full reports are "in course of editing and publication."

Titles of the five chapters are: Cotton tenancy; A precarious credit system; Is King cotton doomed; The cotton tenant under the depression and recovery programs; What is the way out?

A re-homesteading project is suggested by the authors as the only acceptable and feasible way out for the two to five million individuals who are no longer needed in cotton tenancy. Their plan is to have the federal government buy up huge acreages of farm lands and distribute it in small plots of minimum size required to support farm families; to set up service agencies by regions and local areas to supervise, guide, and aid the new homesteaders; and to conduct "experiments in unified and carefully directed types of communities, such as (a) coöp-



erative farm colonies, (b) communities with highly developed services in schools and health and recreational facilities, also with community incubators, breeding stock, and marketing facilities, and (c) communities of the European type with homes and public services concentrated into villages with farm lands on the outskirts."

### Cotton Textile Industry

Rehn, H. J. Scientific management and the cotton textile industry. 168pp. Chicago, Ill., Private edition, distributed by the University of Chicago libraries, 1934. 304 R262

A part of a dissertation submitted to the Graduate faculty in candidacy for the degree of doctor of philosophy, The School of commerce and administration, 1930.

"The purpose of this study is to make a brief critical survey of the literature of management and to select from it that which seems to the writer to constitute the necessary elements of good management, that which can be termed Scientific Management. Scientific Management as thus selected from the literature is then placed over against the actual management of a number of small cotton mills. From this comparison of Scientific Management and a small segment of a certain industry some deductions can be made regarding the validity of the theories presented in the management literature." - Introduction.

### Cotton Textile Industry - India

India. Tariff board. Report of the Indian tariff board regarding the grant of protection to the cotton textile industry. 238pp. Calcutta, Government of India central publication branch, 1932. 304 In2

Partial contents: The present protective duties and their origin; The Indian industry and the Indian market; The claim to protection examined; The scheme of protection; and The proposed tariff schedule.

### Cotton Types, Indian

India. Indian central cotton committee. Supply and distribution of the various types of Indian cotton during the season of 1933-34. 18pp. Bombay, Indian central cotton committee [1935] (Statistical bulletin no. 4 (1933-34) Aug. 1935) 72.9 In233S no.4

### Decentralization of Industry

Creamer, D. B. Is industry decentralizing? A statistical analysis of locational changes in manufacturing employment, 1899-1933... With a preface by Carter Goodrich. 105pp. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press; London, H. Milford, Oxford university press, 1935. (Bulletin no.3. Study of population redistribution. Industrial research dept., Wharton school of finance and commerce, University of Pennsylvania) 280.12 P38

"The results of this investigation can give but little comfort to the more extreme decentralizers. They must derive what satisfaction they can from the unmistakable evidence of the decline of the principal cities as manufacturing centers. During the period of expanding employment



opportunities in manufactures, the South Atlantic states, always a region of scattered industry, were the only ones in which there was further dispersion. Not until the depression years of 1932 and 1933 was there evident even relative dispersion (smaller relative shrinkage in employment) in any of the major industrial regions. Further analysis of specific industries and of the location of new and relocated establishments shows that the relative dispersion may be largely traced to certain branches of the textile industry and the boot and shoe industry." - Conclusion.

#### Economic Conditions - Southern States

Emory university, Atlanta. Institute of citizenship. Political and economic problems of the South. 108pp. [Emory University, Ga.] 1935. (Addresses and discussion... 8th annual Institute of citizenship... Feb. 11th to 15th, 1935) 280.002 Em6

Partial contents: The historical background of present conditions in the South, by H. C. Nixon; The cotton crisis, by Peter Molyneaux; The housing problem, by Charles F. Palmer; Humanizing taxation, by Alfred H. Stone; A theory of labor relations, by Marion Smith; Industry's view, by Preston S. Arkwright; Labor's view, by A. Steve Nance; Political problems in the South, Reported by Julian Harris; and Our responsibilities to government, by L. P. Dickie.

#### Economic Trends - France

Institut scientifique de recherches économiques et sociales, Paris. Tableaux de l'économie française, publiés sous la direction de Charles Rist, membre de l'Institut. 62 pp. 52 (i.e.56) diags. Paris, Librairie du recueil Sirey [1935] folio 280.174 In7

Each diagram accompanied by leaf of descriptive letterpress.

Slip pasted on cover: Institut scientifique de recherches économiques et sociales. Tableaux de l'économie française, 1910-1934.

This series of diagrams is designed to present a graphic and arresting picture of economic conditions in France from 1910 to 1934 and of their interrelation with those of foreign countries. The subjects depicted and briefly discussed include the production and stocks of gold in the world from 1886 to 1933; the gold reserves of central banks and governments of 50 countries; price indexes of gold from 1890 to 1934; gold indexes of cost of living from 1920 to 1934; instruments of payment in France, United States, United Kingdom, and Germany; population; prices, production, and consumption (total consumption of tobacco and per capita consumption of wheat, potatoes, sugar, beer, wine, coffee, tea, and cocoa in France); the foreign commerce of France, labor, wages, and strikes; incomes, savings, insurance, rate of exchange, and public finance.

A brief critical comment on the diagrams and their reliability is made in L'Association Agricole, no. 10, Mar. 12, 1935.



## Economics

Bastiat, Frédéric. Economic fallacies. 201pp. Ottawa, R. J. Deachman  
[1934] 285 B29E

"Certain changes have been made in the original text of the work... The title has been altered from 'Economic Sophisms' to Economic Fallacies."

From the preface signed by R. J. Deachman of Ottawa, Canada, the extract which follows has been taken:

"In all the literature of the controversy I know of no one whose contribution has been more powerful, more direct, than that of Frederic Bastiat, the great French economist. Bastiat was born at Bayonne, France, in 1801. His life was lived in an age of storm and trouble. The Europe of his early manhood felt the shock of the Napoleonic Wars. These were not titanic conflicts, as we who have lived through the World War measure things, but the world, of that day, was relatively small and limited in resources and these struggles had a profound effect upon the economic life of the time.

"Hate and bitterness, then as now, separated the nations. The Peace of Paris had in it more of sanity than the Peace of Versailles, but it was a third of a century after Waterloo before Europe once more began to stagger forward into the light. In that period Frederic Bastiat lived, wrote and died. Because he lived in an age which was, in many ways, similar to our own, he wrote of problems such as ours. No other man ever struck so ruthlessly the sham and humbug of protection. No one has portrayed more clearly than did Frederic Bastiat the curse of intense self-centred nationalism and the crying need of the world for spiritual insight and economic understanding.

"The world emerges out of every major depression by the same process. It submerges its fears, it recovers its courage.

"It manages, in some way, to loosen the bonds which bind it. The area of freedom of exchange is extended and commerce succeeds in doing what statesmen failed to do - it sets free the forces which are necessary for the restoration of normal conditions.

"England, when Bastiat lived and worked, was profoundly influenced by the Anti-Corn Law League in which Cobden and Bright were such outstanding figures. Bastiat caught the spirit of that movement and wrote voluminously on the trade problem from 1844 to the date of his death in 1850. If France did not follow the lead of England in the removal of trade restrictions it was not because Bastiat failed in logical presentation of the case, but because France did not, at the moment, produce leaders like Cobden and Bright, who, combining an appeal to reason with the emotional fire and enthusiasm of great platform orators, aroused the people upon the trade issue and redirected the economic thought of England and the world.

"The arguments of Bastiat are as fresh today as when they were written. The protectionist contentions, which he here demolishes, are those which have appeared on the pages of our own Hansard in every year from 1878 down to the present day. They have been more in evidence than ever since 1930. In the sweep of his arguments it does not seem hard to imagine that one might be listening to a statement of the case



for tariff reductions in the Canadian House of Commons. The only difference is that tariff walls are higher now than in 1847 - and the economic justification far less than when Bastiat gave to France and to the world this volume of essays.

"But Bastiat has done something more than merely demolish protectionist arguments - he has made clear the position of the consumer in our national life. If we fail to learn the lesson we shall continue to pay the price in the continued disruption of our economic structure. We have endeavored to strengthen, by every possible means the power and influence of the producer. We have legislated for him as if there existed no other class in the community. In so doing we have destroyed the consuming power of the people. This major economic misconception is the primary cause of our present difficulties. Bastiat makes crystal clear this supreme truth in the opening chapter of this volume."

### Economics - Canada

Canadian institute of international affairs. The Canadian economy and its problems; papers and proceedings of study groups of members of the Canadian institute of international affairs, 1933-1934, edited by H.A. Innis and A. F. W. Plumptre. 356pp. Toronto, Canadian institute of international affairs, 1934. 280.13 C163

Second printing, December, 1934.

Among other papers which comprise Part I are the following: The wheat problem and the world wheat agreement, by W. M. Drummond; The depression in rural Saskatchewan, by G. E. Britnell; Workers during the depression, by A. S. Whiteley; The theory of cost in an economy based on the production of staples: Canada and wheat, by V. W. Bladen; The business cycle and the problem of economic policy, by F. W. Burton; Canadian monetary policy, by A. F. W. Plumptre; The constitution and economic policy, by A. Brady. Part II is devoted to central banking in Canada.

### Employment Research

Marsh, L. C. Employment research; an introduction to the McGill programme of research in the social sciences. 344pp. Toronto, Oxford university press, 1935. (McGill social research series: no. 1) 283 M35

Bibliography, pp. 335-338.

The extracts which follow have been taken from the author's foreword:

"This book has been written as an introduction to the programme of research embarked upon by the social science departments of McGill University 1931. In that year a five-year grant made by the Rockefeller Foundation rendered possible a considerable extension of social science research, and the decision was made to begin by concentrating the work upon one central subject, namely, problems of employment and unemployment. The studies were planned to have special reference to Canadian conditions and also to give detailed attention to the region centering in Montreal.

"This was not intended to be a rigid limitation, and has not been interpreted as such... The objects of marking off a particular territory were to give a unifying purpose to the studies undertaken and to enlarge the possibilities of correlating the results and findings of studies in



so important a field. It has been designed also as a project of co-operative research. Today not one but a dozen branches of knowledge study man. Economics, political science, sociology, psychology, education, law, medicine, industrial engineering and others, are all concerned essentially with human relations and human welfare. Each of them studies man, but from some particular aspect. But modern social problems demand the collaboration of all the specialists, as well as the broadest possible point of view. The specialization of social studies which has been their strength is likely to be their weakness unless they can be brought when necessary to a common focus. The McGill programme, therefore, was designed so as to open the way for a number of studies to be drawn in, each making use of the particular 'departmental' techniques called for, but all bearing on a common problem whose relation to human welfare is primary and direct.

"The description of these studies, which number thirty-two in all, is part of the purpose of this volume."

The volume contains also interesting statistical appendices.

### Georgia

Association county commissioners of Georgia. Proceedings... annual convention, Savannah, Georgia, May 9-10-11, 1935. 40pp. [Savannah?] 1935. 280.9 As7

Partial contents: Tax limitations and exemptions, by Tate Wright; Why pay taxes? by Henry T. McIntosh; Can the state or county levy an advalorem tax without an appropriation bill?, by Clement E. Sutton; and Soil erosion, by S. D. Truett.

### International Conference of Agricultural Economists - Proceedings 1934

International conference of agricultural economists, 3d, Bad Eilsen, Germany, 1934. Proceedings of the third International conference of agricultural economists, held at Bad Eilsen, Germany, 26 August to 2 September 1934. 498pp. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1935. 281.9 In82 3d, 1934

After the addresses of welcome by the President of the Conference and the other officers, a paper entitled "Agriculture in Germany", by H. Zörner, and another, "The World economic crisis", by M. Sering were read. The other papers are arranged in four sections as follows:

Section 1. National Policies in Agriculture - The Forms, Stages, and Limits of Planned Economy: Protection for British agriculture, by J. P. Maxton; Measures taken to combat the crisis in Swiss agriculture, by E. Laur; Measures for combating the agricultural crisis in Germany, by C. von Dietze; Italian agriculture and the crisis, by G. Tassinari; Regulation of agricultural production in Holland, by S. L. Louwes; Fighting the crisis in the peasant countries of the Danube Basin, by O. von Frangeš; Economic conditions of peasants in British India, by S. C. Ray; Problems and policies of Canadian agriculture, by J. E. Lattimer; The agricultural situation in U. S. A., by O. C. Stine; and German experience of War Food Administration, by Freiherr von Falkenhausen.

Section 2. Social and Economic Aspects of Farm Organizations: The formation of new small holdings in Italy after the war, by G. Lorenzoni; The family farm, by A. W. Ashby; The farm and farm family as social in-



stitutions, by P. Borgedal; Collective and state farming in Russia, by E. Lang; Fundamental problems of collective farming, by O. Schiller; An experiment in co-operative machinery-employment by peasant farmers, by A. Münzinger.

Section 3. Population Growth and Agriculture: Agricultural implications of the population prospect in U. S. A., by O. E. Baker.

Section 4. International Policies Relating to Agriculture: The monetary situation, by G. F. Warren; The currency problem of our time, by H. Schumacher; Stabilization of the general price-level by international valorization of wheat, sugar, cotton, coffee, and rubber, by M. D. Dijt; International debts and their influence on agricultural prices, by R. R. Enfield; New tendencies in international trade politics, by E. Winter; The economic significance of regional pacts, by O. von Frangeš; International schemes for regulation of supply, by E. M. H. Lloyd; International planning for agricultural production, by H. C. Taylor.

In the appendix may be found the Report of Special Group meeting on milk marketing regulation in U. S. A. (M. C. Bond), Germany (O. Vopelius), and Great Britain (A. W. Ashby)

The appendix contains also a list of Reports on the Economic conditions and political developments in various countries circulated in advance of the Third International Conference. A list of the persons attending the Conference is appended also.

#### International Institute of Agriculture

International institute of agriculture. Permanent committee, Procès-verbaux, 1934. 484pp. Rome, Imprimerie de la Chambre des députés, Charles Colombo, 1935. 28 In82 1934

Contains the reports of the proceedings of the four meetings of the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture, held in March, June, October, and December, 1934. At the March meeting the resolutions adopted by the Agricultural Economic Committee on March 16 and 17 were submitted. The Committee emphasized the great scientific and practical value and the importance of the publication dealing with agricultural bookkeeping even though the data are still incomplete. It agreed unanimously that the Institute should intensify its efforts to furnish material on the problems created by the depression without committing itself as to whether they are ephemeral or permanent. It should emphasize economic and financial problems and should therefore take into consideration the observations made by Dr. H. C. Taylor. The Committee also recommended that prices received by farmers in the different countries for agricultural and livestock products be published from time to time in the Monthly Bulletin which should also contain a quarterly summary of the principal government decisions with regard to prices, tariffs, subsidies, and monopolies and that the Economic Commentary should contain a yearly summary of the changes made by the various Governments in their commercial policy with regard to agricultural products.



## Korea - Rural Economy

Lee, H. K. Rural economy in Korea. 464pp. Seoul, Korea, Han Sung publishing co., ltd. [193-?] 281.183 L51A

A partial translation of the study report, "The land utilization and rural economy in Korea", submitted to the International research committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations, March, 1932. q.v.

281.183 L51

Added title page and text in Japanese.

Partial contents: General conditions bearing upon rural economy in Korea; The characteristics of Korean agriculture; The utilization of rural land; Tenant problems; The influence of utilization of lands other than rural upon the rural economy in Korea; All forms of capital investments in agriculture; The agricultural labor; The rural credit organizations; The marketing and prices of farm products; and The farm costs and incomes.

## Land Settlement - England

Land settlement association, ltd., London. Bulletin no. 2. 14pp. [London, 1935] 282.29 L23 no.2

"The information already ascertained by the Land Settlement Association in their survey of the existing schemes proves that group holdings may serve a very important purpose in districts where unemployment is severe. Firstly, they provide a productive and useful occupation for older men who are not likely ever to regain employment in their own locality. Secondly, for men who are engaged in part-time employment and are drawing a wage which is little in excess of the unemployment allowances, they provide a means of increasing the family budget and make good nourishing food available for consumption in the home. Lastly, the group holding forms an excellent training ground for unemployed men who may be anxious at a later date to take up a five or ten acre holding of a permanent nature. The group holdings stand between the allotment and the permanent smallholding and there seems no doubt that, should it be possible to develop such schemes over a wide area, they will be greatly welcomed.

"The foregoing outline of the progress made by the Association shows that the work already planned will lead to carrying out an experiment on a scale which will be adequate to show how far it is possible for persons who have been faced with a long period of unemployment and who were previously engaged in industrial trades, may be given a new chance to become successful in the agricultural industry. The effect of the schemes may be summed up as follows:

"Under the programme undertaken on behalf of the Commissioner for the Special Areas, 1,200 families, or approximately 6,000 persons, will be given a new chance of life in the agricultural industry, either within the areas in which they at present reside, or in a new district in the South or the Midlands. To this number must be added those schemes developed in other counties in co-operation with the local authorities."



Land settlement association ltd., London. Small holdings; organization and finance. 8pp. London, The Land settlement association ltd. [1935?]  
282.2 L22

"At the request of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M. P., the Land Settlement Association was formed in 1934 to carry out experimental schemes for the provision of smallholdings for unemployed persons. With the exception of a few pioneer schemes promoted by the Society of Friends and the Catholic Land Societies, or by individuals, no organized effort has yet been made to give families rendered destitute by the industrial depression a new start in life in the agricultural industry. The experience of local authorities in the establishment of smallholdings during the last ten years affords encouragement to the project, as it has been found that during a period of agricultural depression the smallholder weathers the storm in many cases better than the larger farmer who is faced with heavy labour charges and falling prices. At the same time, marketing conditions make it obvious that an increase of producers can only be successful if the most careful consideration is given to the type of produce cultivated, and if every effort is made to reduce production costs. The Land Settlement Association is drawing the candidates for the holdings mainly from among men between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five, who are not likely to regain employment in their own industry. Nearly all the candidates have had experience of allotment work and some have had experience with livestock.

"The Association has decided to make experiments with groups of men on different types of holding; only experience can finally show the type of production for which men reared in industrial pursuits are most suited - only trial and error will show the type of holding from which such a man with the help of his wife and growing family, can win the best economic return and enjoy the best mode of life from cultivation of the soil." - Introduction.

#### Land Settlement - Peace River Country- Canada

Dawson, C. A., and Murchie, R. W. The settlement of the Peace river country; a study of a pioneer area. 284pp. Toronto, The Macmillan company of Canada limited, 1934. (Canadian frontiers of settlement... v.6)  
282.2 D32

The extract below has been taken from the foreword signed by Professor W. A. Mackintosh of Queen's University:

"The Peace River Country is a sub-region of the great central plain of North America. Lying far to the north of other agricultural settlements, and having distinctive features of climate and soil, it is also an area of recent and contemporary settlement. But it is very much more than these. It is the present-day representative of that agricultural frontier which entered the central plain of North America in the late eighteenth century. In the Peace River Country, on a smaller scale and with differences appropriate to the conditions and knowledge of the present, the experience of the agricultural frontier is being recapitulated. The land-hungry, the chronic pioneers, the speculators, the foot-loose adventurers, the genuine settlers, these well-known figures of



the frontier are there. The familiar historical occurrences of the premature or false beginning, the long wait for transportation facilities, the land-boom and its collapse, the early groping for suitable agricultural practices, the search for suitable products, the evolution of mature and stable settlements - these are contemporary history in the Peace River Country.

"Professor Dawson's study fills an important place in Canadian Frontiers of Settlement. Because it recapitulates the history of grassland settlement, the Peace River Country furnishes an ideal 'case' for study. Its frontier is not so extended that adequate knowledge of the whole could not be acquired. Separated from the rest of the Prairie Provinces, it has to some degree a regional life of its own, having not only its fringe but also its mature centres. It is as representative as one area could be of the settlement of the Prairie Provinces as a whole. In this volume are presented the results of a social and economic study of this contemporary 'case' of settlement."

#### Land Settlement - Victoria

Victoria, Australia. Closer settlement commission. Report... for the year ended 30th June, 1934. Presented to both houses of Parliament pursuant to the provisions of sections 190 and 234 of the Closer settlement act 1928. 28pp. Melbourne, H. J. Green, Government printer [1935]  
282.9 V66 1933/34

This report of the Closer Settlement Commission (established under the Closer Settlement Act of 1928) enumerates the 1933 and 1934 amendments to the original Act and states that the total amount actually written off during the year ended June 30, 1934 on account of instalments due, for the year ended June 30, 1933, was £884,605 10s. 1d. as against the total provision of £1,180,000. The report concludes:

"All matters referred to in last year's report are being gradually dealt with, but as stated therein there is no short cut to the solution to this problem; each case of land and settler must be considered on its merits, and appropriate action taken as the circumstances permit.

"The Commission has had an opportunity of observing the operation of the amending Acts of 1932 and 1933, and is satisfied that settlers, with but few exceptions are stimulated by the liberal provisions of those Acts and are manifesting a keen desire to make a success of their undertakings."

#### Land Utilization - Social Aspects

Lively, C. E. Social aspects of land utilization. 10pp., mimeogr. Columbus, O., 1935. 282 L74

Paper read before the Plant Institute, Ohio State University, June 3, 1935.

"The problem of land use may be considered from two somewhat opposite points of view. It may be approached from the standpoint of the physical, chemical and agronomic properties and qualities of the land, its suitability for crop production and the practices required for its conservation as a natural resource. On the other hand, the subject may be approached from the standpoint of the population dependent upon the land, and its economic and social welfare considered in relation to land use,



Both of these approaches to the problem of land utilization are essential. In truth they are less widely separated than may be at first apparent, for both approaches aim at the solution of a common problem, the improvement of human welfare. Perhaps the most important distinction that may be made is that the first approach aims at land planning while the second aims at population planning, an approach which involves the very social organization of society itself. In this brief discussion I can only touch upon some of the major aspects of the problem of land use from the standpoint of population. These are (1) Land use and the size of the total population; (2) Land use and the rural-urban balance of population; and (3) Land use and the redistribution of the rural population." -- Introductory paragraph.

#### Latvia - Agricultural Economics

Latvijas lauksaimniecības ekonomiskā institūtā. Raksti I-II. 2 nos.  
Rīga, 1934. 281.9 L35

Contents: no.1. Starcs, P. Darba spēka jautājums Latvijas lauksaimniecībā... La question de la main-d'oeuvre dans l'agriculture de Lettonie. 180 pp. 1934. (The problem of agricultural labor in Latvia, and comparative studies of agricultural labor conditions in Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, East Prussia, and Denmark.)

no.2. Starcs, P. Lauksaimniecības grāmatvedības rezultāti, par 1924./25.-1931./32. saimniecības gadiem... Résultats de la comptabilité agricole en 1924./25.-1931./32. 143 pp. 1934. (Results of agricultural bookkeeping in Latvia from 1924/25 to 1931/32. Tables give the number and area of agricultural enterprises; the utilization of the land for the different crops; livestock per 100 hectares of agricultural land; statistics of capital engaged, receipts, returns, expenditures, cost of production, and labor statistics.)

#### Marketing - Fruits & Vegetables - Bombay

Bombay. Committee on the improvement in the marketing of fruit and vegetables. Report of the Committee on the improvement in the marketing of fruit and vegetables in the town of Bombay, 1934. 113pp. Bombay, Printed at the Government central press, 1935. 280.3 B632

Among the chapter headings are the following: Supplies and prices; The costs of marketing; Quality of the produce and its preparation for the market; Methods of sale and distribution; Storage and preservation; Market finance and co-operative sale; and Experimental market and market control.

#### Marketing Schemes - England

Wolworth, George. Marketing schemes; effects on the industrial co-operative movement. 31pp. [Reddish, Stockport, C.W.S. printing works, 1935]  
280.3 W17 Ed. 3

At head of title: Third edition revised. Co-operative Union Ltd.

"The Marketing Act of 1931 is the starting point of a new policy in British agriculture. In so far as this Act regulates the activities of producers of specified commodities, and encourages organisation of



those producers for the supply of graded produce in bulk, the Act provides a valuable service to the producers. In principle no objection could be taken to regulation of supplies to central markets. For the welfare of the members of a depressed industry the State would be perfectly justified in giving its assistance towards rationalising that industry on efficient lines, regulating transport and providing efficient markets to deal with bulk consignments of graded produce.

"Unfortunately the 1931 Act departed radically from previous forms of legislation by handing over statutory powers to Producers' Commodity Associations, provided that the bulk of the producers concerned showed, by ballot, that they desired to exercise statutory powers. The result was that the Government had to induce producers to form National Commodity Associations, and the only inducement of any value was practically a guarantee of stabilised profitable prices for the commodities...

"The 1933 Agricultural Marketing Act really gives the producer full monopoly. This Act obtains powers to control imports and, if necessary, to regulate the quantities of home supplies in order to obtain sufficiently high and stabilised prices for the producers.

"Obviously these two Acts together alter the conditions under which buyers can obtain home or imported agricultural produce. The particular object of this paper is to indicate some of the effects of this agricultural marketing legislation on one of the most important British buyers, namely, the industrial Co-operative Movement."

Appendix 1. Gives the texts of the principal marketing acts 1931-1934.

Appendix 2. Marketing schemes in operation. (Hops, pigs, bacon, potatoes, milk.)

Appendix 3. Marketing schemes in preparation (Livestock, sugar beets, sugar, eggs and poultry, milk)

### Migration and Planes of Living

Goodrich, C. L., Allin, B. W., and Hayes, Marion. Migration and planes of living, 1920-1934. 111pp. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press; London, H. Milford, Oxford university press, 1935. (Bulletin no. 2. Study of population redistribution. Industrial research dept., Wharton school of Finance and commerce, University of Pennsylvania) 280.12 P38 no.2

"This analysis of migration in relation to planes of living represents the second attempt of the Study of Population Redistribution to build up a part of the factual basis on which an intelligent migration policy might be predicated.

"In the belief that we ought not try to say where people should move without first learning where they have moved, we chose as our initial undertaking an analysis and mapping of past currents of internal migration, beginning at the earliest time at which they could be studied in the state-of-birth figures of the Census and continuing in greater detail with the somewhat more abundant data of recent decades. This work was carried on by C. Warren Thornthwaite, with the assistance of Helen I. Slentz, and published at the end of last December under the title, Internal Migration in the United States.

"The present bulletin differs from the former one in two respects. In the first place, it carries the story somewhat closer to the present



moment. Mr Thornthwaite's major analyses ended with the materials of the 1930 Census, though for the one state of Oklahoma he demonstrated the possibility of using school census data to throw light on what has been happening during the depression years. The present publication follows this latter lead and presents estimates of population changes over considerable portions of the country for the years since 1930.

"A second and more important difference lies in the fact that this study raises explicitly certain qualitative questions which in the earlier report were treated only incidentally and by implication. Mr. Thornthwaite deliberately refrained from attempting to estimate the extent to which the population movements he described 'enabled the people to find the areas of economic opportunity and social advantage.' The present study does undertake a part of the riskier task of appraising the human serviceability of migration." - Introduction

### Milk Control

Taussig, Stefan. Die milchleistungsprüfungen in den verschiedenen ländern. 144 pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1935. ([Germany] Reichs-und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.F. 107. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A

An account of the development, organization, methods, and registration of milk control in 35 countries and of efforts to bring about international milk organization or control.

### Monetary Policy

Einzig, Paul. World finance since 1914. 333pp. London, K. Paul, Trench, Trubner & co., ltd., 1935. 284 E16

This volume is divided into four parts: Inflation (1914-25), Stabilization (1925-29), Deflation (1929-31), Reflation (1931-35). The author writes in part as follows in his Preface: "Unless and until economic planning is adopted to an adequate degree, no monetary policy, however skilfully operated, can produce satisfactory results. The author is convinced that the world-wide adoption of planning is a mere question of time. Meanwhile in his opinion the best course to pursue by monetary policy is a drastic devaluation of all currencies, and a return to the gold standard on the understanding that the new parities will be subject to suspension or alteration in case of persistent pressure caused by fundamental disequilibrium. The conception that it is the duty of a nation to defend its gold parities to the last drop of its blood has been the cause of immense sufferings during recent years. It should be discarded and replaced by a more rational conception in which parities should be maintained as a matter of expediency so long as the sacrifices involved in their maintenance remain in proportion to the benefits of stability. It ought to be borne in mind that monetary stability is a means to an end and not the end itself."



## Mutton and Lamb - International Trade

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Intelligence branch. Mutton and lamb survey. A summary of production and trade in the empire and foreign countries. 294 pp. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. (I. E. C./S.3) 280.39 G794

"There has been a substantial increase in the world consumption of mutton and lamb since 1924, and the available data afford support to the conclusion that, at least since 1928, pre-war consumption has been consistently exceeded. The record level of total consumption was attained in 1932, but although consumption in 1933 and 1934 was appreciably smaller, it was still at least as high as in any year preceding 1932. The post-1924 upward movement in per caput consumption reached its climax about 1931-32, a check occurring in 1933 in most of the leading mutton and lamb consuming countries...

"On the whole, the movement in mutton and lamb consumption has in recent years been in direct contrast to that in beef and veal consumption. Though the latter definitely declined in the decade following 1924 in the important meat-consuming countries, mutton, lamb and also pork consumption expanded appreciably.. The taste for mutton and lamb, unlike that for beef, veal and pork, has obviously been developed only in the Anglo-Saxon group of countries...

"The world import trade in mutton and lamb declined by about 11 per cent. Between 1931 and 1934, the former year being the record year in the period reviewed, while that in sheep and lambs declined by about 29 per cent. between 1930, the peak year, and 1934. The contraction in the trade in mutton and lamb since 1931 has been mainly due to the adoption of a policy of import regulation in the United Kingdom. As regards sheep and lambs, the leading countries, such as Great Britain, France, Greece and Chile, have not been importing as many head as in 1930.

"A feature of the world trade is the degree to which lamb has replaced mutton. To judge from the United Kingdom imports, lamb dominated the trade to the extent of about 75 per cent. in 1934; in 1924 the share of lamb was probably no more than 50 per cent.

"To all intents and purposes the United Kingdom constitutes the world's sole outlet for surplus mutton and lamb supplies. Before the War the United Kingdom absorbed about 98 per cent. of supplies in international trade, but the establishment of the frozen meat trade on the Continent as a result of the War caused her share of the world trade to fall to 94 per cent. in 1924. Her share fluctuated around this level until 1932 when it rose to 96 per cent. and has continued to rise since as the result of increasing import restrictions on the Continent. The outstanding event, therefore, in the recent history of the mutton and lamb trade was the inauguration in the last months of 1932 of a policy of restriction upon imports into the United Kingdom of meat from foreign sources. The restrictions affected chiefly the South American exporting countries, imports from which from the quarter ending 30th June, 1934, are limited for the remainder of the period of the Ottawa Agreement with Australia, unless otherwise agreed, to 65 per cent.



of the quantity imported into the United Kingdom during the year ended 30th June, 1932. As regards British Empire countries, the immediate efforts of the United Kingdom Government have been directed towards securing that total United Kingdom supplies in 1935 and 1936 are maintained approximately at the 1934 level...

"The rapid downward movement in mutton and lamb prices which threatened to demoralise the world market soon after the close of the Ottawa Conference has been checked and a definite improvement has been registered since the beginning of 1933. Prices have, however, weakened in 1935. The potential world production of mutton and lamb is probably as great as ever, but there are no indications that markets other than in the United Kingdom will be opened to surplus producing countries. Consequently, the arrangements which, as part of long-term meat policy, will govern the importation of mutton and lamb into the United Kingdom after 1936 are likely to have an all important effect on the sheep industry of those countries which enter largely into the international trade in mutton and lamb."

### Negroes

U. S. Bureau of the census. Negroes in the United States, 1920-32, prepared under the supervision of Z. R. Pettet, chief statistician for agriculture, by Charles E. Hall, specialist in Negro statistics. 845pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 157.41 N31A

"Supplements the volume 'Negro Population in the United States, 1790-1915', published by the Bureau of the census in 1918." - p. iii.

### New Deal Agencies - New England

New England council. Statistical dept. An audit of the new deal in New England; a presentation of data measuring the magnitude and progress of the major operating agencies of the national recovery program in the six New England states. Prepared by the Statistical department of the New England council for the tenth New England conference... November 22-23, 1934. 29pp. [Boston? 1934] 280.004 N44

"During the past two years the National Administration has actively injected itself into many phases of the nation's economic life. One recovery agency after another has been organized for the purpose of either relieving distress due to unemployment, or stimulating activity in some field of economic endeavor for the purpose of hastening recovery from depression conditions.

"Because of the multiplicity of national recovery agencies which have been set up, and the variety of their activities, it is difficult to comprehend the magnitude and progress of the total program. For this reason it has seemed desirable for the New England Council to prepare what may be termed, 'An Audit of the New Deal in New England.'

"In the following pages are presented data concerning the activities of the major national recovery agencies in the six New England States. This information has been obtained entirely from official sources and is as up to date as it has been possible for them to provide." - Foreword



## Oils and Fats

Faure, H. M. F. The development of the international economic position as affecting the oil and fat markets since last year's congress, and the further outlook. 11pp. London, 1935. 286 F27

At head of title: Faure, Blattman & co. ... London. Paper read by Mr. H. M. F. Faure at the International Congress of Oil Crushers in Brussels, 4, 5 and 6, June, 1935.

Part I. Oils and fats. Part II. General economic outlook.

## Planned Obsolescence

London, Bernard. Rebuilding a prosperous nation through planned obsolescence. 39pp. New York, N. Y. [1935] 280.12 L84R

Planned obsolescence is stated by the author to be.

"A project within the framework of existing American institutions, to level the ups and downs of the business cycle by stabilizing production and consumption."

He enumerates its objectives as follows:

"First: Provide assured and steady employment by enacting a law to eliminate and replace obsolete commodities. Their legal life span would be determined by a series of scientific schedules adjusted to the technical needs of construction, transportation, machinery, equipment, and human employment.

"Second: End burdensome and haphazard taxation by providing a new source of revenue for the government. Persons who continue to use commodities that have become obsolete should pay a tax on their extended use.

"Third: Bring about the full employment of labor by accelerating demand for durable goods and coordinating it with production. Create an Emergency Reserve Fund Authority with ample power to direct this process.

"Fourth: End the strife between lenders and producers by putting both on an equal footing. Enable labor to benefit from its work to the same extent that lenders do from their capital.

"Fifth: The workers deserve a greater share in the nation's wealth. Give it to them; help them to regain their rightful heritage. Society should regard the worker's part in making a commodity as an obligation to reemploy him for replacement services when the product becomes obsolete. This is in accordance with the principle by which capital is repaid to a lender when his loan matures.

"Sixth: Interest rates should be no greater than the paying capacity of commodities during their lawful life. Within that time amortization payments should fully liquidate both the loan and the investment."

## Planning - National

International industrial relations institute. Regional study conference, New York, 1934. On economic planning; papers delivered at the Regional study conference of the International industrial relations institute (IRI) New York, November 23-27, 1934. Edited, with an introduction, by Mary Van Kleeck... and Mary L. Fledderus. 275pp. 280 In852

Partial contents: Theories and types of planning: Utopian, Fascist, Soviet, by Alfons Goldschmidt; Economic planning and labor legislation,



by Harold Butler; Changes in the national income in the United States, by Simon Kuznets; The second five-year plan in action in the Soviet Union, by Valerian V. Ossinsky; Planning public works, by David Cushman Coyle; Planning agriculture: Its results for the farmer and the consumer, by M. L. Wilson; Objectives and results of national economic policies: An evaluation, by George Soule; Unused productive and technical capacity in the United States, by Walter N. Polakov; The need for a workers' and technicians' plan in the United States, by Earl Browder; and Social economic planning for the United States: Objectives, resources, and prerequisites, by Mary Van Kleeck.

#### Planning - Regional

New England regional planning commission. Water resources committee. Preliminary outline of river basin investigations, March 15, 1935. 8pp., mimeogr. [Boston] 1935. 280.7 N442

At head of title: Water Resources Committee. New England Regional Planning Commission.

#### Potatoes - Canada

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. The potato situation in eastern Canada, May 1935. 8pp. Ottawa, 1935. 281.9 C163 Supp. [2d] 1935

Issued in cooperation with Canada. Dept. of trade and commerce.

Issued as a supplement to the Agricultural situation and outlook, 1935.

"The principal area of the 1934 surplus potato production appears to be in the Maritimes. This area is well equipped with machinery and the soil and climatic conditions are almost ideal for the production of very high quality potatoes at low cost. The growers are experienced and are considered, as a group, to be above average producers. The dealers are experienced, have excellent marketing facilities and wide trade connections. Furthermore, the quality of the potatoes grown in the Maritimes is very highly regarded by the trade and consumers in every country to which they go. Large quantities have for many years been sold in the Eastern United States, and in the West Indies, as far south as Panama, and also in the principal markets in Quebec and Central Ontario.

"Owing to the large crop in 1934 in the United States, and the resulting low prices obtaining there, the tariff of 75 cents per hundredweight against Canadian potatoes has shut off this market to a very large extent. The Cuban market for seed has been well maintained, but for Canadian table stock it has dwindled, leaving only the comparatively small market available in the West Indies, and the strongly competitive markets of Quebec and Ontario. These have proved to be incapable of absorbing the quantity available, which was expected to be largely exported.

"The statement has been made that if the Maritimes would reduce their acreage, it would automatically reduce the Canadian surplus in future, but this is not necessarily the case for a small percentage increase in acreage on the part of potato growers in Quebec and Ontario might easily result in just as large a crop and just as low prices as at present. It must also be borne in mind that the Maritime growers are large purchasers



of supplies, such as bags, machinery, fertilizers and spray materials, from the areas in central Canada to which they ship their products, and also that their high quality products are in definite demand by consumers. Under these circumstances it is impossible to deal with the Maritime Provinces alone or to suggest that they accept full responsibility for any necessary readjustment in the industry. Under normal conditions and with reasonable adjustment of production to demand, seasonal changes in acreage have had significant effects on prices. Even under present conditions, favourable or unfavourable weather may be the important factor in determining what prices will prevail for the next crop. But with the 1934 acreage and average yields coupled with restricted outlets in export channels, the prospects for profitable prices do not appear to be very bright. It would appear, therefore, that the indicated reduction in acreage referred to earlier in this report is justified, particularly in view of the probability of more satisfactory moisture conditions and the possibility of better than average seed being planted on a large percentage of the potato acreage of 1935.

#### Poultry Industry - Cost of Production and Financial Returns - England

Wye, Kent. South-eastern agricultural college. Dept. of economics. Report no. 22. Investigation into farming costs of production and financial results. XVI. Financial problems in poultry keeping, by James Wyllie. pp. 179-215. Wye, Kent. [1935] 280.9 W97 no.22

"The financial results from poultry keeping, as shown by detailed cost accounts, are given for fourteen farms during the period 1927/28 to 1933/34.

"The most striking feature of the results is the wide variations in the net results not only from year to year on the same farms, but also from farm to farm in the same years...

"It is shown that the net results have no direct relation to the price level either of foodstuffs or of eggs, the inference being that there are other important factors which have a marked influence on the net results...

"Various methods of testing efficiency on the poultry farm are discussed and it is concluded that none of these is likely to be satisfactory to the individual poultry keeper unless there is at least a partial separation of the costs of, and returns from, the different sections of the enterprise: rearing, egg production and the fattening of table birds." - Summary.

#### Prices

Hardy, C. O. The Warren-Pearson price theory. 34pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1935. (The Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Pamphlet no. 17) 280.9 B79

"This pamphlet is a pre-print from a study of the influence of exchange depreciation on prices and on the volume and direction of the flow of international trade." - Director's preface.



## Prices - Income Theory

Robertson, J. S. The income theory of prices. 96pp. London and New York, F. Warne & co., ltd. [1935] 284.3 R543

The author concludes as follows:

"It is to be hoped that the nature of the income theory of prices and the distinction between the primary and secondary velocities of circulation of money have been adequately set forth, and that the main function of money, to facilitate the exchange of commodities, has been kept in view throughout. For it is not money that matters, but production and consumption of commodities, and it is not income that matters, but the standard of living, and, if necessary, the old creeds must be abandoned so that money can be made to serve humanity, instead of hindering its progress. With ever increasing efficiency in production, there is no need for privation and doing without as a remedy for economic depression. There can be no such thing as a false material prosperity; money that does not exist can be created, but an apple has to be grown before it can be eaten. The new creed, and the true remedy for depression must be: 'More things to buy, more money to spend, and more time to spend it in.'"

## Reconstruction - England

Lloyd-George, David. Organizing prosperity; a scheme of national reconstruction. Being the memorandum on unemployment and reconstruction submitted to the government by Mr. Lloyd George. 107pp. London, I. Nicholson and Watson, limited, 1935. 280.171 L77

Mr. Lloyd-George writes in part as follows in his foreword:

"The document reproduced in the pages which follow sets out the proposals that I have been responsible for urging upon this country for a coherent and energetic policy of national reconstruction. The history of this document can be briefly stated.

"Ever since the trade depression smote this country after the war, I have been gravely concerned to find a satisfactory remedy for the nation's ills...

"It is of course easy to find fault, but counsel is better than criticism, and I felt it my duty to do whatever I could to help. In the summer and autumn of last year I invited into consultation a number of groups of men drawn from widely different fields of national endeavour - all eminent and authoritative in their respective spheres - to see if we could frame concrete, practical proposals for readjusting our economic machinery to the conditions of to-day. In particular, we sought means of alleviating and permanently reducing the evil of large-scale unemployment which to-day is the most deplorable and menacing symptom of our economic ill-health.

"Our concern was not with party politics. My colleagues, and those consultants whose advice we gratefully secured, represented varied party outlooks, and a number of them have no political affiliations at all. We were anxious as responsible citizens to serve the commonwealth, and the plans framed as the result of our deliberations were set down in all sincerity, without party label, as a contribution to the nation which might help it out of its present perplexities.

"By the close of last year, the programme was settled in its main



features, and I proceeded to sketch its character in a series of public utterances. The first responses made by the Government of the day were hardly sympathetic, but at the beginning of March, a letter reached me from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, inviting me to lay my plans before the Cabinet. I accordingly submitted the memorandum we had prepared. It was delivered to the Cabinet on 14th March. A Committee of the Cabinet proceeded to examine it with me, and to arrange for detailed discussions between representatives of the Ministries concerned and the expert advisers with whom I had consulted. In the light of these discussions, the memorandum was further submitted to careful revision, to avert misunderstandings as to the precise character of the programme advocated.

"As yet I have received no official reply from the Government as to the view it takes of this programme. But, having regard to the urgent request from many quarters, representative of widely differing political and social interests, I feel that its publication can be no longer delayed. With the consent of the Prime Minister, therefore, I now lay these proposals before my fellow-countrymen."

Among the chapter headings of the pamphlet the following may be found: The problem; Our resources; Basis of a solution; Finance; Urban housing and rural development; Power and communications; Industrial development; Opening the road to the land; Hours of labour and allied questions; and The relation of these projects to unemployment.

### Science

The frustration of science. Foreword by Frederick Soddy, F. R. S. Sir Daniel Hall, J. G. Crowther, Dr. J. D. Bernal, Dr. P. M. S. Blackett, Dr. Enid Charles, Dr. P. A. Gorer, Dr. V. H. Mottram. 144pp. New York, W. W. Norton & company, inc. [1935] 330 F94

Partial contents: Science and agriculture, by Sir Daniel Hall; Science and industry, by J. D. Bernal; The frustration of science, by P. M. S. Blackett.

### Sheep Industry - Financial Returns - England

Wye, Kent. South-eastern agricultural college. Dept. of economics. Report no. 21. Financial results on the college farms. V. Sheep breeding and feeding over four years, 1930/31 to 1933/34, by James Wyllie and N. V. Hewison. [Wye, Kent, 1935] pp. [159]-197. 280.9 W97 no. 21

"The results given in this report are obtained from the complete cost accounts kept for the College Farms for the four years from Michaelmas 1930, to Michaelmas 1934. Report number XI in this series, published in 1931 constitutes the first chapter in the financial history of the sheep kept on the College Farms. In that report, a fairly detailed account was given of the results obtained during the four years ended Michaelmas 1930. In due course a general review will be made of the results obtained over a fairly long period, but one of the outstanding lessons of the investigation so far is that conclusions from sheep breeding must be based upon long views. (Adapted from text)



## Sociology

Ginsberg, Morris. Sociology. 255pp. London, T. Butterworth ltd. [1934]  
(Half-title: The Home university library of modern knowledge [no.174]  
280 G433

Bibliography, pp. 247-250.

"In this book the Professor of Sociology at London presents his view of the study he has made his own. The objects of sociology, as Dr. Ginsberg points out right at the beginning, are interpreted differently in different countries. In Germany, the study has tended to merge into the theory of knowledge. What is the essence of human society? How can we even understand and explain society? In France, sociologists have been preoccupied with 'the group mind,' the phenomena of collectivities alone, unlike the English sociologists, who have always concentrated on what Dr. Ginsberg calls, in his definition of sociology, 'human interactions or interrelations, their conditions and consequences.' Clearly, society itself is a cause and consequence of many human interrelations.

"Dr. Ginsberg's book is succinct but comprehensive. To those economists and other students of the separate social sciences who spend most of their time examining different trees in the wood of human society, this commendable book should lift them well above the trees and give them a valuable panorama. The chapters on Society, Culture and Civilisation, on Race and Environment (with an excellent excursus on nationality) and on Social Classes and Economic Organisation, are treated with a rare width of outlook. Perhaps the latter chapter is the most interesting in the book, for the interactions between institutions (e.g. private property) and psychological and economic influences in society are examined with great penetration. Professor Ginsberg sees the practical use of his study: -

"As the scale of operation expands, the conflict between the rational and irrational elements in human nature is embittered by the growing complexity of life and the multiplication of opportunities for discord. The notion that this vast process can, and ought to, be consciously [sc. rationally?] controlled or directed, has emerged in theory. But the conception of a self-directed humanity is new, and as yet vague in the extreme. To work out its full theoretical implications and, with the aid of other sciences, to inquire into the possibilities of its realisation, may be said to be the ultimate object of sociology."

"In these days, the sociologist has a hard task. That his study is as valuable as it is difficult no one who reads this profound little book will be constrained to deny." -The Economist (London) March 23, 1935, p. 665

## Tariff and Foreign Commerce - France

Prault, L. Protectionnisme douanier et commerce extérieur français, agriculture-industrie. Extraits de Conférences, faites au Conservatoire national des arts et métiers, les 15 et 18 mars 1935. 27pp. Amiens, Impr. nouvelle, 1935. 286 P89

A brief examination of the influence of the protective tariff on French agricultural and industrial imports and of the evolution of the foreign commerce of France.



## Tariff-Germany

Walter, A. Die landwirtschaftlichen zölle. 164 pp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1935.  
([Germany]. Reichs-und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft.  
Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.F. 106. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A

A discussion of the German agricultural tariff and a table of the tariff rates on agricultural products as of May 20, 1935.

## Taxation

Putney, Bryant. Elimination of conflicts in taxation. pp. 363-379. Washington, D. C., 1934. (Editorial research reports, v. 2, 1934, no.20) 280 Ed42

Contents: Proposals for reform of American tax structure; Duplication in federal and state tax levies; Proposed methods of reducing tax conflicts; and Coordination of federal and state tax systems.

## Taxation - Gt. Britain

Mohaupt, Rosina K and Lenz, A. W. A description of the English system for the taxation of real property on an income basis. 34pp., rotaprinted. Detroit, 1935. (Detroit bureau of governmental research, inc. Report no. 138, rev.) 280.9 D48 no.138 rev.

Social Science Research Council of Wayne University. Report no. 2. Bibliography, p. 34.

The introduction reads in part as follows:

"The aim of this study is to explain the English system in non-technical terms in as much as the available material on the subject is written largely for the professional assessor. Also, it is sought to bring out the contrasting conditions of the two countries with respect to the taxing of real property. The study is in no way an appraisal of the real property tax with any recommendations for its reformation, nor is it the result of a field study of the English system. The entire material was secured from printed publications, considered authoritative, and the study has been annotated to indicate the sources used.

"This study rather warrants the conclusion that the English system of tax assessment based on income or rental is not an 'ideal' system of taxation. It does not solve all tax problems at one stroke, but rather injects new problems which require even more complicated tax procedures than those now in use. The constant aim of the past ten or fifteen years in the development of so called 'scientific' assessment procedure has been to produce a highly mechanical system in which the personal equation is reduced to a minimum - a self-auditing system which will produce substantial equity and be so simple that the taxpayer can check the validity of his assessment. The English system patently militates against this trend - it is highly complicated and the professional appraiser is considered a component part of the whole procedure."

## Taxation - Illinois

Cook co., Ill. Assessor. Assessments of real estate and personal property in Cook county, Illinois, for the tax years of 1931-1932-1933. Report on administrative reorganization and improvements in assessment procedures,



standards and practices together with statistical summaries of property assessments and taxes. 178pp. Chicago, Ill., 1934. 284.5 C772A

"Second (and final) report... covering the full period from March 11, 1932, to November 10, 1934." - p.7.

#### Taxation - Maine

Maine. Bureau of taxation. Property division. Assessors' hand-book, issued by the Bureau of taxation, Property division, state of Maine. 16pp. Augusta, 1935. 284.5 M282

#### Taxation - Massachusetts

Massachusetts. Dept. of corporations and taxation. Division of local taxation. ... Instructions to assessors no. 14-16; 1932-1934. 3 nos. [Boston] 1933-35. 284.59 M38

#### Taxation - New York

New York (State). Dept. of taxation and finance. Instructions for preparation of assessment rolls with model forms prescribed by the State tax commission under section 21 of the Tax law. State tax commission. 10pp. Albany, N. Y., 1934. (New York state tax bulletin. v. 18, no.7) 284.5 N487

New York (State). Dept. of taxation and finance. The tax law as it relates to the assessment and taxation of real property. State tax commission. 105 pp. Albany, N. Y., 1935. (New York state tax bulletin v. 20, no.3) 284.5 N487T

#### Taxation - North Dakota

North Dakota. Tax commission. 1935 Assessment manual for assessors and boards of review and equalization. 48pp. Bismarck, N. D., 1935. 284.5 N816

#### Taxation - Ohio

Ohio. Tax commission. Personal property tax manual, issued by the Tax commission of Ohio. 193pp. Columbus, O. [The F. J. Heer printing co.] 1935. 284.5 Oh342P

"Prepared... to supplement and replace the Personal property tax manual published in 1934." - p.7

#### Taxation - South Dakota

South Dakota. Division of taxation. Assessor's hand-book for 1935, issued by the Division of taxation of South Dakota. 127pp. [Pierre, S. Dak., 1935] 284.5 So8



Taxation - U. S.

Groves, H. M. A tax policy for the United States. 41pp. [New York, New Republic, inc.] 1934. 284.5 G91

A reprint of four articles published in The New Republic.

Taxation - Wisconsin

Wisconsin. Legislature. Interim committee on taxation problems. Report of the Wisconsin legislative Interim committee on taxation problems, submitted to the Legislature of 1935. 59pp. [Madison, Democrat printing company, 1935] 284.5 W753.

Texas

Taylor, P. S. An American-Mexican frontier, Nueces county, Texas. 337pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press. 1934. 277.083 T21  
Among the chapter headings are the following: Economic development of Nueces county; Contemporary economic aspects; The labor market; The labor supply; The debts of the cotton picker; The Socio-economic ladder; and Leasing and ownership of property.

U. S. S. R.

Krylenko, N. Revolutionary law. 40pp. Moscow-Leningrad, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R., 1933. 274 K94

Krylenko, N. Safeguarding public (socialist) property. 43pp. Moscow-Leningrad, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R., 1933. 280.179 K94

Molotov, Viacheslav. The fulfilment of the first five year plan. 88pp. London, Modern books, ltd. [1931?]

"Contains the report of two speeches... delivered at the second session of the Central executive committee of the U.S.S.R. held in Dec. 1931... also the decision of the Central executive committee on the national economic plan for 1932." - p. [6]

New Fabian research bureau, London. Twelve studies in Soviet Russia; edited for the New Fabian research bureau, by Margaret I. Cole. With an introduction by C. R. Attlee and G.D.H. Cole. 282pp. London, V. Gollancz ltd., 1933. 280.179 N45

Partial contents: A general view of the Soviet economy: with special reference to planning, by Hugh Dalton; Power and industrial developments, by T. G. N. Haldane; The Russian worker, by G. R. Mitchison; Agriculture, by John Morgan; The political system, by H. L. Beales; The Russian legal system, by D. N. Pritt; Architecture and town-planning, by Geoffrey Ridley.

Appendix. Some notes on foreign trade, by G. R. Mitchison.



Stalin, Iosif. On technology. 79pp. Moscow, Cooperative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R., 1932. 280.179 St1T

"Compiled by comrades S. S. Gadziatsky, O. A. Litskevich and N. E. Pryakhin... and edited by T. I. Raynov."- p.6.

Weiskopf, F. C. Iron, coal and komsomol. 82pp. Moscow-Leningrad, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R., 1933. 280.179 W43

#### U. S. S. R. - Demand for Goods

Nodel, V. A. Supply and trade in the U.S.S.R. by W. Nodel 176pp. London, V. Gollancz Ltd., 1934. (The new soviet library 1) 280.179 N67

"We have shown how supply is organised in the U.S.S.R., how speedily the food resources are increasing, what immense possibilities exist in the country for the further improvement of the supply of necessities to the workers in the city and the village. We may be asked: if the output of all products is growing at such a pace, how are the shortage of certain goods and the existence of a card system and rations to be accounted for? Readers living under capitalist conditions will find it difficult to understand the situation existing in the U.S.S.R. Indeed, in Western Europe and America the Governments are busy devising plans for reducing production, reducing existing supplies; there a good crop is regarded as a calamity. Existing stocks are destroyed and production is curtailed owing to the sharp decline of purchasing power.

"The U.S.S.R. is the only country where the purchasing power of the population is growing - and with unprecedented speed - where the wealth of the country increases with each year, and the workers and peasants are therefore able to increase their purchases, to impose new demands upon the trading organisations. The example of footwear will best serve to illustrate the changes which have taken place in our country, to explain our present situation. Prior to the war Russia produced 8,400,000 pairs a year, i.e., from one-fifteenth to one-twentieth pairs of boots per person per year... At the present time, production is at the rate of 1/2 pair per year per inhabitant of the Soviet Union; this is ten times as much as was produced before the war, but it is still insufficient...

"In the U. S. S. R. the demand for goods grows faster than anywhere else in the world. During the first Five-Year Plan this demand grew more speedily than the industries supplying the demand. During the first Five-Year Plan this was quite natural, as the whole country concentrated its efforts upon the creation of an industrial foundation of heavy industry, upon the reconstruction of agriculture. At the present time all the necessary conditions have been created for an exceptionally speedy growth of the industries producing articles of general consumption and food products." - Conclusion.



Brutskus, B. D. Economic planning in Soviet Russia, by Boris Brutzkus; with a foreword by F. A. Hayek. 234pp. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1935. 280.179 B83 . . . .

Translated from the German by Gilbert Gardiner.

Prof. F. A. Hayek of the London School of Economics and Political Science writes in part as follows in the foreword to this volume:

"The number of Russian economists who still really know their country and who at the same time are in the position to speak freely about the present events has become very limited. Among those who remain the author of the present volume may claim to speak with special authority. Professor of agricultural economics at Petersburg from 1907 to 1933 and long recognized as one of the first authorities on Russian agriculture, Professor Brutzkus has followed the developments with an active interest at close quarters. In his book on the Agricultural Development and Agricultural Revolution in Russia [Agrarentwicklung und Agrarrevolution in Russland] he has given us a most illuminating and certainly not unsympathetic account of the trends that led to the Revolution. From the very beginning of the new regime he devoted himself to an intense study of the tasks it had set itself, and as early as 1920 he produced, under circumstances which he describes in his preface, the remarkable survey of the economic problems raised by socialism, which in a slightly abridged English translation forms now the first part of the present volume. If one reads it today, in the light of the developments that have since taken place in Russia and of the extensive discussions which have been devoted to the problem of collectivist planning, one is still struck by the extraordinary clarity with which at that early date its author had grasped the really central problems. Together with the works of Professor L. Mises and Max Weber, which appeared in Germany only a few months earlier this book must indeed be regarded as one of the chief of those studies which initiated the modern discussion of the economic problems of socialism.

"This critical analysis of the problems of socialism assumes special significance from the fact that it deals not only with socialism in general, but also with the concrete problems of a country which for more than a dozen years has actually had to try to solve the problems. The attentive reader who keeps in mind the date when it was written will again and again be struck by the extraordinary foresight shown by the author and the degree to which his predictions have been verified by actual events. Not only the more spectacular changes of economic policy which have occurred during the period but also many of the minor events in the history of the Russian experiment are clearly foreshadowed in his discussion. This is clearly demonstrated in the second part of the volume where the developments of the past fifteen years are analysed.

"For some time after the publication of this criticism Professor Brutzkus was still allowed to remain in the country, and for a time in 1922 he even acted as chairman of the agricultural planning commission for the Petrograd district in the people's commissariat for agriculture. But at the end of that year he was compelled to leave the country and settled in Germany where, for a period of ten years, he was Professor at the Russian Scientific Institute at Berlin, a position which he lost after the National Socialist Revolution. This position enabled him, however, to follow events in Russia closely and to study all aspects of the further economic



developments of that country in great detail. Numerous publications (mostly in German) which appeared during the course of this period bear witness to the uninterrupted attention which he devoted to every phase of that phenomenon. A short study reviewing the results of the First Five Year Plan, which appeared in 1932, has attracted particularly wide attention. [Der Fünfjahresplan und seine Erfüllung] In the second part of the present volume he has now elaborated this into a more comprehensive survey of economic planning in Russia from the revolution to the present time. It seems to me that in it he has succeeded in throwing more light on the history of this experiment than any other work known to me. His familiarity with the Russian scene has enabled him to draw on relatively inaccessible sources which, just because they were not prepared for foreign consumption, tell more about the actual situation than volumes of official statistics. Yet, as the reader will notice, the fragments of information from which he pieces together his surprisingly complete and illuminating picture are all gathered from statements from the most authoritative sources. I do not hesitate to place his work as it is now collected in the present volume in the very first rank of the really scientific literature on present-day Russia."

Hayek, F. A. v., ed. Collectivist economic planning; critical studies on the possibilities of socialism by N. G. Pierson, Ludwig von Mises, George Halm, and Enrico Barone. Edited, with an introduction and a concluding essay, by F. A. von Hayek. 293pp. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1935. 280 H323

Selected bibliography, pp. 291-293

Contents: The nature and history of the problem, by F. A. Hayek; The problem of value in the socialist society, by N. G. Pierson; Economic calculation in the socialist commonwealth, by Ludwig von Mises; Further considerations on the possibility of adequate calculation in socialist community, by Georg Halm; The present state of the debate, by F. A. Hayek; and The Ministry of Production in the Collectivist State, by Enrico Barone.

#### U.S.S.R. Five-year Plan

Vsesoiuznaia kommunisticheskaia partiia (bol'shevikov). Tsentral'nyi komitet. Die vollendung des fünfjahrplans in vier jahren; reden und beschlüsse auf der 2. session des Zentralexekutivkomitees der Sowjetunion, dezember 1931. 226 pp. Moskau, Verlagsgenossenschaft ausländischer arbeiter in der UdSSR, 1932. 280.179 V962

A collection of speeches and decisions made at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union on the completion of the Five-year plan in four years.

Vsesoiuznaia kommunisticheskaia partiia (bol'shevikov) Forward to the second five year plan of socialist construction. 40pp. Moscow, Cooperative publishing society of foreign workers in the USSR, 1932. 280.179 V96F

At head of title: The resolutions of the XVII Party conference.



Yanson, I. D. Foreign trade in the U.S.S.R., by J. D. Yanson. 176pp. London. V. Gollancz ltd., 1934. (The new soviet library. 8) 286 Ia6

"During the fifteen years of the existence of the U.S.S.R. and the monopoly of foreign trade, the trade turnover and its character have been continuously increasing and developing. Foreign trade is one of the factors in the general construction programme of the U.S.S.R. and has therefore reflected the trend of this construction...

"Soviet foreign trade has been completely subservient to the programme of construction within the country, to the building up of Soviet economy, to the creation of a powerful industrial basis...

"The seizure of markets, which other countries carry out, has never been the aim of Soviet foreign trade. On the contrary, the U.S.S.R. has imported the necessary raw materials and machinery for the needs of its construction and industry. The aim of Soviet exports is to cover payments for imports. The U.S.S.R. has an unlimited demand in its home market, which can consume almost the whole production of the U. S. S. R., and in the future the U.S.S.R. will continue to export raw materials and the products of its industry, to cover payments for imports.

"Construction in the U.S.S.R. is proceeding on such a large scale that the possibilities of Soviet imports remain tremendous. The volume of imports will be determined by the possibilities of payment for them...

"The foreign trade of the U.S.S.R. is carried on as a State monopoly, which includes the transaction of operations together with the regulation and planning of foreign trade. As is shown by the general development of Soviet foreign trade, as well as by the trade with separate countries, the Soviet Government has conducted the monopoly of foreign trade in an able manner, and the monopoly of foreign trade has served as one of the instruments for the economic construction of the U.S.S.R. and for its foreign trade policy. The State monopoly will remain the unshakable foundation of Soviet foreign trade in the future, but does not in any way hinder the further development of trade with those countries which show a friendly readiness to improve their trade relations with the Soviet Union." - Conclusions.

London. University. School of Slavonic and east European studies. Monograph no.7/8. The prospects of British and American trade with the Soviet Union. 50pp. London, July, 1935. 280.9 L842

The Monograph on American trade with the Soviet Union was written by Dr. W. Chapin Huntington, at one time Chief of the Russian Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and since 1925, engaged in research on Russian economic conditions. From his concluding paragraph we are quoting the following:

"The Five Year industrialisation programme of the Soviet Union with its dramatic appeal and its abnormally heavy buying of American machinery and equipment, made a deep impression upon American business circles and aroused old hopes of a vast new foreign market for American goods. There is unquestionably a tremendous potential demand in the USSR for American products; the difficulty is in finding means of payment. Here nature has placed definite obstacles: Soviet Russia has little that America wants; the two countries are not complementary in resources and industries.



Credit is proposed as a means to bridge the gap, but credit is only payment deferred. It would be unwise to saddle the Soviet Union with an indebtedness which it would have no prospect of being able to repay. The Soviet financial authorities themselves do not desire this, and the recent example of American overlending in Europe to pay for the voluminous exports of the boom years which ended in 1929 is still painfully before American investors.

"The most we are warranted in expecting when, eventually, the debt question has been settled between the United States and USSR, is an outlet for American exports which, for some time to come, will hardly exceed the average for the five years preceding the first Five Year Plan. Individual years may exceed this figure, but the average will remain the same. This is a small market compared to many others, being about equal to that of Sweden or Switzerland. However, it is an important outlet for a group of manufactures significant in the national industrial life - those producing machinery and equipment. The restoration of a normal, free flow of world trade and of triangular trading operations would, of course, increase the possibilities materially."

#### TRANSLATION

Mauco, Georges. Remarques sur le mouvement de la population en France depuis le début du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Notes on the movement of the population in France since the beginning of the nineteenth century] (In Annales de Géographie 44(250): 371-384. July 15, 1935.) 473 An75

This is a survey of the movement of the population in France from the beginning of the nineteenth century to 1931, based on a series of maps published under the title of L'Atlas de France. It illustrates the movement of the population, its birthrate and deathrate, the changes in the urban and rural population, the numbers of those born outside the department in which they reside, and the contribution of the foreign immigration to the population of France.

The Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has a typewritten translation of this article by A. M. Hannay. It may be borrowed for copying.

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Economic development of the cotton-textile industry in the United States, 1910-1935; a selected bibliography, compiled by Emily L. Day and Rachel P. Lane, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. 137pp. Washington, D. C., Sept. 1935. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 57) Mimeogr.

The expert in government; a short list of references, comp. in the Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. 6pp. typewritten. [Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1935]  
May be borrowed for copying.



References on the significance of the frontier in American history, by  
Everett E. Edwards. 63pp. Oct. 1935. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture.  
Library, Bibliographical contributions no. 25)

U. S. Tennessee valley authority. Technical library. A bibliography of the  
Tennessee valley authority, prepared by Harry C. Bauer. 25pp., mimeogr.  
[Washington, D. C., 1935]  
Supplement January-June 1935. 13pp., mimeogr.

#### NEW PERIODICAL:

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Forest service. Lake states forest experiment  
station. Forest survey release. Economic notes, preliminary statis-  
tics and analysis of data obtained from forest surveys and other  
economic studies by the Lake states forest experiment station. no.1-2  
May 1, 1935, July 15, 1935. University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. mimeogr.  
No. 1, which is on the areas and types of Minnesota forests  
contains a table showing forest areas in the state by economic units.  
No. 2 which is on the forest situation in the Cloquet-Superior District  
contains a table showing the general classification of land in that  
area.

#### SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

Blakey, G. C. A history of taxation in Minnesota. 1934. (Minn. University.  
Studies in economics and business, no. 9)  
Reviewed by J. W. Martin in Amer. Econ. Rev. 25 (3): 576. September  
1935.

Bohn, Frank, and Ely, R. T. The great change; work and wealth in the new  
age. 1935.

Reviewed by V. S. Clark in Planning and Civic Comment 1 (3): 30.  
July-September 1935.

Reviewed by John Ise in Amer. Econ. Rev. 25 (3): 584, 585. September  
1935.

Bridges, A., and Dixey, R. N. British sugar beet; ten years' progress under  
the subsidy. 1934.

Reviewed by J.W.F. Rowe in Econ. Jour. 45 (179): 582-586. September  
1935.

Brinkmann, Theodor. Economics of the farm business. English edition, with  
introduction and notes by Elizabeth Tucker Benedict, Heinrich Herman  
Stippler and Murray Reed Benedict. 1935. (Social science research coun-  
cil. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture.  
Translation series, no. 2)

Reviewed by Ruth Cohen in Econ. Jour. 45 (179): 562-563. September  
1935.



Brutskus, Boris. Economic planning in Soviet Russia. 1935.

Reviewed by Maurice Dobb in Econ. Jour. 45 (179): 532-535. September 1935.

Reviewed by Hugh Dalton in New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 9 (207): 178,180. Feb. 9, 1935.

Reviewed in the Economist [London] 120 (4775): 477-478. Mar. 2, 1935.

Reviewed by Barbara Wootton in Economica (n.s.) 2 (7): 348-350. August 1935.

Canadian Institute of international affairs. The Canadian economy and its problems; papers and proceedings of study groups of members of the Canadian institute of international affairs, 1933-1934. 1934. Edited by H. A. Innis and A. F. W. Plumptre.

Briefly reviewed in Economist [London] 120 (4770): 181-182. Jan. 26, 1935.

Reviewed by F. V. Field in Pacific Affairs 8 (1): 90-92. March 1935.

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Reviewed by R. T. Bowman in Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 180: 225. July 1935.

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Vol. 2. Wages in Sweden 1860-1930, pt. 1: Manufacturing and mining by Gösta Bagge, Erik Lundberg, and Ingvar Svernlund reviewed by P. H. Douglas in Amer. Econ. Rev. 25 (3): 558-560. September 1935.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circular\*

361. Removing smut balls from seed wheat, by W. M. Hurst...W. R. Humphries  
...R. W. Leukel...and E. G. Boerner. 16pp. August 1935.

Addresses of Secretary Wallace\*

Comments on the agricultural situation; a radio talk delivered in the Department period of the National farm and home hour, Oct. 1, 1935. 2pp., mimeogr.

The potato hearing; a radio talk delivered in the Department period of the National farm and home hour, Oct. 8, 1935. 3pp., mimeogr.

The problems of a high-tariff creditor nation. 9pp., mimeogr. Oct. 14, 1935.

Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Mimeographed)\*\*

Agricultural loans held by commercial banks. 3pp. Sept. 23, 1935.

Arizona citrus tree and acreage survey of 1935. By Reginald Royston...  
and M. R. Wells. A preliminary report. 16pp. October 1935.

Barley and barley malt abstracts and references. Grades, statistics, tariffs, varieties, quality requirements, uses, and related subjects, also lists of brewing journals, and manufacturers of barley malt and pearled barley. Comp. by C. Louise Phillips...and E. G. Boerner. 75pp. July 1935.

Cost of production of melons. Cantaloupes, honeydew melons, watermelons. Data from studies in 13 states, selected years, 1914-32. Comp. by H. W. Hawthorne. 26pp. September 1935.

Cost of production of onions. Data from studies in 18 states, selected years, 1914-34. Comp. by R. P. Matteson...and H. W. Hawthorne. 29pp. September 1935.

Dairy products manufactured, 1934, by months. 1p. Sept. 25, 1935.

Dairy products manufactured, 1934, by states. 4pp. Sept. 25, 1935.

Farm real-estate taxes in the United States, 1913 to 1934. 5pp. Sept. 30, 1935.

Influence of test weight per bushel on milling baking quality of hard red spring wheat - crop of 1935, by D. A. Coleman. A preliminary report. 13pp. September 1935.

Livestock, meats, and wool market statistics and related data 1934. 121pp. September 1935.

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\* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

\*\*These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.



Marketing Colorado cantaloupes! A brief review of the 1935 season, by W. D. Googe. 14pp. [Sept. 28, 1935]

Marketing northwestern apples. A summary of the 1934-1935 season, by L. B. Gerry and L. S. Fenn. 47pp. September 1935.

Marketing the lower Rio Grande valley Texas potato crop. Brief review of the 1935 season, by W. D. Googe. 11pp. [September 1935] (Issued in cooperation with Texas Department of agriculture, Markets division)

Objectives in federal grain supervision, by Edward C. Parker. 27pp. [1935]  
Address, annual meeting, Grain and Feed Dealers' National Association, St. Louis, Missouri, September 20, 1935.

Preparation and marketing of flue-cured tobacco, by Frank B. Wilkinson and Hugh W. Taylor. 16pp. August 1935.

References on the significance of the frontier in American history, by Everett E. Edwards. 63pp. Oct. 1935. (U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Library. Bibliographical contributions no. 25)

Revised estimates of receipts from the sale of principal farm products, by states, January 1934-June 1935. 57pp. Sept. 30, 1935.

Special feed market review. Ample feed supplies in prospect for 1935-36 season. 3pp. Sept. 18, 1935.

Special wheat market review. Quality of world wheat crop below last year. 2pp. Sept. 11, 1935.

Tax delinquency of rural real estate in 11 Idaho counties, 1928-33. 11pp. Oct. 4, 1935.

This survey was made under a Civil works project administered by the Bureau of agricultural economics, assisted by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Idaho.

Tax delinquency of rural real estate in 23 Pennsylvania counties, 1928-33. 13pp. Sept. 4, 1935.

This survey was made under a Civil works project administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, assisted by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Pennsylvania.

Tax delinquency of rural real estate in 37 Massachusetts towns, 1928-33. 11pp. Sept. 19, 1935.

This survey was made under a Civil works project administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, assisted by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Massachusetts.

Tax delinquency of rural real estate in 45 Mississippi counties, 1928-33. 17pp. Oct. 9, 1935.

This survey was made under a Civil works project administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, assisted by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Mississippi.

Tax delinquency of rural real estate in 55 Texas counties, 1928-33. 17pp. Sept. 27, 1935.

This survey was made under a Civil works project administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, assisted by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Texas.

Tax delinquency of rural real estate in 139 Connecticut towns, 1928-33. 11pp. Sept. 13, 1935.

This survey was made under a Civil works project administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, assisted by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Connecticut.



Truck receipts of fresh fruits and vegetables at 12 important markets for calendar years 1934 and 1933 stated in car-lot equivalents by months for 1934 and totals for 1934 and 1933. 34pp. [1935]  
U. S. standards for citrus fruits (effective September 30, 1935) 15pp. [Sept. 26, 1935]

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration\*

Administrative rulings relating to the 1933-34-35 wheat allotment contract (Rulings nos. 44 and 45). 2pp. Issued Sept. 28, 1935. (W-41 (Rev. May 25, 1935), Amendment no. 2).  
America must choose its course in foreign trade. 8pp. Issued Sept. 1935. (G-45)  
Compilation of Agricultural adjustment act as amended and acts relating thereto as of August 27, 1935. 90pp. 1935.  
Facing the facts in the agricultural situation. 13pp. Issued Oct. 1935. G-42 (Revised)  
(General regulations, Series A) Regulations governing notice and opportunity for hearing upon marketing agreements and orders and their execution and issuance. 8pp. Issued Aug. 30, 1935. (G.R. - A.A.A. Series A, no.1)  
(General regulations, Series B). Regulations governing notice and opportunity for hearing under section 8 of the Agricultural adjustment act, as amended. 8pp. Issued Sept. 18, 1935. (G. R. - A.A.A., Series B, no. 1)  
Industry's production policies and the farmer. 8pp. Issued September 1935 (G-44)  
Louisiana sugarcane administrative rulings under and pursuant to the Louisiana sugarcane production adjustment contract. 2pp. Issued Sept. 3, 1935. (Sugar 120)  
Opportunities ahead for rural youth. 8pp. Issued August 1935. (G-46)  
The potato situation and an analysis of the potato act of 1935. 6pp. September 1935. (Commodity information series. Potato leaflet no. 1)  
The processing tax. 12pp. Issued September 1935 (G-41)  
(Puerto Rico sugar order no. 2, Supplement 1) Allotment of the quota for Puerto Rico. Order made by the Secretary of agriculture under the Agricultural adjustment act. 3pp. Issued Sept. 23, 1935. (P.R.S.O. no. 2, Supplement 1)  
Puerto Rico sugarcane administrative rulings nos. 3 and 4. Puerto Rico sugarcane administrative ruling no. 3. - The adjustment of the "Initial 1936 sugarcane production allotment" pursuant to part 1, section 3 (b) of the contract. 2pp. Issued Sept. 27, 1935. (Sugar 302-B)  
(Rye regulations, Series 1, no.1). Marketing year, rate of processing tax, definitions, and conversion factors. Rye regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act. 3pp. Issued Aug. 27, 1935. (Rye R., Series 1, no.1)  
Shall corn-hog adjustment continue? Producers will decide! 4pp. [1935] (Commodity information series. Corn-hog leaflet no. 1)  
(Tobacco regulations, series 1, no.3). Rates of processing taxes on cigar-leaf, Maryland, burley, flue-cured, and fire-cured tobacco. 5pp. Issued Sept. 26, 1935. (T. R. Series 1, no. 3)

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\* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Wheat adjustment handbook 1936-1939. Outlining the 1936-1939 wheat adjustment program with instructions for procedure. 36pp. Issued Sept. 1935. (Wheat-200)

Wheat administrative rulings series of 1936-1939, relating to 1936-1939 wheat adjustment contracts. 26pp. Issued Sept. 1935. (Wheat-206)

(Wheat regulations, Series 2, revision 1, amendment 2) Administration of wheat adjustment plan. Amendment to wheat regulations pertaining to the administration of the wheat adjustment plan made by the Secretary of agriculture, with the approval of the President, under the Agricultural act. 2pp. Issued Aug. 19, 1935. (W. R. Series 2, no. 3)

The wheat situation and the 1936-39 wheat production adjustment program. 8pp. 1935. (Commodity information series. Wheat leaflet no. 3)

World cotton markets. Does the United States want to sell more cotton for less money? 8pp. Issued Sept. 1935. (G-43)

#### Radio Talks (Mimeographed)\*

More information is available to consumers, by Dr. Calvin B. Hoover. 2pp. Sept. 4, 1935.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by Alfred D. Stedman. 3pp. Sept. 5, 1935.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by Alfred D. Stedman. 3pp. Sept. 16, 1935.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by Alfred D. Stedman. 3pp. Sept. 23, 1935.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by Alfred D. Stedman. 2pp. Oct. 1, 1935.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by Alfred D. Stedman. 2pp. Oct. 8, 1935.

Why the new wheat program, by George E. Farrell. 3pp. Oct. 3, 1935.

World peace and wheat, by Chester C. Davis. 3pp. Oct. 9, 1935.

#### Miscellaneous (Mimeographed)\*\*

The economic situation which led to the five national programs affecting agriculture, by R. B. Corbett. 28pp. [1935] (Issued by U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Division of cooperative extension)

#### Radio Talks (Mimeographed)\*

The cotton loans, by Morse Salisbury. 1p. Aug. 27, 1935.

Farm business and science news, by Morse Salisbury. 3pp. Aug. 28, 1935.  
Gives information concerning cotton loans.

Farm business and science news, by Morse Salisbury. 1p. Aug. 29, 1935.  
Announcement concerning the new Potato control act.

General crop report, by Kenneth M. Gopen. 2pp. Sept. 10, 1935.

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\* May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

\*\*Requests for this publication should be addressed to the issuing office.



## STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

### Arizona

Matlock, R. L, and Kennedy, J. R. The quality of Arizona cotton. Ariz. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 150, pp. 287-351. Tucson. 1935.

Results of a cotton quality study begun in 1928 in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Pages 337-349 are devoted to a discussion of American-Egyptian or Pima cotton in Arizona.

### California

California. University, College of agriculture. Timely agricultural outlooks, No. 1. 3pp., mimeogr. Berkeley. September 1935.

"This leaflet inaugurates a new series of brief publications which will supplement the annual agricultural outlook."

Smythe, D. W. Feed. Calif. Agr. Col. Timely agricultural outlooks, no. 2, pp. 1-4, Berkeley. 1935.

Tinley, J. M. Factors affecting the price of market milk in San Francisco. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 43, 31pp. Berkeley. 1935.

A statement prepared for presentation at the hearing on September 30 on the proposed stabilization and marketing plan for fluid milk, San Francisco, California Marketing area, 1935.

### Colorado

Colorado co-operative crop reporting service. Agricultural statistics. Crops and livestock... 1934, with revisions for 1933. Colo. State Planning Comn. Bull. 92, 86pp. Denver. 1935.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Similar to previous issues with data by counties.

### Connecticut

Salter, L. A. Jr., and Darling, H. D. Part-time farming in Connecticut.

A socio-economic study of the lower Naugatuck Valley. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 204. 79pp. Storrs. 1935.

In cooperation with the U. S. Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

A preliminary survey was written by I. G. Davis and L. A. Salter, jr. and issued as Experiment Station bulletin 201.

### Delaware

Delaware. Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual report... for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. Del. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 192, 51pp. Newark. 1935.

Department of Agricultural Economics, pp. 8-15.



## Florida

Florida Department of agriculture. Report of citrus fruit inspection, season, 1934. 11pp. Tallahassee. 1935.

"Tabulations are arranged by counties and by packing houses showing the opening dates, name and location of each house, the number of boxes shipped and the number destroyed for each house."

Florida. Department of agriculture. Twenty-third biennial report... 1932-1934. 61pp. Tallahassee. 1935.

State Marketing Bureau, pp. 14-16. Land Division, pp. 26-28. Crop Report for 1934, pp. 62-63.

Scruggs, Frank. Annual fruit and vegetable report, 1934-35. 16pp., mimeogr. Jacksonville. Fla. Dept. Agr. State Marketing Bur. 1935.

## Idaho

Idaho. Agricultural experiment station. Science aids Idaho farmers. The annual report... for the year ending December 31, 1934. Idaho Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 217. 56pp. Moscow. 1935.

Agricultural economics, pp. 8-10.

## Illinois

Illinois. Department of agriculture. Illinois crop and livestock statistics... crops, 1930-1934; livestock, 1931-1935. Ill. Dept. Agr. Circ. 437, 231pp. Springfield. 1935.

In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Similar to previous issues, the last one published being Circ. 435, crops, 1930-1932; livestock, 1931-1933.

## Indiana

Butz, E. L., and Robertson, Lynn. Effects of changing economic conditions on farming in a good community in Central Indiana. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 397, 28pp. Lafayette. 1935.

Records were obtained by survey from 100 typical farms in Forest and Johnson townships, Clinton county, Indiana, for the farm business year beginning March 1, 1932.

In this bulletin the results of the survey made in 1932 are compared with pre-war and war period data.

## Iowa

Iowa. Department of agriculture. Weather and crop bureau. Annual report for 1934. Iowa Dept. Agr. Bull. 70, 64pp. Des Moines. 1935.

In cooperation with U. S. Weather Bureau and U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Reprint of Part XIII of the thirty-fifth annual Iowa Year book of Agriculture.

Includes assessors' statistics by counties for 1934.



Iowa Department of agriculture, Weather and crop bureau. Average yield per acre of corn, oats and winter wheat, 1890 to 1934 by districts and counties. Iowa Dept. Agr. Bull. 71, 32pp. Des Moines. [1935]

In cooperation with U. S. Weather Bureau and U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Reprint of part of Part XIV of the thirty-fifth annual Iowa Year Book of Agriculture.

Schickele, Rainer. Final summary report on the project: "A study of certain aspects of Corn Belt agriculture in order to determine suitable policy for production reduction." Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. 37pp., mimeogr. Ames. 1935.

Prepared for Production Planning Section of the Division of Program Planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

### Kansas

Kansas. State board of agriculture. Report... for the quarter ending December, 1934, v. 53, no. 212-B, 131pp. Topeka. 1935.

Devoted to Kansas statistics by counties for 1933 and 1934 and state summaries for a number of years.

### Michigan

Aylesworth, P. F., and Wright, K. T. 1933 potato costs on 98 Michigan farms. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. M-103, 17pp., mimeogr. East Lansing. 1934.

### Minnesota

Jesness, O. B. Recent agricultural adjustment legislation. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm Business Notes, no. 153, pp. 1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1935.

### Missouri

Thomsen, F. L., and Smith, E. B. How Missouri hogs are marketed. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 352, 18pp. Columbia. 1935.

"This report covers the analysis of hog sales recorded on A A A form C. H.-54 by approximately 13,672 Corn-Hog Contract signers located in 49 counties, and average of 279 per county."

### Nebraska

Fedde, Margaret, and Lindquist, Ruth. A study of farm families and their standards of living in selected districts of Nebraska, 1931-1933. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 78, 39pp. Lincoln 1935.

"The districts selected included Cass and Fillmore counties throughout the three year period, and to these Buffalo county was added at the beginning of 1932."

### New Hampshire

New Hampshire. Agricultural experiment station. Twenty-five years of research. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 287, 23pp. Durham. 1935.

Results of economic research, pp. 18-19.



## New York

Catherwood, M. P. Rural government in New York. N.Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell)  
Ext. Bull. 331, 39pp. Ithaca. 1935.

## North Carolina

North Carolina. Department of agriculture. Farm forecaster; Crop and livestock report for North Carolina, no. 67, 36pp. Raleigh, September, 1935.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Annual issue containing statistics by counties and other data for 1934 and previous years.

## Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics.

Series 49, v.8, no.5. Stillwater. Oct. 1935.

Partial contents: The processing tax the farmers' tariff, by L. S. Ellis, pp. 92-94; Cotton ginning rates in Oklahoma and neighboring states, by R. A. Ballinger, pp.99-102; How much cotton should America plant? by J. T. Sanders, pp.103-110.

## Puerto Rico

McCord, J. E., and Descartes, S. L. A farm management study of small farms in three areas of Puerto Rico. P.R. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 40, 36pp. San Juan. 1935.

This study was undertaken by the recently created Division of Agricultural Economics of the Experiment Station of the University of Puerto Rico.

"Small farms in three selected areas were studied for the crop year July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934. 63 homestead farms and 88 independent farms were studied in the municipality of Vega Baja, and 45 farms in Barrio Espino San Lorenzo."

The homestead farms in these areas were established by the Homestead Commission of Puerto Rico which met for the first time in 1919.

McCord, J. E., Serrallés, J. J. Jr., and Picó, Rafael. Types of farming in Puerto Rico. P.R. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 41, 54pp. San Juan. 1935.

A general presentation of physical and economic factors affecting agriculture and the present status of agriculture in Puerto Rico.

## South Carolina

Frayser, M. E. Attitudes of high school seniors toward farming and other vocations. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 302, 32pp. Clemson. 1935.

## South Dakota

Lundy, Gabriel. Mortgage loans on farm real estate in Brookings county, South Dakota, 1910-1930 with special reference to Aurora, Afton and Argo townships. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 23, 42pp. Brookings. 1935.



Westbrook, R. B. An analysis of general property tax trends in South Dakota with suggestions for administrative reform. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 292, 62pp. Brookings. 1935.

"The period covered in statistically portraying changes in South Dakota's finances starts with 1915..."

#### Vermont

Emery, Dorothy. A food budget for Vermont farm families. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 393, 24pp. Burlington. 1935.

"The purpose of this study was to determine the amount of cash needed for the purchase of food to furnish the Vermont farm family with a healthful diet when the farm supplies as much of the food as it readily can."

Vermont Agricultural experiment station. Forty-eighth annual report, 1934-1935. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 396, 31pp. Burlington. 1935.  
Agricultural Economics, pp. 16-18.

#### Washington

Hampson, C. C. Dairy ratios. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 309, 39pp. Pullman. 1935.

"This bulletin gives ratios of prices of dairy products to prices of dairy feeds and explains their uses and the method of calculations. Ratios are presented for butterfat-grain feed, market milk-grain feed, butterfat-alfalfa hay, and market milk-alfalfa hay."

Lauderholm, E. F. The economic relation of tractors to farm organization in the grain farming areas of Eastern Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 310, 51pp. Pullman. 1935.

"The field data for this study were obtained by a combination of two methods, namely, record keeping by the cooperating wheat farmers, and a survey."

#### Wisconsin

Boynton, A. M., and Kirkpatrick, E. L. Possibilities of a rural youth movement. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Special circ. 13pp., mimeogr.. Madison. 1935.

Wisconsin. Agricultural experiment station. Science safeguards crops, livestock, farm income. Annual report...1933-1934. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 430, 167pp. Madison. 1935.

Economic studies, pp. 62-83; Social problems of rural people, pp. 150-156.

Wisconsin. Department of agriculture and markets. Biennial report...1933-1934. Wis. Dept. Agr. and Markets. Bull. 161, 274pp. Madison. February. 1935.

Marketing activities, pp. 63-81; Agricultural statistics, pp. 128-155.



## PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

### Agrarian Reform - Spain

Spain. Ministerio de agricultura. Ley llamada de reforma de la de reforma agraria. Spain. Instituto de Reforma Agraria. Boletín 4(38): 221-230. August 1935. (Published by A. B. Alarcón, Libertad, 24, Madrid, Spain.)

Text of law amending the Agrarian Reform Law of September 15, 1932, passed by the Cortes on July 26, signed by the President on August 1, and published in the Gaceta de Madrid of Aug. 10, 1935. The text of the law may also be found in El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuario 41(1883): 495-499. Aug. 22, 1935.

A translation of the law is available for reference in Foreign Files, Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, attached to Despatch no. 853, dated August 14, 1935, from Claude G. Bowers. (F. F. no. 112381, Legislation, Spain.)

### Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Nourse, E. G. Is the AAA doomed? The AAA could pass out through murder, suicide, or natural causes - but will it? Farm Jour. 59(8): 5, 6. August 1935. (Published at Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

"Right now, many people are coming forward with confident assertions that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is standing on the brink of disaster - that within the course of a few weeks, or at most months, it will be no more. For myself, I am inclined to go a little slowly in accepting these predictions...Let us then try a little detective work, and see who has a motive for getting rid of the AAA, or who has been stalking it with evident intent to kill. It is not difficult to see whom we need to line up as possible suspects. Farmers could slay the AAA. The 'handlers' (processors and distributors) could. Consumers could. The Congress could. The Supreme Court could..."

The author then proceeds to argue why, in his opinion, none of these agencies would be likely to wish to kill the AAA.

### Agricultural Conditions - U.S.S.R.

Cholerton, A. T. Good Russian grain crop relieves peasantry. Northwest. Miller 183(8): 742, 744, 749. Sept. 11, 1935. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Russia's grain crop, still the master key to the situation in the country, is this year above the average - 'middle plus,' as the experts say...Famine between this harvest and next may now be ruled out."

The writer discusses, briefly, trade at Soviet village shops, and property allowed to peasants. In his opinion, collectivised farming is "becoming more efficient, and the Russian village is beginning to recover."



Ladejinsky, W. I. Agricultural conditions in the Soviet Union. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(14): 465-470. Sept. 30, 1935. (Issued by Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

A brief account is given of grain harvesting, threshing, grain procurements, yields, probable exports, combines and State farms, winter sowings, and collectivization, covering the crop year 1934/35. It is shown that the collectivization movement is growing and gaining in stability, owing largely to the Government's policy of "showing that the interests of the government and those of the collective farmers do not clash but, on the contrary, complement one another." Measures are being taken to assure the farmers that they are the sole owners of the land. A new constitution for the collective farms, enacted on February 17, 1935, contains the following clause:

"The land occupied by the artel (as all other land in the U.S.S.R.) is the state property of all the people. According to the laws of the Workers and Peasants Government, it is given to the artel to be used for an indefinite period, that is forever, and may neither be bought and sold nor rented by the artel. Each artel shall receive from the district executive committee of soviets a state deed giving it the use of the land for an indefinite period, establishing the area and the exact borders of the land which is used by the artel, it being understood that no reduction of this land is permitted, but only increase - either from the available land of the state or from surplus land occupied by individual farmers."

#### Agricultural Economic Conditions - China

Chang, Chi-Yun. National crisis and the question of national unity. People's Tribune (n.s.) 10(3): 159-172. Aug. 1, 1935. (Published in Shanghai, China.)

The essential conditions necessary for real national unity in China are discussed in this article. "In the writer's opinion, real national unity embodies three phases, namely, geographical unity, material unity, and racial unity. All three are inter-related, of course, but for the sake of clarity an analytical study is necessary."

The Chinese farmer "has always been, and still is, in a very distressed condition." This is due largely to inadequate communication and transportation facilities. Opium has been grown because it is more easily transportable and "highly profitable, and exchanged...for goods produced outside their [farmers] own provinces...China has long been known as a great agricultural country, yet her importation of wheat, barley, flour, cotton, and tobacco of late years has totalled from four to five hundred million dollars in value. The fact that her own production of foodstuffs and raw materials is not enough to supply her own needs, and that she has to look to foreign countries to cover such deficiencies, accounts for one of the most important reasons responsible for her economic crisis. Obviously the solution of the food problem is the first condition essential to any real national unification of China."



## Agricultural Economic Conditions - Iran and Afghanistan

Splechtner, F. Das Bauerntum des iranischen Hochlandes. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F) 22(38): 1296-1298. Sept. 20, 1935. (Issued by Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv, Hamburg, Germany.)

An account of land distribution in Iran and Afghanistan and the deplorable condition of many of the peasants. A program of agrarian reform with a constructive forestry and irrigation policy are shown to be needed.

## Agricultural Organization

Kirkpatrick, Donald. Mass organization by farmers only answer to America's agricultural future. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Official News Letter 14(22): 1, 2. Sept. 17, 1935. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

The need for organization among farmers is stressed in this article. "Organization by farmers, and for farmers, can accomplish two major objectives. First, such organization can bring about, as it has done, national economic reforms. Secondly, such organization can go a long way in eliminating the injurious competition which exists between every farmer and his neighbor."

## Agricultural Policy - France

La politique agricole de la France. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 67(8): 306-308. Aug. 1935. (Published at 8, Rue D'Athenes, Paris, France.)

A summary is given of the conclusions adopted by the National Economic Council of France as the result of a report presented to that body on July 5, 1935 by Messrs. Devinat and Garnier on the agricultural policy of France. The report will be noted in Agricultural Economics Literature when it is received in the Library.

Recognizing that the recent lack of equilibrium between the production and consumption of agricultural products in France is due on the one hand to overproduction caused by improved technic and on the other to underconsumption, caused by a change in French dietary habits and by decreased purchasing power, the National Economic Council has formulated certain conclusions with regard to the future of French agricultural policy. It expresses its realization of the interdependence of agricultural production of various products and recommends a methodical study of the possibilities of production and consumption of French products on the basis of a remunerative return to the producer, including not only domestic but colonial production. To prevent surplus production the education of the farmer along economic as well as technical lines, and close cooperation between the administrative powers and the farmers formed into professional groups are urged. Measures to reduce cost of production should be rigorously applied. The general principles of a rational policy of importation and exportation are indicated and the effect of unemployment on agricultural prosperity is considered.



## Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Agricultural policy and health. Round Table no. 100, pp.673-683. September. 1935. (May be obtained from the Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The author writes that the "general conclusion that we reach by bringing together the problems of health and of agriculture is that the best type of protective policy is a moderate tariff whose proceeds could be made available, directly or indirectly, to expand the consumption of agricultural products. This dual policy is put forward rather because of its practical appeal than because of its theoretical perfection; for it is recognised as unsound in theory to appropriate the proceeds of any particular tax, unless it is in effect a charge for services rendered, to some particular expenditure. We ought obviously to levy import duties according to the merits of the case, and subsidise according to the merits of the case; it is most unlikely that the revenue and expenditure respectively involved would exactly balance, not merely today but over a period of years."

Agricultural policy and health. Statist 126(3006): 453-454. Oct. 5, 1935. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Editorial comment on the discussion in the Second Committee at the recent session of the League of Nations Assembly on "the problem of nutrition in its relation to public health and to widespread agricultural depression" and on an article in the Round Table entitled "Agricultural Policy and Health."

A memorandum by the Agricultural Policy Committee (Supplementary to the reports issued in 1932) submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. (June 1935) C. L. A. Jour. 15(3): 231-246. September 1935. (Published by Central Landowners' Association, 7, Charles St., St. James's Square, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Nutrition and agriculture. Economist 121(4805): 604. Sept. 28, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., E. C. 4, London, Eng.)

A brief discussion of a plan proposed by Mr. Bruce, on behalf of the Australian Government to the Second Committee of the League Assembly at Geneva, to "marry health and agriculture"; to eradicate both malnutrition on the one hand and the depression in world agriculture on the other, by increasing the consumption of foodstuffs per head." Arguments pro and con are stated and in conclusion it is held that "In the end, if the present 'surplus' foodstuffs are to be conveyed to those who need them, subsidies to consumers may be necessary; and it would be ridiculous to propose that the subsidies should be paid for by consumption taxes levied on those very foodstuffs. Even when restriction is abandoned and marketing improved, Governments will have to face this issue."

## Agricultural Policy - United States

[Farm gains; wheat imports; and farm priorities] National City Bank of New York. [Monthly letter on] Economic Conditions, Govt. Finance, U. S. Securities. Oct. 1935, pp.146-148. (Published in New York, N. Y.)



Under the heading "General Business Conditions" the importance of greater farm profits is pointed out. The necessity of wheat import is considered, and the question of farm parities is discussed. It is held that the conditions under which the A.A.A. was established "have radically changed. The pertinent question now is not as to the need of emergency action to balance supply and demand in these major products, but as to the policy after the emergency is past." It is suggested that farming might now be allowed to stand on its feet, considering "That the handicap of unsupportable surpluses has been removed." It is held that in "dealing with the emergency this program (A.A.A.) has had value, and the 'parity' principle has been a useful guide, but with the emergency receding there are reasons for re-examining it. The impracticability of guaranteeing a return to all occupations, and maintaining in each all those who wish to engage in it, is evident."

#### Agricultural Readjustment - Texas

Kilgore, Bernard. The mid-west's stake in cotton. Tex. Weekly 11(39): 9. Sept. 28, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

(From the Wall Street Journal)

"Bernard Kilgore of The Wall Street Journal comments on some remarks of Mr. Peter Molyneaux in recent issues of the Texas Weekly regarding readjustment of crops - of beef and pork shipments to the Atlantic seaboard markets in place of cotton. Mr. Kilgore observes in conclusion that the "illusion that crop control could be limited to a few really basic commodities vanished in a cloud of rules, regulations, taxes, tax-exemptions, penalties, formulas, restrictions and mumbo-jumbo that turned out to be, on closer examination, the much-discussed 'Potato Act of 1935'. Now the editor of The Texas Weekly calls attention to an even more fundamental question, which is that though potatoes, peanuts and, perhaps in the course of time, spinach and cucumbers, are all brought under the eagle eye of a powerful, centralized AAA, the shift of southern agriculture away from cotton to other basic products is bound to be reflected in northern agriculture. That, in short, means that Texas's problem is a national problem."

#### Agriculture - Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Kenchington, F. E. Types of agriculture in the northern Sudan. Trop. Agr. 12(9): 235-239. Sept. 1935. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies)

In the introduction, the country of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is divided into three zones - "the south where unaided precipitation is adequate and consistent enough to support pasturage, thorn forest, and crops - the arid north which without man's intervention remains almost completely sterile, and between these two a complete series of semi-arid transitional climates where rain crops are precarious, and expedients to make the best of the deficient precipitation desirable."

The author describes the various systems of irrigation, including an account of "smaller, more primitive affairs which in the social organisation, the psychology, and economics of the native villages are of more direct if not of greater importance" than the better known enterprises, such as "that of the Gezira, the great flat triangular plain of heavy alkaline soil between the Blue and the White Nile."



## Agriculture - German Settlers in North Carolina

Gehrke, W. H. The ante-bellum agriculture of the Germans in North Carolina. Agr. Hist. 9(3): 143-160. July 1935. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901 South Bldg., 13th St. and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

A description of farming in North Carolina by German settlers during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The majority of the Germans settled in the valley between the Yadkin and the Catawba Rivers.

## Australia

The Land Farm and Station Annual No. 1257, pp.1-128. July 17, 1935. (Published in Sydney, New South Wales.)

Annual number of The Land. Partial contents: Marketing methods in the melting pot, by Manly Laidlaw, pp.11, 128; Keeping them on the farm [deals with the problems of rural youth] by David Kelly, pp.12-13, 126; Where next? [outlines a policy for the future expansion of land settlement and development in New South Wales], by H. C. Carter, pp.14-15, 127; An agricultural knight [Sir Charles Merrett looks back over fifty years of farming] by Arnold G. Hudson, pp.40, 126; Bulk handling progress, p.49; Rural women's work for each other, pp.53, 128; Australia's year in primary production [presents a bird's-eye view of production and market conditions in wool, wheat, butter, fat lambs, beef, fruit, and sugar] pp.57, 58; World grain trade review, by T. H. Bath, pp.66, 67, 68, 69; Canada's wheat growers look ahead, by Walter P. Davisson, pp. 71, 72; and Farm machinery developments, p.121.

There are also reviews for the year of the following: wheat, wool, lambs, cattle, dairy, fruit, sugar, and poultry industries.

## Beef and Veal - Demand Curve - Great Britain

Shaul, J. R. H. The demand curve for beef and veal in Great Britain. Econ. Jour. 45(179): 493-500. September 1935. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

## Beef Extract - Export Bounty - Rhodesia

Beef extract bounty. African World 132(1710): 171. Aug. 17, 1935. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C. 2, Eng.)

"It is notified in the Southern Rhodesia Government Gazette that for extract of beef exported overseas a bounty of one-eighth of a penny per lb. dressed weight of the cattle from which extract of beef is derived will be paid for the period April 1, 1935, to June 30, 1935."



## Beets, Sugar - Subsidy - Great Britain

Britain plans permanent subsidy. Facts about Sugar 30(9): 320. September 1935. (Published by Palmer Publishing Corporation, 56 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.)

Legislation to provide for the continuance of assistance to the beet sugar industry is to be introduced into the British Parliament which will open on October 29. The plan is to limit direct assistance to a maximum production of 560,000 long tons of white sugar annually. The separate sugar factories are to be combined, and an independent Sugar Commission is to be appointed to carry out the Government's policy. The subsidy scale is to be reduced.

## Bread Consumption

[Stude, Henry.] The bread consumption problem of bakers. Southwest. Miller 14(30): 21, 41, 42. Sept. 24, 1935. (Published at 306-12 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.)

An informative survey of possibilities and tasks by the president of the American Bakers' Association. To the chairman and the board of governors Mr. Stude presented this survey with the following statement: "I transmit herewith some observations on bread consumption this being the third in my series of pre-convention reports. This report is not meant to contain anything new. It represents merely an effort to summarize and evaluate everything that has been said or written on the subject."

## Butter - Cost of Manufacturing - Prairie Provinces, Canada

Parker, C. V. Cost of manufacturing butter in the Prairie Provinces. Econ. Annalist 5(3): 35-38. September 1935. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

Contains information from a study of creamery management "conducted jointly by the Dairy Branch of the Departments of Agriculture in the three Prairie Provinces, the Rural Economics Divisions of the Universities in the Provinces and the Dairy and Economics Branches of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Records from 91 of the 210 creameries operating in 1933 were obtained by personal visit to the creameries. Only 78 of those secured have been used for tabulation purposes. The records cover the 1933 fiscal year of the companies and they were obtained in the fall of 1934. The... data [given in this article] comprising but a part of the study, deal with the costs of manufacturing butter and of gathering cream, and the returns to creameries and producers."

A footnote to the study states that it is preliminary, and subject to revision. A final, more detailed report is to be issued later.

## Butter - Netherlands

Siefkes, Hermannus. Das niederländische Butterproblem. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 42(2): 312-330. September 1935. (Issued by Kiel. University, Institut für Weltwirtschaft. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)



The author discusses and compares the butter problem in the Netherlands today and that of the eighties, in both of which margarine has played a prominent part. Today the situation is complicated by the rise of other butter-exporting countries, such as Denmark. It is recommended that an effort be made to cultivate the London market rather than to depend on Germany. A table shows the consumption of butter and margarine in the Netherlands from 1928 to 1934.

#### Cattle, Irish - Import into Great Britain

MacArthur, Margaret M. Some eighteenth-century Scottish opinions on the importation of Irish cattle into Great Britain. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18(3): 236-243. July 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

"The three eighteenth-century Scottish opinions...discussed might be taken to represent the two sides of the controversy between the landed interest and the trading interest, and the disinterested view of the economist."

#### Cattle and Beef - Brazil

Cattle and beef in Brazil. Brazil 7(81): 14, 15. July 1935. (Published by American Brazilian Association, Inc., 17, Battery Place, New York, N.Y.)

Contains statistics of the number of cattle in principal cattle raising provinces 1912-13, 1916, 1920, 1926, 1927 and 1931. Another table shows the exports of beef from Brazil, annually 1930-1934. These figures are preliminary with the exception of those for 1930.

#### Census - Travancore

Narasimha Aiyangar, N. S. Some economic features of the Travancore census of 1931. Indian Jour. Econ. 16 (1, serial no. 60): 29-40. July 1935. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

"The recent census is of peculiar value as it records the growth of population during fifty years of peaceful and progressive administration of the State. But unfortunately the Census Report is not of as much interest to the student of Indian Economics as similar reports in other countries, the chief reason being that it has been prepared for certain narrow administrative purposes rather than to serve as a gauge of national prosperity. There is, however, one redeeming feature in the Travancore Report of 1931: -It contains a very interesting appendix (Appendix IV), dealing with certain aspects of the economic condition of the people, the like of which is not found in the Indian Census Report."

Facts and figures collected from this report are presented in this article.

#### Cinchona - Dutch East Indies

The application of the cinchona restriction. Netherlands Indies 3(15): 378-379. Aug. 1, 1935. Issued by Dept. of Econ. Affairs. Published by G. Kolff & Co., Batavia, Java, N.I.)



Contains a summary of a report compiled by the Agricultural Crisis Bureau of the Netherlands Indian Government on the effect of the cinchona restriction during the first year of its application, March 1 to December 31, 1934.

### Coffee

World coffee markets. Empire Producer, no. 227, pp.155-156. August-September 1935. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Contains replies from Canada, South Africa, Gambia, and Sierra Leone to a questionnaire submitted to representatives in those countries of the Department of Overseas Trade and to unofficial correspondents.

### Coffee - Cost of Production - Brazil

The cost of producing coffee in Brazil. Brazil 7(79): 6-10. May 1935. (Published by American Brazilian Association, Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.)

In conclusion: "The foregoing lines show that coffee plantations in Brazil today can easily be placed in two categories: the ones which are either too old or too inefficiently managed to compete any more - and the rest. The latter are able to produce coffee at an average cost price ranging from 30 to 35 milreis per bag of good-quality coffee.

"The World, today, requires annually some 12,000,000 bags of coffee from the State of S. Paulo, a quantity considerably less than the average output of that State. The Departamento Nacional do Cafe therefore advocates an adjustment of this situation, which can only be effected by reducing prices in Brazilian interior markets to a point where the older plantations will gradually be eliminated, leaving the field clear for those planters whose producing costs are low."

### Conservation of Natural Resources

Darling, J. N. Desert makers. Country Gent. 105(10): 5-7, 31. October 1935. (Published at Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

An article in which the need for a national program for conservation of America's natural resources is stressed. Numerous instances which are cited are samples "Of the unguarded and thoughtless exploitations of those things which go to make American life what it has meant to those fortunate generations that have lived on Nature's dole up to date, complimenting themselves the while on their superior intelligence and ingenuity."

### Constitution - Brazil

Eça, Raul d' . The Brazilian constitution of 1934. Pan American Union. Bull. 69(8): 621-631. August 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C. )

Contains the main provisions of the new constitution of Brazil, adopted on July 16, 1934. "Rural labor is to be regulated by special legislation. The Federal government, in cooperation with the states,



shall establish agricultural settlements to which the unemployed and inhabitants of impoverished regions may move if they so desire. Immigration is to be restricted...; all concessions of land above a certain acreage (24,700 acres), whether of Federal or State property, must be authorized by the Federal Senate."

#### Cooperation, Agricultural - Japan

Yagi, Yoshinosuke. Co-operation in the productive process of agriculture. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 10(1): 85-106. July 1935. (Published by the Kyoto Imperial University, Department of Economics, Kyoto, Japan)

The following is the writer's concluding chapter:

"In the foregoing chapters, I have made a general survey of the development of co-operation in the productive process of agriculture in this country. I have made it clear that modern agricultural co-operation among socially awakened farmers first develops in the circulation phases such as the sale of agricultural products, the purchase of agricultural implements and daily necessities, and farm financing, due to stimulation and pressure from commerce and industry which had entered the profit-making arena before agriculture, and then extends gradually to the productive stages such as the business of working up agricultural products and preparation for production. I have also pointed out that owing to the fact that Japanese agricultural districts are over-populated and the further fact that agricultural management is in most cases on a small scale in this country, co-operation in the productive phase is moving towards the objective of increasing the capacity of agricultural districts for supporting people, or, in other words, towards restoring the business of working up farm products which formerly formed part of agriculture, but that out-and-out co-operation in agricultural production directed towards the saving of labour, that is, progress, towards true collective management, is attended with supreme difficulties. Thus, it seems fair to conclude that although co-operation in agriculture, which first appears in the circulation phases of sales, purchases and credit, will gradually spread to the preparatory stages of agricultural production and the section of working up agricultural products, the primary section of agricultural production will remain under individual management. The development of the co-operative movement among the Japanese farmers and the direction in which such movement develops, must necessarily be determined by the actual conditions prevailing in Japanese agricultural communities and by the objective circumstances such as have been described."

#### Cooperation, Consumers

Consumers' cooperation. Inform. Serv. 14(27): [1-4]. Sept. 7, 1935.

(Published by the Dept. of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 E. 22nd. St., New York, N. Y.)

A review of the major developments in the consumers' cooperative movement since the publication of an article on this subject in Information Service for March 18, 1933. Reviews the principles of con-



sumers' cooperation, extent of the movement, credit unions, a cooperative mail order house - Cooperative Distributors, Inc., and social, educational and religious aspects. Accompanied by a short list of pamphlet and periodical material on the subject.

#### Copra and Coconut Oil - Philippine Islands

Rice, L. P. Philippine copra and coconut oil in the American market. Far Eastern Survey 4(20): 156-161. Oct. 9, 1935. (Published by Fortnightly Research Service, American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The following is quoted from the author's tentative conclusions as to "the probable effects of recent legislation on the competitive position of the Philippine coconut industry in the United States market.":

"(1) Philippine copra producers should not be adversely affected by the export taxes, tariff duties or other provisions of the Independence Act since no limitation is imposed by that Act on the amount of copra (as distinct from coconut oil) which may be shipped duty-free to the United States market.

"(2) After the Philippines become independent and full United States tariff duties are applied to imports from the Islands, the Philippine oil-crushing industry will probably be ruined and most of the crushing transferred to American mills. This may take place even before independence as a result of the imposition of the export taxes on coconut oil. The crushing industry is however of much less importance to the welfare of Filipinos as a whole than the production of copra.

"(3) The processing tax imposed on coconut and other oils by the Internal Revenue Act of 1934 is of far more concern to the Philippines than the Independence Act, so far as the coconut industry is concerned. As long as any considerable differential is maintained favoring the processing of coconut oil from Philippine copra compared with that of competing countries, there is every reason to believe that the recent trends will continue and the Philippines will altogether displace other copra areas in supplying the American market.

"(4) The processing tax on coconut oils is, of course, a distinct handicap to Philippine copra producers in competing with United States producers of untaxed fats and oils. The extent of this disadvantage after independence will depend upon the rate of tax (if any) which is then in effect.

"(5) Whatever tendency the tax might have in bringing about a substitution of domestic oils for coconut oil is rather narrowly limited by two factors: (a) by the strong consumer demand for soaps possessing qualities which require a large proportion of coconut oil, and (b) by the fact that domestic fats and oils are by-products and therefore their production is unlikely to increase materially even if the prices of domestic oils rise as a result of the tax. Although the tax will tend to increase the cost and to decrease somewhat the use of coconut oil, its effect upon the use of coconut oil in soap is unlikely to be as great as upon other taxed oils and a substantial market will continue for Philippine coconut oil both in soap and in margarine.

"(6) Recent trends in the price of competing soap and food oils suggest that some part of the processing tax has been passed back to



producers of Philippine copra but probably less than has been passed on to American processors or consumers in the form of higher prices for products containing any of the fats and oils affected. The recent rise in price, which was appreciably less for taxed than for untaxed oils, should probably be ascribed more largely to other factors than to the tax.

"(7) The return to the Philippine treasury of taxes amounting to around \$18 millions annually may be used in many ways which will offset in large degree the injurious effects of the processing taxes which are apparently shifted only partially to Philippine producers."

#### Corn - Price Fixing - Argentina

The Argentine government and agricultural prices. The regulation of maize prices. Indus. and Labour Inform. 55(8): 217-218. Aug. 19, 1935. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

Summary of a recent statement made by the Grain Regulation Board giving reasons for not raising the established price of 4.40 pesos per quintal of maize to 6 pesos.

#### Cost of Living - Czechoslovakia

Consommation des familles des agriculteurs indépendants de 1933. Czechoslovakia. Institut de Comptabilité et d'Economie Rurales, Rapports 6(1): 12-23. 1935. (Published in Praha.)

A study of consumption costs of families of independent farmers in Czechoslovakia in 1933.

#### Cotton

Annual cotton number. Commerce and Finance, v.24, no. 41, pp.830-867. Oct. 9, 1935. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents: A retrospect of American cotton, 1934-1935 and prospects for the new season, by Carl Geller, pp.847-848; International Federation cotton statistics, p.848; Can King cotton regain his throne? a symposium of views as to the future of King Cotton, by A. H. Garside, A. S. Tayler, Robert Mayer, W. R. Meadows, W. W. Price, Andrew Stewart, III, P. E. Moore, R. L. Dixon, B. T. Lowe, C. E. Fenner, P. B. Weld, C. J. Calloway, A. C. Beane, and C. N. Brush, pp. 849-855; Johnston reassures trade on U. S. holdings, by Oscar Johnston, p. 855; Calico becomes silk, by Benjamin Adler [cotton in Brazil] pp.856,857,858; The search for textile profits, by F. W. Jefferson. [This article "deals trenchantly with the efforts of the Administration to fit together the incongruous elements of our economic jig-saw puzzle and to stimulate piecemeal, the varied industries of the country into renewed activity"] pp. 859-860; Cotton roads are here, by C. T. Revere, pp.861-862; The bullish outlook for cottonseed oil, by J. McD. Murray, p.864; The Henry George Foundation congress, by Stephen Bell, p.865; 10 factors favoring higher textile values, by G. A. Sloan, p.866.



Burton, C. S. Escape from the dilemma of cotton. Mag. Wall St. 56(11): 536-537, 568. Sept. 14, 1935. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer of this article holds that the agricultural troubles of the South were brought "on by one crop farming and an almost criminal avoidance of crop diversification, [and that] the growth of flax offers a way out."

Nahas, Youssef. On the rationalisation of the growing and marketing of cotton. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 13(52): 655a-655c, 655e-655g. July 1935. (Published at 26, Cross St., Manchester, 2, Eng.)

"Paper submitted to the International Cotton Congress (Rome, 1935)."

The author discusses efforts to control over-production, and possibilities of reducing costs of production and distribution of cotton. The services and facilities afforded by the Egyptian Bank of Agricultural Credit are outlined.

Pickard, E. T. Current trends in the cotton industry. Survey of Current Business 15(6): 16-18, tables. June 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Production, foreign and domestic consumption of United States cotton and cotton textiles, prices, and government aid to cotton growers are discussed. Tables show: Exports of cotton from the United States in bales, 1933 and 1934; Trend of major cotton industry statistics, 1928-34; United States exports of cotton cloth, duck and tire fabrics, 1925 to Mar. 1935; and United States imports of countable cotton cloths, 1925 to Mar. 1935.

Special cotton crop and market survey. Jour. Commerce (N.Y.) 165:8-9. Oct. 2, 1935. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

"This is the tenth of the series of special surveys scheduled to appear monthly during 1935, supplementing our daily cotton news and regular Wednesday surveys."

#### Cotton - Brazil

Edmonds, J. E. [Articles from Saturday Evening Post on Brazil's menace to the export cotton trade of the United States] Sat. Evening Post 208(6): 5-7, 72-74. Aug. 10, 1935; (9): 18-19, 49-52. Aug. 31, 1935; (10): 14-15, 75-78, 80-82. Sept. 7, 1935. (Published in Philadelphia, Pa.) Pam. Coll. (Cotton)

Titles of articles: Aug. 10: "Much obliged!" Bows Brazil to Uncle Sam's AAA; Aug. 31: Amending the Brazilian weather?; Sept. 7: High prices and ten years?

Pulford, De Koven. Brazilian cotton. Brazilian Business 15(8): 298-301. Aug. 1935. (Published by American Chambers of Commerce for Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.) Also in Wileman's Brazilian Rev. 27(33): 5-7. Aug. 19, 1935.

A brief account of cotton in Brazil, its history, area, production, consumption, export, by-products, grading, and present market situa-



tion. Tables give production in São Paulo and Brazil for the years 1933-1935, and annual consumption in Brazil from 1923 to 1934.

Tomlinson, Edward. The truth about cotton in Brazil. Country Home 59(10): 9-10, 26, 27, 28, 29. Oct. 1935. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The following is quoted in part from the Editor's note: "We asked Edward Tomlinson, the outstanding authority on South American Affairs, to bring us back the real facts about Brazil's threat to United States cotton. And here they are - from São Paulo, the coffee state of the South, and from the queer tree cotton country 2,500 miles north.

"Ten years ago Brazil exported 29,752 bales; last year, 584,000! Does that mean defeat for our South, for the United States, in the world markets that have taken cotton as our chief export? If so, our South will turn to crops that compete with our North, East and West. We're all concerned.

"Brazil set artificial prices on coffee, and nearly lost her markets to other countries. We set artificial prices on cotton, and Brazil walks in!"

Regarding the question as to whether Brazil can "stay in" the writer states that many cotton men agree that "Brazil will never be able to supplant us in the export of raw cotton. But they likewise agree that if improvements in methods of planting, harvesting and marketing, as well as in the quality of the fiber, keep pace with the expansion in production, she will export enough to permanently affect, if not control, world prices."

#### Cotton - Crop Restriction Policy

Hazlitt, Henry. The fall of King Cotton. Current Hist. 43(1): 32-38. Oct. 1935. (Published at Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

Beginning with 1923, when "cotton had reached an average price of 36 cents a pound" our "great adventure" in cotton is described. Regarding the effects of the cotton control program at home the author points out that the income of cotton farmers as a group is higher. "Their 'purchasing power' has increased. This, of course, does not mean a net increase in the country's purchasing power. In so far as it has been achieved at the cost of textile mills and consumers it has been a mere shift in purchasing power; and when the government has taken its losses on its cotton loans - barring inflation or a miracle - it will mean that the general taxpayer has lost in purchasing power what the cotton farmer has gained. But there are several secondary consequences of the program that indicate a net reduction in the national purchasing power." The writer continues by drawing attention to reactions of the cotton program on railroads, ships, ginners, labor, and the American textile industry.

In conclusion questions are raised as to what will happen if the flow of checks from Washington stops, if the cotton adventure in government planning completes the cycle followed by the British rubber restriction plan, etc., and if growers find themselves with their foreign markets permanently shrunk.



Parker, Walter. The economic significance of our agricultural imports. Cotton Trade Jour. 15(38): 2. Sept. 28, 1935. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.)

The author points out that the United States greatly increased its imports of cottonseed cake in 1934-35 due to reduced cotton production under the Bankhead program. He also maintains that the "national cotton policy of the United States" is losing the world cotton market for the country.

The Q. E. D. of cotton. Amer. Wool & Cotton Reporter 49(32): [1], 37-38, 42. Aug. 8, 1935. (Published at 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

The effects of the processing tax and crop curtailment are discussed. "Unrestricted production of cotton with a 10¢ loan" and a federal sales tax in place of the processing tax are advocated.

#### Cotton - Ginning

Andrews, Stanley. Making cotton at the gin. Amer. Cotton Grower 1(4): 6-7. Sept. 1, 1935. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)

The importance of proper ginning of cotton is discussed in this article. Some of the things that have been determined at the U. S. Ginning Laboratories, Leland, Miss., are also told in this article.

#### Cotton - India

Cotton situation in India. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(15): 505-510. Oct. 7, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

A review of the Indian Cotton industry, which seems to be gaining in general activity, according to Consul H. S. Waterman at Bombay. The article contains information on crop statistics, exports, imports, cotton research in India, and efforts of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee and Shirley Institute to increase the consumption of Indian cotton by British textile mills.

Saraiya, R. G. The parity of Indian cotton. Madras Agr. Jour. 23(6): 245-249. June 1935. (Published by M. A. S. Union, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, S. India)

Speech delivered at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, February 26, 1935.

The author points out that there is no fixed parity between the prices of Indian and American cotton.

#### Cotton - International Trade

International trade in cotton in 1934-35. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(11): 345-360. Sept. 9, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Pages 349-360 consist of statistical tables.



## Cotton - Loan Policy - United States

American cotton manoeuvres. Economist 121(4801): 413. Aug. 31, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

The provisions of the new cotton loan plan are briefly outlined. The following comment is also given: "Our Manchester correspondent reports that there has been much criticism in trading circles of the methods adopted by the United States Government in announcing their intentions, and it is a long time since spinners and manufacturers were so confused and harassed. Now that the details are more fully known it is believed that the plan will remove many of the disadvantages of the 12-cent loan for last season."

The new cotton program. National City Bank of New York [Monthly letter on] Economic Conditions. Govt. Finance, U. S. Securities, Sept. 1935, pp.132, 133. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

Under the general caption: "General Business Conditions" a section is devoted to the discussion of the cotton program. It is held that the "drop in the loan to 10 cents is equivalent to dropping the minimum price, and should help accordingly. On the other hand, the 'parity price' of cotton, according to the A.A.A. formula, is between 15 and 16 cents, and the pressure of the Southern Congressmen is to obtain a price nearer that level; hence the subsidy." According to the writer, if one group receives a subsidy other groups will demand it, and asks "how is it possible for all groups to live off each other on a basis of restricted production and reciprocal bounties?"

[Revere, C. T.] The cotton loan plan. Textile Bull. 49(1): 5, 30. Sept. 5, 1935. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

The author comments on the plan of the Government to lend 10 cents per pound on cotton for the coming year.

Also in Cotton and Cotton Oil News 36(35): [3]. Aug. 31, 1935.

[Robertson, Caffey] Analysis of new AAA plan by Memphis exchange head. Cotton Trade Jour. 15(35): 1, 2. Sept. 7, 1935. (Published at 810 Union St., New Orleans, La.)

The 10-cent loan and adjusted compensation payment under the new loan program are explained.

Why cotton worries AAA officials. Tex. Weekly 11(33): 4-6. Aug. 17, 1935. (Published at Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

The need for increased consumption of American cotton is discussed in relation to the AAA cotton loan policy.

## Cotton - Marketing

Saraiya, R. G. Cotton marketing. Indian Jour. Econ. 16 (1, serial no. 60): 65-72. July 1935. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

The author has submitted this article as a complement to the article on 'Cotton Marketing' by Mr. P. Satyanandam, appearing in the Indian Journal of Economics for January, 1935. Mr. Saraiya presents "the other side of the shield."



## Cotton - Price-quality Relationships

Ashton, John. Fight for quality. Amer. Cotton Grower 1(4): [9], 11. September 1935. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)

The author reviews the findings of the United States Department of Agriculture and several state experiment stations on cotton price-quality relationships. The work of the farmers' cooperatives in securing premiums for the better grades of cotton is stressed.

## Cotton - Processing Tax

Hutchison, C. E. The cotton processing tax. Carolinas 4(2): 4, 10. September 1935. (Published at 324 South Church St., Charlotte, N. C.)

The writer explains that the processing tax of 4.2 cents on every pound of cotton used by the mills "is only a moderate amount of the total burden placed on mills by governmental action...two other important items...(enter) into the increased cost of their manufactured goods due to the action of the government...One of these items is an increase in the price of cotton amounting to 100% due directly to governmental action in making a loan value of 12¢ per pound...The other item consists of the great increase in the cost of labor under the maximum hours and minimum wage scale, and the increased overhead under the N.R.A." It is pointed out that as a result of adding all these items to the price of cotton textiles, export trade in many items "has been practically lost."

## Cotton Roads

Fritzsche, C. B. New domestic uses for cotton. Manfrs. Rec. 104(9): 26-27, 56, 58. (Published in Baltimore, Md.)

"This article describes and illustrates a practical new use for the South's greatest crop - cotton. Its application in road construction would add 1,000,000 bales annually to American consumption or require 13,000,000 bales to improve the 2,200,000 miles of earth type non-surfaced local roads in this country."

## Cotton Textile Industry

The AAA and the textile crisis. Nation 140(3643): 496, table. May 1, 1935. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.)

The "campaign" of the New England textile industry against Japanese textile imports, against the wage differential between Northern and Southern mills, and against the processing tax is discussed.

## Creameries, Cooperative

Gordon, W. A. Are there too many co-operative creameries? Successful Farming 33(10): 18, 56. October 1935. (Published at 1714-24 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa.)

A program of creamery consolidation is seen for the future. Reasons given for this are that good roads "are now the rule rather than the exception, so that the scope of a creamery's operations has been magnified many times. Not only that, but the creamery equipment is being



designed more and more for the large factory, so that with its specialized markets gone, the small plants will be hard put to find an excuse for existence."

#### Domestic Allotment Plan

The Helm domestic allotment plan. Farm and Ranch 54(11): 4, 11. June 1, 1935. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

The plan proposed by Fielding Helm for controlling the production of cotton and other crops is described.

#### Economic Conditions - Foreign Countries

Case, W. W. On the world economic front: Japanese commercial expansion slackens. Annalist 46(1183): 390-393, 422. Sept. 20, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

This survey of the foreign economic situation is concerned with such subjects as world industrial production and international trade, the tendency of world price levels to decline, the progress of British recovery, British recovery and stabilization, concealed indebtedness of Germany, the situation in Italy, Holland and France, exchange difficulties in Brazil, coffee in Brazilian foreign trade, the slowing up of Japanese trade, the pressure of Japanese population, and world production and prices in 1934.

#### Economic Conditions - France

Boris, Georges. The French situation. Econ. Forum 3(2): 166-180. Summer 1935. (Published at 51 Pine St., New York, N. Y.)

A review and discussion of the French economic situation. Among the subjects discussed are: General economic effects of deflation; Agriculture and the world price of gold; Industry, employment and trade; and Bank deposits, currency and the money market.

#### Economic Conditions - India

Thomas, P. J. India in the world depression. Econ. Jour. 45(179): 469-483. Sept. 1935. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

This article is divided into seven parts as follows: 1. The course of the depression; 2. The effects of the depression; 3. How financial equilibrium was restored; 4. The effects of the financial measures on purchasing power; 5. Measures for protecting Indian industry and trade; 6. Measures for adjusting fixed charges; and 7. The future.

#### Economic Policy - France

Brown, Francis. The French emergency laws. Current Hist. 43(1): 86-89. Oct. 1935. (Published at Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

"As a means of encouraging foreign trade...an economic committee under Charles Rist....has been created. Its principal work is to be in connection with tariffs and quotas. While agricultural quotas



are almost certain to be retained, it is generally expected that in most other categories tariffs will be substituted...

"Perhaps the Ministry's most striking decrees were those in regard to price-fixing. While M. Laval was reputed to have said that if necessary he would regulate the price of everything - 'from sardines to cement' - the actual determination of prices was left in the hands of the Prefects, who were empowered to determine the maximum retail price of meat in their districts and to fix other prices by moral suasion."

#### Economic Policy - United States

Brown, Francis. New England interlude. Current Hist. 43(1): 27-31. Oct. 1935. (Published at Times Sq., New York, N. Y.)

A discussion of the criticism against the New Deal by both farmers and business men of New England. Farmers have been benefited very little by AAA checks and not many have come into direct contact with New Deal measures. "But even those who have benefited in some degree ...are not grateful." The writer presents another view, showing that "New England's attitude is not quite consistent. In its hostility to the New Deal are combined the wish to be left alone and the wish to receive more from a paternalistic government. The Yankees think that they are not receiving their share of PWA allotments and WPA funds; yet they attack the Roosevelt administration for its expenditures."

#### Farm Management and Mechanization

Nevile, G. H. Management and mechanization in farming. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 41(12): 1159-1167. March 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

The essentials of good management more particularly of a derelict farm are outlined with special reference to the part played by mechanization.

#### Farm Management and Wheat Production

Scott Watson, J. A. Problems of farm management in wheat production. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 41(12): 1168-1177. March 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

"Wheat, compared with other cash crops, produces a relatively low gross output per acre...Even with a high margin of profit per quarter it is obvious that a large area must be farmed in order to yield adequate remuneration for a skilled farmer or manager. On the other hand the wheat crop is perhaps better suited than any other to large-scale mass-production methods and requires, for an arable crop, a minimum of detailed supervision." The author examines three possibilities of securing a substantial contribution from the crop, by lowering production costs, by turning the main by-product, the straw, to an income-producing purpose, and by increasing the size of the management unit.



### Farmer, American

Sohn, Friedrich. Farmer oder bauer? Eine betrachtung über den amerikanischen farmer. Odal 3(12): 969-978. June 1935. (Published by "Zeitgeschichte" Verlag und Vertriebs-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin W35, Germany.)

A picture of the American farmer from the viewpoint of a German national socialist.

### Farms, Size of, and the Food Problem - Germany

Clauss, Wolfgang. Bauer in grossbetrieb im Kampf um die nahrungsfreiheit. Odal 3(10): 739-748. April 1935. (Published by "Zeitgeschichte" Verlag und Vertriebs-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin W35, Germany.)

The author refers to the production of a number of agricultural products in Germany to prove that Germany's self sufficiency depends on the development of the peasant type of farming.

### Food Situation - Germany

Christy, D. F. The German food situation. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(16): 528-532. Oct. 14, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

"Prepared...on the basis of reports from the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service and official German statistics."

"There has been a great deal of speculation recently concerning a possible shortage of food in Germany. This article is intended to clarify, so far as possible, the actual situation, including, as it does, official data from German sources."

### Freight Rates

Duncan, J. S. Flexible railway freight rates. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 30(191 pt. 1): 537-548. September 1935. (F. F. Stephan, Secretary-Treasurer, 722 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

"This paper is a discussion of the problems arising from the fact that railway rate making takes place in an economic environment of a fluctuating price level and changing rates of business activity."

### Futures Trading

Objections to futures trading. Farmers' Elevator Guide 30(9): 3-5. Sept. 5, 1935. (Published at 309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

A continuation from the August number of the Farmers' Elevator Guide, of the discussion "of the question of 'Future Trading' as revealed in the report of the Farmers' National Grain Dealers Commission. This section deals with the objections as revealed in the hearings before the Commission. The remaining portion of this article is taken verbatim from the report."



### Grain - Prices - Germany

[Festpreisgebiete und preise]. Nationalsozialistische Landpost, no. 29. July 19, 1935. (Published by Reichsnährstand, Hedemannstrasse 30, Berlin SW11, Germany.)

Four maps show the fixed price regions and tables give the prices of wheat, rye, fodder barley, and fodder hay in Germany for the crop year 1935/36, the prices also being given monthly from September 1935 to May 1936.

### Grain, Bread - Consumption and Trade - Germany

Shollenberger, J. H. Bread grain consumption and trade in Germany. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(13): 424-448. Sept. 23, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Contains data regarding bread grain in Germany. Tables show acreage, production, yield, trade and consumption of these grains.

A history of German grain tariffs is given on p.431. Wheat mixing practices are also discussed.

### Grain Trade and the A.A.A.

Sturtevant, C. D. The grain trade and the "New Deal". Modern Miller 62 (38): 14-15, 29. Sept. 21, 1935. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

Also published in Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 62(38): 14-15, 29. Sept. 21, 1935.

Address at the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association in St. Louis.

"The subject of my talk, 'The Grain Trade and the New Deal,' might perhaps be more fittingly and certainly more specifically stated as 'The Government in the Grain Business' (as provided in the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act just now enacted into law)". Mr. Sturtevant discussed the activities of the AAA and affirmed "that a study of the record made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration justifies the statement that the object aimed at has failed in accomplishment, that the program is inherently unsound, and that the method of determination and balancing of supply and demand is an economic joke, except when it has been an economic tragedy."

### Hogs - Methods of Rearing - Scotland

Cochrane, James. The management of pigs. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18(3): 231-236. July 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

"It is now generally conceded that pig-farming is most successful where the unit is self-contained and where the number of pigs kept is adequate to provide full-time employment for at least one man."



## Income

Whitney, S. N. Proof lacking that income from capital has gained at the expense of labor. *Annalist* 46(1184): 427-428. Sept. 27, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

## Income, Farm - Finland

Jutila, K. T. Farmers' earning economy in Finland and its ability to resist depression. 9pp. (Reprint Coll.)

"Reprinted from 'Unitas', quarterly review of the Ab Nordiska Föreningsbanken, Finland."

From this examination the writer concludes as follows:

"From the foregoing pages it should be evident that the agricultural population in Finland has so far been able to withstand the shocks of the depression without any great financial upheavals thanks to the variety that characterises the economy and sources of income of this population, its comparative insignificant indebtedness and the character of Finnish agriculture as a typical form of peasant farming.

"The comparatively high standard of education of Finnish farmers and their highly developed organisation in professional, cooperative, economic and political institutions, have proved a contributory cause.

"To this we must add an important psychological factor. The Finnish peasant loves his land, he considers it almost dishonourable to sell the farm inherited from his forefathers. There is scarcely any other country, where so many peasant homes have been preserved for centuries in the same family as has been the case in Finland. It is this love of his land that has given the Finnish peasant the strength to ride out the hard times."

## Income, Farm - United States

Income from farm production in the United States, 1934. *Crops and Markets* 12(7): 270-301. July 1935. (Published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

This article is followed by a companion article, *Farm Returns, 1934, with Comparisons. Summary of Reports of Owner-Operators for the Calendar Year*, pp.302-303.

## Income and Fecundity - Punjab

Bhalla, Shadi Lal. The correlation between annual income and fecundity in a few selected villages of the Punjab. *Indian Jour. Econ.* 16(1, serial no. 60): 57-63. July 1935. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

"The enquiry is confined to two villages, one in the Hoshiarpur district and the other in the Jullundur district, the former being a Mohammedan, and the latter a Sikh Jat village.

"The procedure adopted was to collect statistics of family incomes of all kinds as stated by the zamindar in each family."



### Industry, Rural - China

Price, H. B. The prospects of rural industry in China. Social Forces 14(1): 129-136. Oct. 1935. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

The writer pictures the economic condition of the Chinese peasant and then examines the prospects of the promotion of rural industries as a possible avenue to the betterment of rural China.

### International Agricultural Press Congress

1<sup>er</sup> Congrès International de la Presse Agricole (Bruxelles. 26-27 juillet 1935). La Technique Agricole Internationale 5(2): 111-145. Apr.-June 1935. (Published by the Fédération Internationale des Techniciens Agronomes, 86, Via Regina Elena, Rome, Italy.)

Two reports are given: L'organisation de la presse agricole dans les différents pays (La presse agricole dans le monde), by Eladio Morales y Fraile (The organization of the agricultural press in different countries); and Création de bibliothèques et de salles de lecture agricoles, by Edouard Reich, on agricultural libraries and reading rooms.

### Kapok - Government Regulation - Dutch East Indies

Hart, G. H. C. Government measures in the kapok situation. The opening of the Kapok Centre. Netherlands Indies 3(16): 387-390. Aug. 16, 1935. (Issued by Dept. of Econ. Affairs. Published by G. Kolff & Co., Batavia, Java, N. I.)

Translation of part of a speech made by the Director of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands Indian Government at the opening of the Kapok Centre to advise concerning the application of the kapok regulations instituted by the Government. The measures to be adopted include an investigation of the possibilities of increasing sales, price regulation, and improvement of quality.

### Land Grant System, Spanish, in California

Allen, R. H. The Spanish land grant system as an influence in the agricultural development of California. Agr. Hist. 9(3): 127-142. July 1935. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901 South Bldg., 13th St. and Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D.C.)

"A paper presented at the joint session of the Agricultural History Society with the American Historical Association and other historical societies at Washington, D. C., on December 29, 1934." -Footnote.

"In writings concerning the history of California and in conversations with its older residents one frequently encounters the idea that the Spanish system of land tenure and the economy which grew up about it stood as a serious barrier to agricultural development. Another view, perhaps equally widespread though seemingly somewhat inconsistent, is that the Spanish landowners were gravely wronged by the authorities of the United States who passed on their claims, and more particularly by the Americans who handled the legal matters in connection with these claims. Others who apparently took advantage



of the inexperience of the grantees in financial matters are criticized for making loans at extravagant rates of interest and eventually acquiring lands through foreclosure. With these facts in mind we shall examine the land-grant system, the economy which sprang from it, and more particularly the fate of this economy in, and its influence upon, subsequent development."

#### Land Policy - United States

A land policy for the nation. Fertilizer Rev. 10(4): 2-3. July-August 1935. (Published at 616 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

After discussing losses of soil resources, the program recommended by the National Resources Board is outlined. Attention is also drawn to some of the problems that must be met in an extended program for the improvement and preservation of our land and other natural resources.

#### Land Rents - Estonia

Land rents. Majandustead. Weekly Bull. Inst. Econ. Research, no. 38, pp.674-675. Sept. 24, 1935. (Published in Tallinn, Estonia.)

Contains a table giving land rents in kr. per hectare in 1935 for a whole farm, part of a farm, and land under grain, potatoes, or flax, by districts.

#### Land Settlement - Australia

Land Settlement Scheme failures. Primary Producer 20(35): 3. Aug. 29, 1935. (Published at 38-40-42-44 Stirling St., Perth, Australia.)

Editorial considering the problems in connection with the Esperance wheat land settlement. Out of 500 settlers only about 150 now remain on the land and some 83,000 acres of once-cleared land are in process of returning to nature. "How to save this rather pitiable remnant and protect as far as possible the State's assets in harbor facilities at Esperance, railway, and water supplies, is a problem which faced the new Agricultural Bank Commissioners; and which is now being considered in the light of a report by one of the Bank's managers from which the above facts have been extracted."

It is also pointed out in the editorial that group settlement schemes and soldier settlement schemes in Western Australia have resulted in millions being lost to Government.

Plan to find farms for sons of farmers. Land no. 1260, p.4. Aug. 2, 1935. (Published in Sydney, New South Wales)

"Initial steps have been taken by the State Cabinet to launch a new scheme for increased land settlement. The chief aim of the plan will be to find farms for farmers' sons. Particular care is to be taken to ensure that the effect of the new settlement will not add to the marketing difficulties of existing settlers.

"It is expected that the increased settlement envisaged by the plan will be brought about mainly through the subdivision of large estates. It is also hoped to find work through the scheme for many unemployed youths."



A committee has been appointed "to go into the question of finance and the provision of suitable land and equipment." The directions given to the committee are listed.

#### Land Settlement - Denmark

Dunbar, J. S. Small-holdings in Denmark. A new act. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18(3): 249-254. July 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

Summarizes small holdings legislation in Denmark culminating in the Act which came into force on April 1, 1935, and which provides for the settlement of holders, prescribing "the terms and conditions of assistance by loan, the size of holding, the qualifications of applicants, the procedure of application and the machinery of administration" for the two years ending March 31, 1937. Loans are to be provided each year for the use of Land Settlement Associations or individuals at an interest rate of 4 percent, and liberal terms are granted for repayment. It is prescribed that no holding be less than the equivalent of 7 1/2 acres, except in the case of market gardens, or more than 37 acres.

It is shown that the average size of holding has steadily increased since the first years of state assistance. "It has been calculated that, measured in terms of social output, the holding of 25 acres and under is the most productive; and that, in terms of the output per person employed, the highest production is secured on the farm of 60 to 70 acres." A table shows the distribution of holdings according to size. "It shows a considerable movement away from the smallest type of holding and an appreciable increase in the middle groups covering 25 to 75 acres."

#### Land Settlement - Honduras

H., F. J. Rural settlement plan in Honduras. Pan American Union. Bull. 69(8):648. Aug. 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

A decree of March 8, 1935 of the Government of Honduras provides for a comprehensive rural colonization plan having as its purpose the "intensive cultivation of the soil for the utilization of its products; the improvement of the agricultural and cattle industries of the Republic; and the protection of the farmer...The tracts to be distributed, taken from lands set aside for settlement under existing or future legislation, are to be of 50 acres each, and in choosing the location of the colonies preference will be given to land near rivers, lakes, seas, highways or railroads. The head of a family is entitled to one lot, but may be awarded two if the nature of his crops or the size of his family so require...Each colony shall have a chief or director to supervise its work" and to keep records. Foreigners may be awarded land under certain conditions.

#### Land Settlement - Matanuska Valley, Alaska

Schaleben, Arville. So they moved to Matanuska. Successful Farming 33(10): 9, 64, 65, 66, 67. October 1935. (Published at 1714-24 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa.)



"Away from Midwest homes turned two hundred families to try farming in Alaska under Uncle Sam's care. Here's a first-hand report of their 'trouble in paradise' and a guess at their future."

#### Land Settlement - Paraguay

Se hará en el Paraguay un vasto plan de colonización agraria. Gaceta Algodonera 11(138): 8, 10, 12-13. July 31, 1935. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

Contains the text of a law of July 2, 1935, approving a plan of the S. A. Domingo Barthe Commercial, Industrial and Financial Company to establish settlers on the company's land in the department of Encarnación.

#### Land Transference - Great Britain

Easier landowning. Country Life 78(2013): 158. Aug. 17, 1935. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Covent Garden, W. C. 2, London, Eng.)

Describes a system devised by the Land Registry for the transference of small parcels of land "that in its speed and simplicity certainly seems to realise the ideal, contemplated by all the reformers of the law of property, of making the sale of land as easy and quick as that of any other commodity." The use of an "Office Copy" of the original Title certificate was introduced to expedite and simplify the sale of land.

#### Livestock, Range - Production

Wilcox, W. W. Production trends in selected range livestock producing states 1900 to date. Land Policy Circ. Aug. 1935, pp.15-31. (Published by the Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.)

The following is quoted from the introductory paragraphs of the article:

"The present abundance of agricultural products and producing facilities, it is believed, will gradually disappear as a result of the increasing demand from a larger domestic population. In the interim, land is being and will continue to be retired from crop production, both within and without governmental supervision. In general it is the land which is marginal for crop production which is being permanently or semi-permanently retired. Is it probable that this marginal crop land will be desired for pasture in the future?"

"A consideration of the trends in livestock numbers and feed production in the range livestock region, and the nature of the physical resources of the range, provides a part of the basis for the answer.

"Since any attempt to appraise the relative demand for land for pasture in other sections of the United States must, among other things, include an analysis of probable range livestock production, data on trends are here presented for each of the States of Wyoming, Montana, and Texas. Similar data have been combined for three States - Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada."

Accompanied by charts.



### Marketing and Price Control - Germany

Overseas notes furnished by the Market Supply Committee. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18(3): 286-290. July 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

Contains information on the control of marketing of eggs, market garden produce, potatoes, and bread.

### Marketing Control - Germany

Merkel, Hans. Der Reichsnährstand und seine marktordeung. Odal 3(9): 667-673. March 1935. (Published by "Zeitgeschichte" Verlag und Vertriebs-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin W35, Germany.)

The author discusses the reconciliation of the autonomy of marketing associations with their supervision by the state.

Reischle, Hermann. Odal Grundlagen und auswirkungen der nationalsozialistischen marktordeung/3(11): 806-815. May 1935. (Published by "Zeitgeschichte" Verlag und Vertriebs-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin W35, Germany.)

A discussion of the characteristics and aims of market regulation in Germany.

### Milk - Marketing Scheme - Great Britain

Bath, T. H. Compulsory marketing of milk in Great Britain. Primary Producer 29(34): 7. Aug. 22, 1935. (Published at 38-40-42-44 Stirling St., Perth, Australia)

In the column "Co-operative Notes" a paragraph is devoted to compulsory marketing of milk in Great Britain. The statement is made that there is "a good deal of apparent discontent against the...scheme, although the management claim that it comes from a vocal but insignificant minority." It is thought that a poll is likely to be taken, to decide whether the scheme should be revoked or not.

The milk controversy. Economist 121(4804): 555,556. Sept. 21, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., E. C. 4, London, Eng.)

Attention is called to the controversy resulting from the announcement by the Milk Board that it is "intended to impose upon the distributors the terms for the annual contract period beginning on October 1st." The Board's terms secure an increase in the wholesale price of milk. The onlooker "will note the failure of the Board to explain how an increased price can have any effect but to intensify the already almost overwhelming surplus of milk. And he will conclude that the milk scheme, with its producer-elected monopoly, will soon prove utterly unworkable without some independent tribunal to fix prices. It is axiomatic that it is useless to control prices without also controlling the volume of production; but such control is far too dangerous a weapon to be entrusted to a Board which is compelled to serve one particular selfish interest with all the myopia induced by annual elections."



Milk Marketing Board. Resolutions prescribing contracts for the sale of milk during the period 1st October, 1935, to 30th September, 1936. Home Farmer 2(9): (no page) September 1935. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

The resolutions are not printed in the periodical, but on a separate sheet inserted between pages 2 and 3.

You will get more for your milk next month. Home Farmer 2(9): 7-8. September 1935. (Published by the Milk Marketing Board, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

The Milk Marketing Board refused the request of distributors to reduce the farmer's price for milk when prices were being negotiated for the next contract period, but instead increased the price to the producer. Features of the new contract are discussed.

On page 12, some facts to note about the new contract are given under the title: "The New Contract."

#### Milk - New York

Chambers, Walter. Milk for New York. Survey Graphic 24(10): 482-485. Oct. 1935. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

"New Yorkers should have more milk and cheaper milk, Mr. Chambers believes, and could have it with benefit to the farmers who serve them. While the author's discussion of facts and ways out is based on a survey by the New York City Department of Public Markets, of which he is secretary, he wishes to make it clear that its views are his own and do not necessarily reflect those of the present city administration." -Editor's note.

#### Milk - Overproduction

Milk. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18(3): 286-288. July 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

In Overseas Notes furnished by the Market Supply Committee attention is called to the measures taken to cope with overproduction of milk in Austria, Switzerland, Italy, France, and the Netherlands.

#### Negroes, Rural, on Relief

Mangus, A. R. The rural negro on relief, February 1935. U. S. Fed. Emergency Relief Admin., Div. Research, Statis. and Finance, Research Sect., Research Bull. H-3. 16pp., mimeogr. Oct. 17, 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

This analysis is restricted to the eastern and western cotton areas. Rural Negroes were under-represented on the relief rolls of the eastern area and over-represented in the western area during this period.

The following regarding east-west and rural-urban differences is quoted from pp.1-2:

"One reason for the under-representation of Negro households on the relief rolls in rural area of the Eastern Cotton area lies in the traditional landlord-tenant relationship found in the old South. By tradition the landlord has been expected to 'take care of' his



tenants during the off season in cotton culture, or when they were in need.

"Negroes apparently benefit from this practice to a greater extent than do whites. Many southern landowners greatly prefer Negro to white tenants. It is recognized by landlords that Negroes are more tractable and submissive than are white tenants. In addition, it usually costs a landlord less to furnish the Negro than the white tenants. Hence landowners are more likely to 'abandon' their white than their Negro tenants.

"There is some statistical evidence that landlords have tended to 'abandon' white tenants to a greater extent than Negro tenants. In the February relief survey it was found that a considerably larger proportion of white than of Negro tenants and croppers were totally unemployed. ...Also, a larger proportion of white than of Negro farm laborers were unemployed (85 and 79 percent respectively) (Table III).

"Similar figures can be cited for the western cotton area...

"The small town Negro usually has no attachments to the land and to the landowner such as has the rural Negro in the eastern cotton area. Hence, while the rural tenant Negro goes on relief only when the landlord and merchant fail to 'furnish' him, the town Negro has only the relief agency to look forward to for support when his source of livelihood fails. While the higher employment ratio among white than among Negro tenants and croppers strongly suggests a fairly general tendency on the part of the landowners to favor Negro tenants, a part of the differential may be due to another factor, migration...

"Another possible reason for the under-representation of Negroes on relief in the Old South is found in the attitude of some local relief agencies, which often are more willing to accept white families than Negro families."

### Philippine Islands

The Philippine Islands. Their economic relationship to the United States. Index 15(10): 197-204. Oct. 1935. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

The following subjects are considered: General economic conditions; Foreign trade; Sugar production; Government finances; and Transitional difficulties.

### Planning, Economic - India

Karve, D. G. Economic planning for India. Indian Jour. Econ. 16(1, serial no. 60): 73-81. July 1935. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

"An attempt has been made in this paper to draw pointed attention to a few of the more important features and difficulties of planning in general and of planning in India in particular. The political, administrative and economic difficulties set forth...threaten to make the practical adoption of a full-fledged scheme of planning in India only a remote possibility." The writer continues by mentioning briefly "what appear to be the most suitable objectives and methods of economic planning in India."



## Planning, Regional - Germany

Wehner, Bruno. Recent trends in German regional planning. *Planners' Jour.* 1(3): 54-56. September-October 1935. (Published by American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Describes Germany's plans for a general redistribution of population and industry to the sparsely populated eastern section of the country.

"It is proposed to break up Germany into a large number of coöperative units each as far as possible independent of the other. Thus Germany will be a mosaic of closed coöperative units which will prevent a crisis from spreading generally. Each coöperative unit is, so to speak, a barrier against any disturbances that tend to affect the whole Reich. Thus in the newly organized territories of East Germany a typical coöperative unit will consist of about 50,000 to 100,000 people divided approximately as follows: two fifths in agriculture, two fifths in small industry and handicrafts, and one fifth in commerce and administration. This will put farmer, manufacturer, and laborer in an organic relation of mutual benefit."

The example for this new system is based not merely on theory but on the structure of the province of Swabia which has had, for almost its whole existence, a structure such as the new units will create. Many small part-time farmers are to be an important part of the new cooperative units.

To carry out the plan regional planning boards are to be established by law. The transportation system is to be developed along with the development of the cooperative units.

## Population, Farm

Tugwell, R. G. National significance of recent trends in farm population. *Social Forces* 14(1): 1-7. Oct. 1935. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md.)

## Population and Rural Educational Problems

Reeves, F. W. Rural educational problems in relation to new trends in population distribution. *Social Forces* 14(1): 7-16. Oct. 1935. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

The author summarizes as follows: "In summary, let me again stress the educational implications of population trends from rural areas to centers of industry. There is need for (a) increased federal and state support of education, the funds to be raised where the income is and expended where those to be educated reside; (b) making vocational guidance a major function in education at all age levels; (c) extending the school year, shortening the school day, and linking the program closer to reality; and (d) cooperation from higher educational institutions in preparing teachers for such a program, and developing an adult education program which will train for leadership in rural communities through the use of extension work, the radio and moving pictures."



## Population and Social Planning - Southern States

Woofter, T. J., Jr. Southern population and social planning. Social Forces 14(1): 16-22. October 1935. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

The writer discusses the population situation in the rural South, and some of the plans to aid the situation - the rural rehabilitation program of the FERA, the social and economic program of the TVA, and the effects of the AAA. The following is quoted from p.22 of the article:

"This paper has probably gone far enough to indicate some of the inadequacies of present plans to meet the situation in the rural South and to enable us to draw together a general basis for planning which will start with the South as it is. Some of the salient points are: (1) an expanding population; (2) limitation of the past opportunities for employment in cities; (3) much unused land and much land which, through a ruinous system of culture, is eroding and becoming unusable; (4) backward techniques of utilization of natural resources and lack of cultural institutions for the conservation of human resources; (5) necessity for radical reorganization of the system of land use - a shift from production of the overproduced money crops and a shift to the production of other crops of which there is a greater deficiency in the South, such as livestock products and foodstuffs necessary for an adequate diet.

"In short, the program should be the reconstruction of an agrarian culture of expanding numbers, the rehabilitation of rural institutions and rural families, and the integration of this development with that of the other major regions of the nation...More rational land use, more diversification of production and, above all, an increase in the standard of living of the people through the use of more home-produced goods can provide for an increased southern rural population at a higher level of living."

## Population Planning

Thompson, W. S., Gimre, Gerald, McCrosky, T. D., and Sheridan, L. V. Population planning. Discussion. Planners' Jour. 1(3): 57-62. Sept.-Oct. 1935. (Published by American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

This is the discussion of Arthur C. Comey's paper published in the Planners' Journal for July-August 1935.

## Pork - Production and Trade - Czechoslovakia

Reed, H. E. Pork production and trade in Czechoslovakia. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(12): 395-408. Sept. 16, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

The following statistical tables are given: hog census; imports of hogs, lard, and bacon; monthly hog slaughterings; production of pork and hog fat; total production and consumption of domestic and foreign pork and fat; domestic production of meat and animal fats (except



butter) expressed in percent of consumption; total consumption of meat and animal fats (except butter); per capita consumption of meat and animal fats (except butter). All data are given for a number of years.

#### Potato Industry - Pennsylvania

Johnson, G. F. Potatoes in the early days. Pa. Farmer 113(7): 141, 154. Sept. 28, 1935. (Published at 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

A discussion of the early history of the potato industry in Pennsylvania. A chart accompanies the article which shows the "trend in the farm value of wheat and potatoes in Pennsylvania as shown by a ten-year average, 1865-1934. The chart shows how the relationship between these two crops existing before 1920 has been reversed since that date. Potatoes have replaced wheat as the leading cash crop in Pennsylvania." A map showing potato production in Pennsylvania as shown by the Census of 1840 also accompanies the article.

#### Potato Marketing - Australia

Orderly marketing of potatoes. [by 'Boewar'] Queenslander Aug. 1, 1935, p.14. (Published in Brisbane, Queensland)

The following statement appears at the head of this article: "One by one the agricultural industries of the world are being forced by economic pressure to adopt some form of orderly marketing. In Australia the latest definite move by an unorganised industry in this direction has been made by the potato growers, who have to deal with an article, the production of which is notoriously difficult to control."

A Federal Potato Advisory Committee is to be formed, "consisting of two representatives from each of the six States." The functions of the committees are outlined.

#### Potato Marketing - New Hampshire

Putnam, G. M. Next steps in potato marketing. New England Homestead 108 (19): 3, 12, 15. Sept. 14, 1935. (Published in Springfield, Mass.)

The writer reviews a potato marketing plan in New Hampshire which began in the fall of 1929. Six growers supplied one Cloverdale store in each of a given number of places. In all some 5000 bushels were marketed that fall and winter. The volume of potatoes marketed each year increased except in 1933-34 when the loss of one city market outside the State somewhat decreased the volume. In 1934-35 another large distributing organization, the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company turned over a substantial share of their New Hampshire business to the organization and 250 carloads of potatoes were handled through the organization. In conclusion the next steps to be taken are pointed out if the marketing of potatoes is to be continued and improved upon.



### Potatoes - Control - A.A.A.

Duncan, Robert. Eyes on the potato. Crop control has been applied to wheat, cotton and tobacco. Now it's the lowly spud's turn, and the AAA is preparing for the big task of policing the potatoes grown by 3,000,000 farmers throughout the country. Today 4(22): 10-11, 20. Sept. 21, 1935. (Published at 152 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

### Price Behavior, Differential

Working, Holbrook. Differential price behavior as a subject for commodity price analysis. Econometrica 3(4): 416-427. Oct. 1935. (Published by Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

### Price Control - Germany

Di Fenizio, Ferdinando. Osservazioni sul controllo dei prezzi in Germania. Giornale degli Economisti 50(7): 612-626. July 1935. (Published at Via del Tritone, 66, Rome (104), Italy)  
A discussion of price control in Germany.

### Price Raising Policies

Price movements and governmental policies. Statist 126(3004): 387, 388, Sept. 21, 1935. (Published at 51 Cannon St., E. C. 4, London, Eng.)

"An outstanding feature of the present depression has been the widespread adoption by governments of measures designed to bring about a rise in commodity prices." Some of the reactions evoked by these measures are pointed out by the writer. "Thus, the consumption of tin has decreased considerably since the International Tin Committee was successful in raising the price, while the virtual guarantee by the United States Government of cotton prices above the world market level has been responsible for a considerable amount of new production in countries like Brazil...In a different direction, tariff protection, subsidies and quotas have greatly increased the production of wheat in high cost areas, to the disadvantage of the prairie regions. The attempts to raise prices have in this way brought about certain shifts of production and created new vested interests that stand in the way of any tendency to return to freer international specialisation. A particularly tragic feature of the present situation is that a decrease in consumption in many important markets, where high cost production is subsidised, is accompanying attempts to reduce output in most efficient and least expensive areas of production. Coffee is burned in Brazil, cotton is destroyed in the United States, wheat is even denatured in France, sugar is restricted in the tropical islands, rubber and tea are held off the market."

### Processing Tax - United States

D., W. K. How long will consumers pay these taxes? Farmer-Stockman 48(15): 2. Aug. 1, 1935. (Published in Oklahoma City, Okla.)



An Oklahoma farmer discusses the effect of the processing taxes on consumers, especially small farmers, dairymen, and poultrymen.

Gregory, C. V. Why processing taxes are necessary. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Official News Letter 14(23): 3, 4. Oct. 1, 1935. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

Reprinted from the magazine "Polity."

The editor says in his note that in this article, 'Mr. Gregory establishes beyond dispute the key to the future permanent prosperity for agriculture in terms of economic parity made possible through a managed economy.'

Processing tax a mess of pottage. Tex. Weekly 11(31): 4-6. Aug. 3, 1935. (Published at Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

The author discusses the "move started by the Texas Agricultural Association to have suits filed in the Federal courts attacking the constitutionality of protective tariffs." He shows that benefit payments, financed by processing taxes, do not compensate the cotton farmer for the tariff on things he buys.

Teuton, F. L. Take a good long look at this - and see how the processing tax works. South. Agr. 65(8): 7. Aug. 1935. (Published at 1523 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.)

One illustration shows the maximum amount of the processing tax which should be added to several articles of cotton clothing.

#### Processors - Legislation - California

Carcy, C. J. The new California processors law. Calif. Cult. 82(19): 535, 557. Sept. 14, 1935. (Published in Los Angeles, Calif.)

The purposes of the law are given and the term "processor" is defined.

#### Reclamation - Italy

Schmitt, M. Vom pontinischen sumpf zum pontinischen acker. Geographischer Anzeiger 36(13): 289-296. July 5, 1935. (Published by Justus Perthes, Gotha, Germany.) Photostat copy in pamphlet coll.

Attempts made through the centuries by Roman Emperors and by Popes to reclaim the Pontine marshes are outlined, and it is pointed out that success was reserved for the Fascist Government. Soon after its accession to power on October 28, 1922, the territory in question was divided into two sections, and groups of landowners were made responsible for the work of reclamation and settlement. Their inactivity led to expropriation of large areas which were turned over to the Opera Nazionale Combattenti whose vast financial and technical resources promised to be of tremendous assistance in carrying out the work planned. An account of existing conditions when operations were undertaken and of improvements carried out is given, and attention is called to the founding of the towns of Littoria in 1932 and of Sabaudia in 1934. The settler is granted enough land on which to support his family without hired help. It is expected that he will



be able to pay off all his obligations in 30 years at the most and even possibly in 15 years.

#### Research, Agricultural - Great Britain

Research and the farmer. Planning, no. 57, pp.3-11. Sept. 10, 1935.

(Published by Political and Economic Planning, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

In a short introductory article it is shown that science, in many ways, has been and is being applied to farming and that the farmer in his own way, is "eating more science" but that it does not agree with him. The main reason for this is that "the research which he is urged to follow is to a substantial extent the work of men whose education and attitude to life are totally foreign to him, who have rarely the opportunity to test the application of their findings under practical farming conditions, and whose results, moreover, are habitually presented in forms which may be intelligible and attractive to scientific workers but are unpalatable, and even unintelligible to the working farmer as he is." How they may be enabled to work together more effectively is "tentatively" discussed in the article Research and the Farmer.

The latter article is concluded as follows:

"In this tentative sketch detailed proposals have purposely been avoided, although we have carried the argument sufficiently far to show what we consider the sound line of development for agricultural research in Great Britain. While great things have been achieved, much greater achievements are possible if the constructive elements which are now so heavily handicapped can be set free to find out the facts and to persuade the farmer to act on them. The farmer, on his side, will come a long way to meet the research worker when the research worker is able to come some way to meet him."

#### Research and Extension, Agricultural - Legislation - United States

The Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935. Expt. Sta. Rec. 73(3): 289-291. Sept. 1935. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

This is an editorial history and analysis of the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act, by which "substantially increased Federal aid for basic agricultural research, agricultural extension, and land-grant college instruction is authorized."

"Although some of the individual institutions will not benefit very extensively, especially in the early years, as a whole it is a long step forward and one which should be productive of substantial returns to American agriculture and country life. One of its most significant aspects is as a concrete expression of confidence in the land-grant institutions as a group and the work they have undertaken."



## Research Projects

Current research projects. Report of research census of 1935. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 41(2): 218-235. Sept. 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)  
The rural community, pp.225-226.

## Rural America

Rural America, v.13, no.7, pp.1-16. October 1935. (Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: "Merging of town and country, by J. H. Kolb, p.2; What kind of rural life can we look forward to in the United States? The 1935 presidential address, by Carl C. Taylor, pp.3-7 ["I am driven to predict that we will build a rural culture which will be a mixture of some of the characteristics of peasantry, some of the characteristics of modern commercialism, industrialism and urbanism, and some new characteristics which will result from the combining of these two cultures.]" ; Rural arts in the United States, by W. H. Stacy, pp.8-9, 12; What is land? by O. S. Morgan, pp.10-12.

## Rural Life Research under the New Deal

Sanderson, Dwight. Status of and prospects for research in rural life under the new deal. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 41(2): 180-193. September 1935. (Published at the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"The tendency now is to regard social research not as a means of discovering immutable laws of social science but as a means for attaining new goals of economic welfare. The trend of social research under the present administration indicates an increasing tendency to use it in developing administration policies. A major tenet of the New Deal is a better balance between urban and rural economy, and to achieve this through wise planning will inevitably involve a marked increase in rural research. Five types of research will have each a specific role: (1) service research, (2) fact-finding and interpretation, (3) social dynamics, (4) experimental research, (5) social evaluation. Science cannot establish ultimate values, but it can test existing or proposed human institutions in terms of the values which are claimed for them. In so far as we realize a New Deal we will be forced to test old institutions to determine whether they function to produce the values desired. The prospects for social science under the New Deal are limited only by its ability to meet the demands which will be made upon it." -Abstract, p.180.

## Rural Rehabilitation - Australia

Australia. Rural rehabilitation. Round Table no. 100, pp.822-835. September 1935. (May be obtained from the Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"For five years, save a short interlude in the case of wool, Australian primary producers have watched with growing concern the ebb tide of world prices for their products. As no turn is yet visible,



it is recognised not only that our rural industries must accommodate themselves to price levels different from those of pre-depression years, but also that far-reaching legislative action is needed to assist the process. Rural rehabilitation therefore presents a complex of problems, with markets and debt adjustment in the immediate forefront."

The writer continues by reviewing legislation that was enacted for the relief of the primary producers, the first being the special Debt Adjustment Act which was passed in 1929.

#### Rye - United States

Mosher, F. B. The wry tale of rye. Northwest. Miller 183(7): 565, 585. Aug. 28, 1935. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

A criticism of the government's program in regard to rye. A plan for improving the situation is suggested which would place a small sales tax on all food "instead of a large tax on the few articles consumed, to a large extent, by the workers. This money should be divided into two funds, one for purchase of marginal farm lands and one for export bounty."

#### Seed Loans, Federal - North and South Dakota

Erickson, A. W. Seed loans and the devil in the Dakotas. Northwest. Miller 183(8): 715, 724, 725. Sept. 11, 1935. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

A very critical article of the government's seed loan policies in the Dakotas. The author thinks that the government "should make some amends to them [Dakota farmers] for the suffering they have endured and the opportunities they have lost through the government's bungling of the seed distribution. The least it could do would be to cancel the seed loans of last season and let them start the coming season with a clean slate. Then, to every farmer who can possibly find some way of seeding his ground, the government should lend what seed he can plant and let him pay in kind. Bushel for bushel, or one and one half bushels for each bushel advanced. To those who cannot prepare seedbeds and complete their planting without some financial aid it should be extended on terms that do not force them to sell the grain to meet the government loans at the time of year when prices are naturally depressed."

#### Share Croppers - Southern States

Carpenter, C. T. King cotton's slaves. The fate of the share-cropper becomes a national issued. Scribner's Mag. 98(4): [194]-199. October 1935. (Published at 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The economic and social condition of the share-cropper before and since passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the subsequent organization and activities of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and other developments to aid the share-croppers are discussed.

Molyneaux, Peter. Displaced tenants and world trade. Tex. Weekly 11(41): 4-7. Oct. 12, 1935. (Published at the Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., Dallas, Texas.)



Peter Molyneaux discusses findings of investigators as presented in "The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy", a recently published book by the University of North Carolina Press.

"The book is probably the most scathing indictment of the cotton tenant and cropper system that has ever been printed under such respectable auspices...The main criticism...is aimed at the tenant system and the objective is the changing of that system into one of small proprietorship. The method of attacking the problem which is suggested is broadly that proposed in the so-called Bankhead tenant bill... The aspect of this study of tenancy toward which I wish to direct attention here is the assumption of the investigators that the South's economy must be adjusted to the prevailing national commercial policies. I am publicly on record as believing that such adjustment is practically impossible, and that if the prevailing national commercial policies are not to be changed fundamentally, all hope of satisfactorily solving the tenant and kindred problems must be abandoned."

Sparkes, Boyden. Reducing the human crop. Sat. Evening Post 208(2): 1617, 63-65. July 13, 1935. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Farm management is discussed in relation to the Agricultural Adjustment cotton program and the share-cropper and tenant problem in the South.

#### Sisal - East Africa

Julyan, W. L. Sisal production in East Africa and its future. African World 132(1715): 330-332. Sept. 21, 1935. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C., Eng.)

#### Social Changes

Muzzey, D. S., and Miller, P. D. The dilemma of rural communities. Amer. Observer 4(46): 8. July 29, 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

The pattern of life of the rural community today is quite different from that of the traditional pattern of the last century. The isolated village, group, even farm house, have almost disappeared due to the advent of good roads, the automobile, and the radio. There has been a constant shifting of population; a realization of the interdependence of city and country; a declining birthrate, although not so great as in the city; and a growth in cooperative activities. One of the most acute problems of the rural community is that of political administration. "The future pattern of rural life in America will largely be determined by policies adopted by the national government."

Ogburn, W. F. Recent social changes: effects of the depression and the new deal on the American people. World Today. Encyclopaedia Britannica 3(1): 15-18. September 1935. (Published at 342 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Reviews the changes in government, industry, income, population, the family, education, crime, local communities, the church, and social philosophy.



## Soy Beans - United States and Manchuria

P., C. Soybeans in the United States and Manchoukuo. Far Eastern Survey 4(18): 145, 146. Sept. 11, 1935. (Published at 129 East 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The soybean industry in the United States is compared with the industry in Manchuria. In the United States this crop has been of importance "only for the last twenty years and has not yet been developed to a point where it can supply domestic needs" while the Orient "has known and cultivated the soya bean for thousands of years, and Manchuria is still the chief source of the world's export supply." A growing interest in this crop and its products in the United States is seen, and the writer thinks that there is "every reason to believe that an export market may be developed in time."

## Sugar - India

Burt, B. C. The Indian sugar industry. Mysore Econ. Jour. 2(8): 416-423. Aug. 1935. (Published in Bangalore City, Mysore, India.)

"Paper read before the Royal Society of Arts on May 31st, 1935." A table gives areas under improved varieties of cane in India from 1923/24 to 1934/35.

Deerr, Noel. The sugar industry in India, its growth and present condition. Empire Producer, no. 227, pp.142-145. August-September 1935. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

## Sugar Cane - Harvesting

Calma, V. C. Experiments on harvesting of sugar cane. Philippine Agr. 24(4): 283-295. Sept. 1935. (Published by the College of Agriculture, Univ. of the Philippines, Laguna, P. I.)

"Harvesting the cane is the most laborious and most expensive operation in the production of sugar cane. It has been reported in some countries that the cost of this operation alone exceeds that of land preparation, planting and cultivation combined..."

"With the present limitation of sugar production and the low price of sugar it is very necessary that effort be made to reduce the cost of production. Any method which will reduce the cost of harvesting and minimize the losses incurred in this operation will help to do this. The present study was conducted with the object of determining the effects of different treatments at harvesting upon the yield of sugar cane."

## Sugar Cane - West Indies

Studies on sugar-cane and sugar-cane soils in the West Indies. Trop. Agr. 12(9): 246-249. September 1935. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies.)

The following is quoted from the Editor's note: "Under the title 'Some Agricultural Gleanings' the 'International Sugar Journal'



(Vol. XXXVII, No. 434, pp.44-48), recently reviewed three papers by Mr. P. E. Turner describing his investigations on certain aspects of the Sugar-cane Industry in the West Indies. The first section of this review deals with a paper entitled 'A Critical Review of Agricultural Practices on Sugar Estates in Antigua' (1) and the other section discusses two papers (2), (3) recently published in the 'Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture'. As the review should be of considerable interest to our readers the opportunity is taken to reproduce the sections dealing with the papers concerned. The papers were written in 1933."

### Supply and Demand Curves

Hartkemeier, H. P. Notes on shifts in demand and supply curves. *Econometrica* 3(4): 428-434. October 1935. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

### Tax, Property, Revenue - Expenditure - Wisconsin

Wehrwein, C. F. How the Wisconsin property tax collections are spent. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 25(3): 466-470. September 1935. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

"Of the purposes for which the property tax revenue is spent in the State of Wisconsin, roads, streets and schools are by far the most important. These taxes are collected by the city, village and town or township treasurers. In 1931, 38.2 per cent of the revenue collected by the town treasurers of nine counties was spent for roads and 36.1 per cent for schools. Of the property taxes collected by the village treasurers, 22.4 per cent was spent for streets and 46.3 per cent for schools. The corresponding figures for the cities are 16.9 and 42.4. The next largest items are: towns, general governmental purposes, 9.3 per cent; villages, general governmental purposes, 9.4 per cent; and cities, law enforcement and protection of property, 10.6 per cent." -p.466.

### Taxes - United States

Harriman, E. R. A tidal wave of taxes. *Rev. of Reviews* 92(3): 19-20, 62. September 1935. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"Five billion in taxes annually are required to foot the federal spending orgy. 'Hidden taxes' now soak the poor more than the rich."

An example of "how the politicians have hidden their various taxes" is cited in the case of a loaf of bread. The various taxes paid by farmers, the grain elevator, flour miller, etc. make a total of 53 separate taxes, according to the writer.

### Tea - China

S., I. China's declining production of tea. *Tea and Coffee Trade Jour.* 69(3): 196-200. September 1935. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

"The nineteenth century has seen a steady rise in competition from new producing countries and a falling off in Chinese exports - Home



production and manufacture - Estimated consumption - What the future promises." Tables show ~~China~~ tea exports by kinds, 1912 to 1934; and estimated production and consumption of tea in China, by kinds and by provinces.

#### Tobacco Consumption - Germany

Germany as a tobacco consumer. Hamburg World Econ. Arch. Bull., no. 16, June 15, 1935. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg 36, Germany.)

Rejecting the suggestion of a state tobacco monopoly, the Reich Government in the middle of 1934 imposed certain temporary restrictions on the tobacco industry. Certain recalcitrant concerns were forced to join the cigarette cartel and the union of tobacco manufacturers. New investments were prohibited. "The cigarette cartel expired on April 1st, 1935 and was replaced by a voluntary union which prescribes the selling terms to its members. Only the big concerns mutually tied themselves down to certain quotas of production, whilst the smaller concerns were not restricted in any way. Thus the bases for a sound German tobacco industry have been created." The Reichsnährstand has increased the area of cultivation. Only tobacco of good quality is allowed to be brought to market. "Should the farmers supply poor tobacco for two years running, they must restrict themselves to half of the area of cultivation in the following year...The total German annual consumption of tobacco is 120,000 to 130,000 tons. Roughly 25% of this amount is produced in Germany, whilst the remaining 75% must be imported from abroad." The import trade is regulated by the Import Supervising Office for Tobacco which was established in August 1934.

#### Tractor Versus Horse - Canada

Stewart, Andrew. The relative economy of tractor and horse power in Western Canada. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18(3): 266-273. July 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

"On the whole, it would appear to be true of Canadian experience that before the crisis mechanical methods did offer the prospect of increased profits, but that at the prices prevailing during the past few years the advantage has probably, if anything, been with the horse farmer. On the assumption that these prices are abnormally low and cannot prevail permanently, it seems probable that when normal prices are again established the tractor will once more appear as the more economical source of power for farm operations." Tables show tractor and combine sales in Western Canada from 1919 to 1931; the proportions of the different elements included in the total costs of horse power and tractor power of groups of representative farms in Manitoba in 1930; and the mechanisation and production costs on farms in Manitoba in 1930.

#### Trade, Foreign - Statistics - United States

Mears, E. G. The foreign trade statistics of the United States. Amer. Statis. Assoc. Jour. 30(191, pt. 1): 501-516. September 1935. (F. F. Stephan, Secretary-Treasurer, 722 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.)



"The purpose of this article is to inquire into the utility of the United States foreign trade statistics."

#### Trade, World

Hutchins, R. M. The future of world trade. Econ. Forum 3(2): 133-148.

Summer 1935. (Published at 51 Pine St., New York, N. Y.)

"The Commission [of inquiry into National Policy in International Economic Relations] has presented its report. With the exception of one section of the press which is as hysterical as it is powerful, the report has been well received. My purpose is to state briefly what the recommendations of the Commission are, to show how we came to them, and to indicate why I think the program recommended should be adopted by the American government." -p.134.

#### Trade Agreements, Reciprocal - Legislation - United States

Berglund, Abraham. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934. Amer. Econ. Rev. 25(3): 411-425. September 1935. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

"The Trade Agreements Act of 1934, like reciprocity measures in general, represents a form of tariff discontent. Recent commercial policies have been highly restrictive, being a phase of the intense economic and political nationalism which developed during and after the World War. The Act authorizes the President within certain limits to enter into reciprocal agreements with foreign powers making mutual trade concessions for the purpose of expanding foreign markets for American products. In carrying out this purpose the Department of State has insisted upon the application of the principle of the most-favored nation treatment in its unconditioned form. Up to May, 1935, trade agreements had been completed with Cuba, Brazil, Belgium and Haiti, and negotiations are in progress with several other countries. The concessions in the treaties already concluded are substantial and cover a large part of the commerce between the negotiating parties. The realization of the purpose embodied in the Act will depend in large part upon the number and commercial status of the countries with which agreements are made. One difficulty in bringing negotiations to a successful close is the opposition of numerous small and high-cost industries." -p.411.

#### Trade Barriers

Chalmers, Henry. Foreign trade barriers: their easing and tightening during the past decade. World Today. Encyclopaedia Britannica 3(1): 39-44. Sept. 1935. (Published at 342 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

#### United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited

Richards, A. E. The United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited, and subsidiary companies. Econ. Annalist 5(3): 39-42. September 1935. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)



A description of the operations of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited, which were formed in 1912 "by a special Act which provided for the federation of local co-operatives under a central selling agency." In its peak years the company "handled about 42% of the commercial production of the Province... Today it is estimated that the United handles about 25% of the exported fruit."

Two tables are given. The first shows the charges to growers per barrel of apples shipped from Port Williams, N. S., and consigned to a broker in London, Eng., season 1933-34. The other table shows the distribution of apple shipments marketed by United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited, season 1933-34.

#### Wages - Cotton Workers - Great Britain

Legislation of wage rates in the British cotton industry. Indus. and Labour Inform. 55(6): 181-182. Aug. 5, 1935. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.)

A brief summary of wage agreements and legislation since 1890.

#### Wages - Scotland

Farm wages in Scotland. Scot. Jour. Agr. 18(3): 282-286. July 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

A summary of statements issued by the Department of Agriculture of the estimated cash wages and value of perquisites given to the various classes of farm workers at the Martinmas and Whitsunday terms, compared with the rates current at Whitsunday, 1934.

#### Wages - Threshers and Tractor Drivers.- U.S.S.R.

Decrees fixing wages of agricultural workers in the Soviet Union. Monthly Labor Rev. 41(3): 707-709. September 1935. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor.)

Gives the decrees issued by the Council of the People's Commissars of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) fixing the wages of operators of threshing machines and other threshing workers; and fixing the wages of tractor drivers on the Soviet farms.

#### Wheat

White, D. W. Wheat partnership. Successful Farming 33(10): 13, 54, 55, 75. Oct. 1935. (Published at 1714-24 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa.)

"This is the third article of a series written to give you a better knowledge of the fundamental problems in the milling and baking industries, the market for your wheat." - Editor's note.

Urges cooperation from the farmer, the miller, and the baker in order to increase the consumption of wheat.



### Wheat - A.A.A. Program

Leadley, T. A. On world wheat basis? Nebr. Farmer 77(19): 26. Sept. 14 1935. (Published in Lincoln, Nebr.)

"Inauguration of the new AAA wheat program is said by administrative officials to mark the termination of the emergency plan and entrance into the permanent, long-time adjustment for wheat growers, which will include an effort to regain at least a part of our export market for wheat, and if successful, the gradual return to a larger domestic wheat acreage."

Some of the features of the new program for the 4-year period, 1936 to 1939 are described.

### Wheat - Bulk Handling - Western Australia

Bulk handling system approved by Royal Commission. Primary Producer 20(32): 1, 2. Aug. 8, 1935. (Published at 38-40-42-44 Stirling St., Perth, Western Australia.)

In reply to the question as to whether the bulk handling of wheat as carried on in Western Australia during 1933-34 wheat season had secured a substantial balance of gain, the Royal Commissioners on bulk handling said that "After reviewing all the evidence, the Commission considered that the conclusion was irresistible that there had been a substantial balance of gain due to the method of handling wheat in bulk in Western Australia during the 1933-34 wheat season, which undoubtedly warranted its continuance, but subject to the Commission's recommendations." The recommendations of the Commission are given, also a summary of the basis of findings on which the Commission reached its conclusions.

### Wheat - Canada

[Schaben, L. J.] Authority for Canada's wheat minimum. Southwest. Miller 14(28): 21. Sept. 10, 1935. (Published at 306-12 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.)

A review of Canada's Wheat Law which requires the fixing of a minimum price for wheat and authorizes purchases and sales by the Canadian Wheat Board.

### Wheat - Colombia

Campana del trigo. Informe de la Comisión permanente de protección y fomento del trigo. Revista Nacional de Agricultura, ser. 31, año 26, no. 374, pp.467-475. Aug. 1935. (Published by the Sociedad de Agricultores de Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia.)

Report of the Permanent Commission for the protection and promotion of wheat growing on wheat production in the Province of Cundinamarca in 1934 and 1935.



### Wheat - France

Le problème du blé en France. Revue des Agriculteurs de France 67(7): 247-256. July 1935; (8): 295-305. Aug. 1935; (9): 331-339. Sept. 1935. (Published at 8, Rue d'Athènes, Paris (9<sup>e</sup>), France.)

The evolution of the wheat market in France and the effect on it of the depression are sketched. Various causes of the depression are analysed, such as overproduction, importation of foreign grain, constantly increasing yield, decrease in bread consumption, and defective market organization, and some of the measures adopted to improve conditions and to stabilize prices are discussed. Graphs show the trend of area, production, and yield of wheat in France since 1821, by ten-year periods.

### Wheat - Germany

Schnelle, Fritz, and Heiser, Franz. Die Selbstversorgung Deutschlands mit qualitätsweizen. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 81(5): 655-688. 1935. (Issued by Germany. Reichs- und Pr. Ministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Published by P. Parey, Berlin.)

A study of the possibility of Germany's being able to supply her own wheat needs and of the necessity of improved quality of wheat to take the place of that which is imported.

### Wheat - Great Britain

The cost of British wheat. Economist 121(4801): 414. Aug. 31, 1935. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C., 4, Eng.)

Attention is drawn to the increase in the production of wheat in Great Britain since the 1932 Wheat Act which guaranteed a price for wheat. "Thus the wisdom of a statutory provision limiting the amount of home-grown wheat eligible for subsidy is at once apparent; for in three years British registered wheat-growers have doubled their output, and exceeded by one-third the statutory limit."

### Wheat - World Situation

Bennett, M. K. World wheat survey and outlook September 1935. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, 12(1): 1-34. September 1935. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

Written with the advice and assistance of Joseph S. Davis and Alonzo E. Taylor.

Contents: Crop developments; prices and price spreads; international trade; visible supplies and year-end stocks; summary of wheat supplies; outlook for trade; outlook for year-end stocks; outlook for prices; appendix tables.

Burton, C. S. World faces wheat scarcity. Higher prices in prospect - American farmers to sell short crop in rising market. Mag. Wall St. 56(13): 646-647, 667. Oct. 12, 1935. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Critical of A.A.A. policies.



### Wheat, Lightweight

Effect of light wheat on Northwest. Modern Miller 62(36): 16-17. Sept. 7, 1935. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

"Knud Wefald, commissioner of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, St. Paul, advises Senator Frazier concerning the effect of light weight wheat in the Northwest this year. Senator Frazier had received complaints from farmers that the discount for light weight grain was out of proportion with its milling value, and that millers were taking advantage of the situation."

Mr. Wefald's correspondence with Senator Frazier is given.

An editorial on page 13, entitled "Minnesota Contributes Some Important Facts" comments on this subject and states: "The Department of Agriculture is getting facts on light weight wheat. Commissioner Wefald has done a very fair job at presenting facts."

Miller, E. S. Milling lightweight wheats. Northwest. Miller 183(9): 801, 803, 804. Sept. 18, 1935. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

A discussion of the problems of milling lightweight wheats.

### Wheat and Flour - China and Manchuria

The wheat and flour situation in China and Manchuria. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(11): 337-344. Sept. 9, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Based on reports from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner F. J. Rossiter.

Accompanied by three statistical tables which show production of wheat, soy beans, millet, corn and kaoliang in Manchuria, annually 1925-1935; average price of the period November-February for the same crops at Harbin, annually 1927/28-1934/35; and acreage, production and average yield, of the same crops, in North Manchuria, annually 1925-1934.

### Wheat Pool - Canada

Boyle, J. E. Canada's costly wheat pool. Barron's 15(36): 9. Sept. 9, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The present Canadian wheat situation is described, as are events leading up to the present situation. A "chronology of...[the] grain tragedy" is presented from 1929 to 1935. In conclusion: "The moral is plain. For the thousandth time, we have concrete proof that no government can successfully peg the price or control the price of a staple agricultural product."

### Wine - California

Pearce, G. G. Prospects for California's wine industry. Wines & Vines 16(9): 3-4. September 1935. (Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)



Tables accompany this article which contain production and consumption data. A forecast of per capita wine consumption in the United States in 1936 is given in table IV. Table VII shows the consumption of wine for 1934 and 1935 by states.

#### Wine - United States

Cruess, W. V. Who makes wine, and why. Food Industries 7(6): 278. June 1935. (Published at 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Contains an estimate of the consumption of commercially made wine in the United States in 1934, and describes the wine situation in general. In summing up the situation it is held that "owing to high taxes and restrictive legislation in many states, and to the fact that some unscrupulous distributors have unloaded imitation, adulterated and spoiled wine on consumers, demand at present is not as great as it should be."

Kieffer, D. L. Optimistic wine industry. Pacific Rural Press 130(8): 177, 192. Aug. 24, 1935. (Published in San Francisco, Calif.)

Regarding the first annual meeting of the Wine Institute, Inc., which was held in San Francisco on August 15-16. Accomplishments of the Institute during the year are given.

A table showing the total consumption of dry and of sweet wine in the United States, averages for 1899-1903, 1904-1908, 1909-1913, and 1914-1918, is given. Another table shows the total consumption (estimated post-prohibition) of dry and of sweet wine for 1933, 1934, and 1935.

#### Wool - Price Fixing - Australia

Wool marketing and price fixation. Primary Producer 20(34): 2, 3. Aug. 22, 1935. (Published at 38-40-42-44 Stirling St., Perth, Australia)

Reviews the discussion of the P.P.A. Wool Section Conference "on Wednesday last." Policies concerning prices of wool and wool marketing were considered. The motions made expressed the desire for reform in the wool industry. The conference favored the fixing of a minimum price on wool and moved "That the Commonwealth Government be urged to institute a Wool Marketing Board on the lines of the recommendations of the Wool Inquiry Committee."

#### Wool - Rumania

Ghelase, I. I. The production and commerce of wool in Roumania. Correspondance Économique Roumaniei 17(1): 45-71. Jan.-Mar. 1935. (Issued by Rumania. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Published by Moniteur Officiel et Imprimeries de l'État, Bucharest, Rumania.)

"Though as compared to other countries Roumania possesses numerous sheep flocks and an important wool production, it is however ascertained that its balance of trade is constantly passive with respect to wool. As a matter of fact, instead of exporting, her imports increase more and more." A table gives the monthly imports of wool and its manufactured products for 1931, 1932, and 1933.



### Zoning, Rural - Michigan

Herbert, P. A. Michigan enacts a rural zoning law. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 11(3): 309-310. Aug. 1935. (Published by Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)  
Describes the Michigan rural zoning law - Public Act 44, Session of 1935.

### Zoning, Rural - Pennsylvania

Walter, D. H. Rural planning and zoning for land use. Pa. Planning and Zoning 2(2): 1-5. Aug. 1935. (Published by the Pennsylvania Dept. of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg)

Points out the needs for a sound land use program in Pennsylvania, calling attention to the decrease in the forest area of the state and the condition of the present stand of timber, the decrease in number of farms and the increase in idle farm land - except during the last few years when a back-to-the-land movement has been in evidence - soil erosion, zoning programs in other states, the Federal government's submarginal land purchase program, etc.

The writer concludes that a program of land use in Pennsylvania should provide for "(1) detailed studies in land classification to determine the best use of our land, (2) adequate legislation to provide for some kind of county zoning, (3) public acquisition and control over most of the idle farm land and cut over forest areas, (4) gradual retirement of from one to two million acres of the poorest farm land, and (5) complete and close cooperation between all planning organizations."

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U. S. Farm credit administration. Circular no. 14. Selecting and financing a farm. 16pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. off., 1935] 166.2 C49

Vaillant-Couturier, Paul. Free soviet Tadjikistan. 71pp. Moscow, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R., 1932. 280.179 V19F

For German ed. see his Mittelasiien erwacht.

Where cotton is king, pp.37-41.

Wallace, B. A. Credit unions for Ohio farmers. 13pp., mimeogr. Columbus, O., 1935. 284.2 W154



# CORRECTION

On page 705 of the October issue of Agricultural Economics Literature, the item, Winter, J.D., Alderman, W.H. and Waite, W.C. Picking, Handling and Packing Fruits for Market should read Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Special Bull. 169, 11 pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1935.



# AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



The game is more than the players of the game  
And the ship is more than the crew.  
Kipling

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## FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Signed Reviews .....	867-875
Baker, O. E.: Remarques sur le mouvement de la population en France depuis le début du XIXe siècle, by Georges Mauco .....	867
Hazen, N. W.: [Agricultural cooperation] by Ibrahim Rashad .....	870
Rauchenstein, Emil: Farm organization and management, by G. W. Forster .....	874
Rauchenstein, Emil: Elements of farm management, by J. A. Hopkins .....	874
Descriptive Notes and Abstracts .....	876-894
Hérisson, M. Le crédit agricole mutuel au Maroc .....	876
Kiritzescu, C. C. Die landwirtschaft und die entwicklung des organisierten agrarkredits in Rumänien .....	876
Conacher, H. M. The agricultural marketing acts ... [England].	877
Castelnuovo, Arturo di, ed. Agricoltura e agricoltori in regime fascista .....	878
Wegener, K. A. Nationale fettwirtschaft t. 3-4 .....	880
Cotta, Freppel. Agricultural co-operation in fascist Italy .....	880
Knapp, J. G., and Lister, J. H. Cooperative purchasing of farm supplies .....	881
Zischka, Anton. Der kampf um die weltmacht baumwolle.....	881
Garcia Mata, Carlos. Estudio economico de la produccion y consumo de aceites comestibles en la Argentina .....	882
Bowen, Howard. Iowa income: 1909-1934 .....	884
Turnor, C. H. Land settlement in Germany .....	884
National survey of potential product capacity. Report .....	888
Bibliographies .....	895
Selected List of Recent Reviews .....	896-897
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Publications, Economic in Character .....	898-902
State Publications .....	903-906
Periodical Articles .....	907-944
Notes .....	944-946



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This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



SIGNED REVIEWS

Mauco, Georges. Remarques sur le mouvement de la population en France depuis le début du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. [notes...] (In Annales de Géographie, no. 250 XLIV<sup>e</sup> année, 15 juillet 1935, pp. 371-384)<sup>1</sup>

This paper is a splendid summary of the changes in the population of France, total and regional, during the past century. It is based in part on a series of maps published in the new Atlas de France showing fluctuations in population by departments 1801-1851, 1851-1881, 1881-1911, and 1911-1931. These changes are of particular significance to Americans interested in agricultural policy, as well as to those interested in the population prospect for other reasons, because the number of births started to decline in France 54 years earlier than in the United States (1868 as compared with 1922) and some of the developments in France during the last half-century are suggestive as to probable development in the United States during the half-century to come.

There is one outstanding difference, however - the decline in the birth rate in the United States during the last fifteen years has been greater than in France during the last fifty years. The birth rate per 1,000 women of child-bearing age is now lower in the United States than in France and is lower still in England and Germany. The consequences of the decline in births may be expected, therefore, to develop more rapidly in the United States than in France. For this reason the sequence of events in England and in Germany, in both of which countries births started to decrease in 1909 and have declined at much the same rate as in the United States, may prove more helpful to us in anticipating future trends than the more gradual developments in France.<sup>2</sup>

Nevertheless, the history of France during the past fifty years should be helpful, particularly with reference to the probability of a resumption of the migration from the farms to the cities sufficient to induce a decrease in the farm population, as occurred in the United States during the decade prior to the depression. This future direction and extent of rural-urban migration is a great uncertainty that hinders the development of a long-time agricultural program. During the last five years more than 2,000,000 youths have been backed up on farms who would have migrated to the cities under predepression conditions. The 1935 Census reveals an increase of about 500,000 farms since 1930. This increase has been greatest in hilly areas and those having poor soils, also a-

1. This review is based on a translation of the article above, made by A. M. Hannay, Library Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and noted in the November issue of Agricultural Economics Literature.
2. However, in France also the decline in births has been very rapid during the last five years.



round the cities, particularly the industrial cities and those located adjacent to poor cheap land. Half the increase in farms has occurred, apparently in what might almost be called submarginal areas. In some counties of the Southern Appalachians the increase in farms has been as much as fifty percent in the five years, and one-third to two-thirds of all families are on relief.

In France, in spite of an almost stationary population for fifty years, migration to the cities from the rural areas, particularly those having hilly surface and poor soils, persisted until 1936 at least. A rather lengthy quotation from the paper by Mr. Mouco is worthwhile in this connection. "The zones of immigration are those which have experienced continual increases of population. They are those of the North, East and the regions of Paris, Lyon, and the Mediterranean. The regions of emigration, those in which most of the inhabitants are natives, are situated in central and oceanic France. In 1861 more than two-thirds of the population of the Seine came originally from other departments. In 1926 that proportion was substantially the same: 66 percent. That is to say that since the middle of the nineteenth century two-thirds of the 'Parisians' have not been born in Paris...

"The same attraction may be noted in all the large urban and industrial centres. In 1861 the Rhone, with the attraction of Lyon, recruited 28 percent of its population from outside of its own borders and in 1926 almost a half. The department of Bouches-du-Rhone which had 23 percent of non-natives in 1861 had almost 50 percent in 1926; Gironde, with Bordeaux, had 15 percent of immigrants in 1861 and 32 percent or a third in 1936. All the industrial departments, especially those on the border where foreign immigration is added to French immigration, have a large proportion, about a third, of their inhabitants, born outside of the department... This phenomenon is particularly characteristic of the regions in which the recent boom in metallurgy and electricity has necessitated the employment of many workers... The same high proportion exists in the agricultural departments where excessive depopulation has necessitated the importation of labor, often foreign labor... This phenomenon of the uprooting and transplanting of the population seems equally marked in the departments that were invaded and ravaged during the War.

"Finally, there is a strongly accentuated mixed population on the Mediterranean coast. This region, moreover, has experienced a strong foreign immigration. Thus, such departments as Alpes-Maritimes in which in the middle of the nineteenth century only 5 percent of the inhabitants and in 1891 only 14 percent had been born outside of the department, had in 1925, 64 percent who were not natives, of whom 31 percent were foreigners and 33 percent French...

"On the other hand, the departments situated in the interior of the country, where industrial life is less intense and where few foreigners come, have a population almost exclusively native to the department... These are besides, as a rule, emigration departments which feed the more attractive urban and industrial regions... Instead of experiencing increases of population in which the France of the borderland has a monopoly, these departments are undergoing a slow retrogression. The population is composed of natives who have remained where they were born; very few of the inhabitants were born outside of the department in which they live. The foreign population is insignificant compared to that of the conti-



mental and Mediterranean regions. The urban population is also less important. It seems as if in this whole vast section of France the tempo of life has slowed up, with a sedentary population, mostly rural, its numbers slowly decreasing, with no accessions from the outside, sheltered, in a word, from the often considerable fluctuations of the France of the borderland."

It is interesting to note in this connection that immigration from foreign lands is helping to maintain the population of France. In 1931 there were about 3,000,000 foreigners (apparently the unnaturalized) in France, located mostly in the large cities and the industrial areas, but with a tendency toward dispersion since the World War. However, periods of economic depressions induce a movement of those immigrants back to their native land. "In 1921 and 1927 the reduction in immigration relieved the French labor market of from 150,000 to 200,000 workers and from 1932 to 1935 of half a million. Immigration has thus become the barometer of the economic activity of France. Foreign labor becomes in turn the balance and the safety valve for the labor market. It imparts to it an exceptional suppleness and power of adaptation which have contributed not a little to the rapid postwar recovery of France by sparing her at least in part the serious crises of unemployment experienced by her neighbors."

The origin of immigrants is shifting with the passage of time. Prior to 1870 more than half of the foreign population belonged to the Belgogermanic group. From about 1880 to 1923 the dominant immigration was Latin - "in 1913 Italians and Spaniards made up three-quarters of the foreign population while today they constitute only a third of it." "Since 1923 the Central European peoples (Poles, Czechoslovaks, Yugoslavs, etc.), the African and Levantine elements (Greeks, Armenians), and Jews of all nationalities have gradually usurped first place. This evolution of immigration into France has made assimilation more difficult because of more marked differences in customs, civilization and language."

Among other differences these foreigners have a much higher birth-rate. "From 1925 to 1929 out of a surplus in France of 240,000 births, approximately 130,000 were of foreigners and only 110,000 were French. In 1929 there was even an excess of 25,000 deaths in the French population and an excess of 16,000 births among the foreigners... The large number of foreign children in the schools also shows the importance of reserves for the future brought in by immigration and its power to rejuvenate an anaemic France. In 1927 there were 257,000 foreign children from 6 to 13 years old or 9 percent of the total school population. In the Alpes-Maritimes the young foreigners provide 40 percent of the pupils."

The conclusions which Mr. Mauco reaches deserve consideration in the United States as well as in France, for if the birth rate in our country continues to decline as rapidly during the next ten years as during the last ten years, and the restrictions on immigration are not relaxed, the population of the United States will have attained a practically stationary condition and only a few years later will begin to decline.

"What is the conclusion to be drawn from these remarks?" the author asks. "It is that the general evolution of the population in France has followed the same direction since the War as it has done since the middle of the nineteenth century: population decline in an ever increasing



number of departments, restriction of birthrate causing a progressive slackening in the growth of the French population, and even in an increasing number of departments an excess of deaths over births. The law is being verified more and more which demands that in a liberal economy the development of the race should be in inverse ratio to the struggle of the individual for his own personal development in value or enjoyment, well or badly understood.

"The War has then changed nothing; it has on the contrary precipitated the movement of decline and of the mixture of the population. There are entire regions, the Aquitanian region, the Centre (Yonne, Nièvre, Allier) and the Mediterranean region where since 1922 out of 10,000 inhabitants death has annually cut down from 20 to 50 individuals in excess of the births. At this rate in two centuries human life would disappear from these regions if the accretions from outside did not relieve the situation. It is then more to migrations than to a higher birthrate that the increases registered in Calvados, Isère, Vaucluse, and the Aquitanian region must be attributed. The need for industrial and sometimes agricultural labor is responsible for much of the improvement registered.

"Will France soon be able to escape the consequences of the reduction in the birthrate and of the social condition which have caused the pen to drive out the tool and brought about an increasing dearth of manual workers? Nothing points to that at present. The continuation of immigration in a period of crisis is on the contrary an indication of the persistence of the demographic depression of the country. From 1931 to 1934, in spite of the depression and of unemployment there were recruited and brought into the country under control 260,000 foreign workers.

"The triple phenomenon of the decline in numbers, the raising of the social status, and the influx of foreign laborers seems to be one of the characteristics of modern civilization which is gaining ground in all advanced countries, as is shown by statistics in the industrial countries of western Europe. In any case it would be wise not to consider foreign immigration as a remedy for a reduced birthrate but as a palliative, the abuse of which would entail serious consequences. The surest remedy for the anaemia of the race and for pacific invasion is a policy of the family, and in particular socialization of family burdens which would lighten their increasing weight in our civilization." - O. E. Baker, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Land Economics.

Rashad, Ibrahim. [Agricultural cooperation. 2v. Cairo, Egyptian government printing office, 1935]

Text in Arabic.

The Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has an English summary of the book by its author to which is added an English translation of the Preface by Sir Horace Plunkett.

Agricultural interests in this country, as in many parts of the western world, have become accustomed to using various phases of what has come to be known as Agricultural Economics for the understanding or solving of many of their problems. This "science", which agricultural historians consider as the latest stage in the history of agriculture, has not yet penetrated into many countries of the East and Near East.



In such regions, the agricultural revolution is only starting, and the use of machinery in agricultural production is still in an early stage. More emphasis is put upon the technique of production and less upon the economics of either production or marketing.

History shows that the popularization of the cooperative movement in an agricultural country indicates that rationalization or efficiency in both cultural and marketing methods is near. Although the origin of cooperation in Egyptian agriculture dates back more than a quarter of a century, the movement itself did not develop until after the World War. The honor of having formed the first agricultural cooperative association in Egypt goes to Omar Loutfy (1909), better known on the banks of the Nile as "The Father of Cooperation". A young Cairo lawyer with an agricultural background, Loutfy was won to cooperation at an early age. He traveled extensively in Europe, studying the cooperative movement and conferring with its leaders, especially Luigi Luzzatti of Italy. Loutfy's death in 1911 left the agricultural cooperative associations he had founded leaderless, although an attempt was made by the Agricultural Society of Egypt to keep the movement alive. That society was responsible for the preparation of cooperative legislation, but this was never promulgated as it came on the eve of the confusion that followed the outbreak of the World War. During the War period, the agricultural cooperative associations then in existence were left without support, some ceasing operations, others barely continuing to exist. It was only after the Government came to the rescue with the Cooperative Act of 1923 that the movement for agricultural cooperation was revived. At present agricultural cooperation in Egypt is governed by the Cooperative Act of 1927 which complements that of 1923. Besides bringing forth new rules and regulations for the control and development of the cooperative movement in Egypt, this last Act has put at the disposal of the agricultural associations a government loan fund of about \$1,750,000. This State aid stimulated the growth of these organizations which have increased from 162 in 1928 to 587 in 1933. During the same period, membership in these associations rose from 14,176 to 57,568. It may be of interest to note here that unlike the western countries' dislike of government intervention in business, countries of the East and Near East generally welcome any State aid, initiative or direct interference as a healthy sign of improvement in their economic conditions.

From 1914 to date, eight works on agricultural cooperation, written in Arabic, have been published in Egypt. Of these, seven are original works of leaders of the Egyptian cooperative movement and one is a translation of William King's basic study of the subject. Agricultural cooperation is now a part of the curricula of many schools in Egypt and is a compulsory course in State Teachers' Colleges, Schools of Law, Commerce, and Agriculture.

The first edition of Ibrahim Rashad's "Agricultural Cooperation" appeared in one volume in 1923, and was the third work on agricultural cooperation to be published in Egypt, the other two having been written in 1914 and 1917 by Abdel Rahman el Rafei and Sadek Henein, respectively. Having studied cooperation in England and Ireland, Dr. Rashad gave his countrymen, in the first edition of his work, a picture of the cooperative movement as he had seen it at work in those countries and compared it



with the dormant movement in Egypt during 1923. Many developments, however, were to take place during the 12-year period between the publication of the first and second editions of his book. The 1923 Cooperative Act had been enacted, put into effect, and replaced by that of 1927, and a Cooperative Section had been formed in the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture to handle all matters relating to the agricultural cooperative movement. Moreover, during the same period, Dr. Rashad himself had taught cooperation in many of the higher centers of learning in Egypt and had been appointed chief of the Cooperative Section in the Ministry of Agriculture, thus becoming the most important force in the agricultural cooperative movement of Egypt.

The second edition of Dr. Rashad's work, which came off the Government Press in the summer of 1935, under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, is a more mature study both in content and presentation. In spite of the fact that his enthusiasm for cooperation is even stronger in 1935 than it was in 1923, his approach to the subject is more realistic. The student and admirer of Sir Horace Plunkett and "A.E." is as sincere in his writings on cooperation as were his teachers. Also, like both these pioneers of agricultural cooperation, Dr. Rashad believes in the cooperative movement as a cure-all for the various troubles affecting the small agricultural holders.

Dr. Rashad's new work is divided into two separate sections. Volume I deals with the agricultural cooperative movement in Ireland, with special chapters devoted to the origin of cooperation in England and to that of cooperative agricultural credit in Germany. In the presentation of the material of Volume I, it would have seemed advisable to have the chapter on mortgage loans immediately following that on agricultural credit. Also, to avoid confusion on the reader's part, perhaps it would have been better to write the words "in Ireland" at the end of the titles of chapters 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, and 13, as the reader does not know, from the titles as they stand, whether they refer to England, Germany or Ireland until he begins to read through them.

The second volume of the work traces the development of agricultural cooperation in Egypt, setting forth its relationship to the Irish and British movements, as well as its possibilities. The reading is easy and full of sincerity throughout, but the discussion lacks a critical or analytical presentation. It seems as if an attempt were being made to win the student-reader to the cooperative movement by appealing more to his sentimentality than to his reasoning powers. Thus, such important milestones in the development of agricultural cooperation in Egypt as the Cooperative Acts of 1923 and 1927, as well as the Five-year Cooperative Plan (1934-38), are presented without any critical analysis. It is to be regretted that Dr. Rashad's official position in the Ministry of Agriculture may have prevented him from giving a thorough or critical analysis of these official acts. Such an analysis, by as competent an authority on Egyptian agricultural cooperation as Dr. Rashad, would have been most valuable to students and to the cooperative movement of Egypt.

Dr. Rashad's purpose in studying under Sir Horace Plunkett seems to have been twofold: first, he wished to obtain from the great Irish Coop-



erator that enthusiastic feeling for the cooperative cause with which his whole life was imbued; second, he was moved by a consideration of the similarities in agricultural, social, political, and economic conditions existing between Ireland and Egypt. For the latter reason, Dr. Rashad used Ireland, instead of Denmark, in his comparison of foreign development in the field of agricultural cooperation with that of Egypt. England was mentioned only because of its being the birthplace of the cooperative movement, while Germany was discussed only in its relation to cooperative agricultural credit. Dutch fruit and vegetable cooperative marketing associations were also given a place in the discussion immediately preceding these types of associations in Egypt.

The two sections of Dr. Rashad's work which should, perhaps, attract great attention are Chapter XIV, entitled "The Part the Irish Country Woman Plays in the Cooperative Movement", and that part of Chapter XXV which discusses the past and future rôles of the Egyptian woman in the cooperative movement of that country. The first is intended to show the Egyptian student what could be obtained by breaking away from a tradition which holds womanhood in the background, while the second informs the foreign reader (especially in Arabic speaking countries) of the present status of the Egyptian woman in her fight for emancipation and equality. These two sections of the study show how much western education has influenced Dr. Rashad away from his early upbringing. For those who are acquainted with Eastern and Near Eastern customs and habits, this discussion of the role of women in the cooperative movement is a clear indication of a less conservative trend of thought now prevailing throughout some Arabic speaking countries regarding woman's place in society.

The fact that in recent years the principal textbooks published in Egypt in the Arabic language have also been used throughout most of the Arabic speaking countries makes Dr. Rashad's work on agricultural cooperation of much greater value. The number of student-readers who will have access to the book is very large, especially when it is recalled that the Arabic speaking countries comprise all of North Africa, Palestine, Syria, the countries of the Arabian Peninsula, and some sections of India and Persia. What is most important, however, in the case of Dr. Rashad's work is that it will bring to the students of these countries valuable information on a subject hitherto barely touched upon in their schools' curricula. Also, in presenting the latest and most up-to-date account of the agricultural cooperative movement in Egypt and Ireland, this work will act as an incentive to both the Egyptian students and those of other Arabic speaking countries. The former will endeavor to accomplish more in the cooperative field in order to reach the level attained by the Irish in this movement, while the latter will at least attempt to come up to the Egyptian standard.

It is hoped that Dr. Rashad's "Agricultural Cooperation" will be translated into English in the near future, so that students of cooperation in the various countries may gain a better understanding of Egypt's place in the agricultural cooperative movement. N. W. Hazen, Assistant Agricultural Economist, Foreign Agricultural Service Division



Forster, G. W. Farm organization and management. 210pp., lithoprinted.  
Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards brothers, inc., 1935. 281.12 F77

Hopkins, J. A. Elements of farm management. Second mimeographed edition.  
252pp., [Ames, Ia.] 1935. 281 H77 Ed. 2  
References at end of each chapter except Chapter XXIII.

Forster's book, although not intended specifically for the Cotton Belt alone, gives more examples of southern farming than the books on farm management that have been published to date. Hopkins' book confines its illustrations to Corn Belt farming. Both books cover the general subjects of the farm layout, budgeting methods, specialized and diversified farming, tenancy, selection of enterprises, and the principles of comparative advantage and diminishing returns. Hopkins devotes one chapter to "Choice of type of farm" while Forster leaves out this subject because he considers it better suited to the general subject of agricultural economics. Hopkins also has a chapter on farm records, a subject not covered by Forster because of special books and courses devoted to that subject.

Forster entitles his book "Farm Organization and Management" and in the preface states, "The text may be roughly divided into two parts - the first part deals with the organization of the farm and the second part with its management." There is no indication in the text, however, as to where this division comes.

Hopkins makes no such division between organization and management. He groups his 25 chapters into 8 parts, as follows: 1. General considerations; 2. Organizing the farm-basic principles; 3. The crop system; 4. The livestock system; 5. Economizing labor and power; 6. Summary of the budget; 7. Current operation of the farm; and 8. External relations of the farm business.

In this outline, parts 2, 3, and 4 deal mainly with farm organization and parts 5 and 7 deal mainly with operation or, as Forster would state it, with management.

This difference in the use of terms is not limited to the authors of these two books. The use of the word "organization" in connection with management seems to imply that the two are considered separate subjects instead of organization as being a part of management. The fact that a business often has organizers who do not take part in the operation may account for the use of the term business organization and management. It seems to the reviewer that this is simply a case of specialization in various phases of management, viz. organization and operation. The definition given by Forster (page 12) indicates that he believes in the use of the term in its inclusive sense when he states: "Farm management may be defined as a study of the ways and means of organizing land, labor, and capital and the application of technical knowledge and skill in order that the farmer may use all of his resources to the best economic advantage." The title, "Farm Organization and Management", is not consistent with this definition.

Both books contain several chapters on subjects somewhat new in farm management books. Forster's Chapter 11, "Units of Measurement", contains a good analysis of measures of size, productive area, livestock, labor,



diversification, capacity, efficiency, and success. Chapters 22 and 24, entitled "New Forms of Management in Agriculture" and "Economic Reports as Aids to Management", also cover new ground in farm management books.

Hopkins, in Chapter 23, entitled "Cooperation in Current Farm Management", discusses in a practical way the various kinds of jobs in which neighbors may join to advantage and the kinds of equipment that can be used together profitably.

Certain subjects are given varying degrees of emphasis in the two books. For example, Hopkins devotes one chapter to the principle of diminishing physical output, and one chapter to the principle of diminishing economic returns. Forster covers these subjects in one section of the chapter on farm practices. The reviewer believes that the subject is important enough to warrant two chapters.

Neither book devotes much space to the farm layout. In the Cotton Belt this may not be so important, but on livestock farms the field arrangement, farmstead organization, and building arrangement are important. To be sure, a general reorganization may not result in increased net returns at once, and unless tempered by experience may easily lead to unprofitable expenditures, yet many farmers put in needless hours which could be saved by careful planning of the farm layout. A well-planned physical plant will add interest to the farm work. Moreover, it is a subject which lends itself to class-room work for farm boys and can serve as a starting point for studying farm budgets and farm operation in many of its phases.

Farm budgeting is covered fully in each book. Some of the recent bulletins on farm management present budgets in ways that seem more effective to the writer than the examples given in these books. A farm set-up including acreage of each crop, yields, production, utilization, numbers of livestock, quantities sold, prices, receipts, and expenses can be shown in one table more effectively than in a series of tables in which there is necessarily considerable repetition accompanied by lengthy explanations.

In discussing principles of farm organization, Forster seems unduly to emphasize the need for flexibility. On page 26, e. g., he states: "Whatever methods or particular means are employed, flexibility in production must be provided for." Perhaps this is more essential in the Cotton Belt than in livestock areas, and no doubt it is more important in these times than during normal times. Normally, the quantities of our various farm products demanded do not change enough from year to year to warrant great emphasis on changing the organization of farms generally in anticipation of changing prices. At least the case for changing the farm organization frequently would be stronger if more evidence were cited of farmers who have profited consistently over a period of years by making frequent changes.

Hopkins gives a number of valuable references at the end of each chapter. A set of suggested activities, problems, and questions has also been developed, largely by Prof. H. M. Byram, to accompany the text. The reviewer has not seen this set but believes thoroughly in the use of problems in teaching farm management. A number of problems at the end of each chapter would be a valuable addition to both books for those who plan to use them in teaching. - Emil Rauchenstein, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Management & Costs.



Agricultural Credit - Morocco.

Hérisson, M. Le crédit agricole mutuel au Maroc. 285pp. Paris, Rousseau & cie, 1934. 284.2 H432

Bibliography, pp. [277]-280.

The author stresses the need of the farmer in Morocco, native or colonist, for the assistance of credit. Two kinds of credit institutions have been organized by the administration, those established for the benefit of both colonists and natives, and those for natives alone. To the former belong the banks of mutual agricultural credit and the federal bank of cooperation and mutual agricultural credit, and to the latter the native welfare societies, the regional savings and agricultural credit banks for natives, and the central bank of native agricultural credit and welfare. The legislative basis of these institutions, their organization, functions, and activities are discussed, and attention is called to the effect of the agricultural crisis on rural credit in Morocco. The author points out that the system of mutual agricultural credit established in Morocco, if capably administered, will provide the honest farmer with the means necessary for a better exploitation of his farm.

Agricultural Credit - Rumania

Kiritzescu, C. C. Die landwirtschaft und die entwicklung des organisierten agrarkredits in Rumänien. 98pp. Würzburg, 1934. 284.2 K63

Inaug.-diss. - Berlin.

Bibliography, pp. 96-98.

A historical survey of the development of agriculture in Rumania, and an account of present-day conditions in the light of the agrarian crisis are followed by a discussion of the organization of agricultural credit and the functions and activities of the credit institutions before and since the war.

Agricultural Income - Scotland

Scotland. Dept. of agriculture. Fifth report on the profitableness of farming in Scotland, 1932-3. The financial results obtained on certain groups of farms in Scotland in 1932-3. 65pp., mimeogr. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1935. 281.9 Sco3 5th, 1932/33

"The Fifth Report in the series dealing with the economic position of the agricultural industry in Scotland deals with the analysis of 206 farm accounts and relates to the year 1932-3. Its form is similar to that of the previous Reports.

"For the sake of uniformity one small adjustment has been made in arriving at profit. The cost of all family labour other than that of the farmer and his wife is now charged in the accounts as an expense. Previously there were a few cases where no charge was made for family labour, other than the estimated value of board, because no wage was actually paid and in consequence the farm profit in these cases had to be regarded



as including some reward for this family labour. Now however the profits arrived at all mean the same thing, the reward to the farmer and his wife for their labour, the reward for management and the interest on the capital invested. The previous year's data have also been adjusted before making comparisons.

"The year 1932-3 was the first in which farmers received deficiency payments under the Wheat Act, and where possible the average amounts received per farm are given. During the year Government measures for the assistance of agriculture grew in importance and variety. A brief note of the measures in force at Martinmas 1933 is given in Appendix II." - Prefatory Note.

#### Agricultural Marketing Acts - England

Conacher, H. M. The agricultural marketing acts, being the Agricultural marketing act, 1931; the Agricultural marketing act, 1933; and the Agricultural marketing act, 1933 (no.2) with introduction, notes, and appendices, containing list of Statutory rules and orders made in terms of the acts; accounts of the principal marketing schemes in force, and a list of offences and penalties. With a foreword by Sir Robert Greig. 192pp. Edinburgh, W. Green & son, ltd., 1935. 280.3 C74

The Economist (London) writes of this book in part as follows in its issue of June 22, 1935, p.1429

"This work should be of considerable use to any who may wish to embark upon a detailed study of the legislation on which our new agricultural policy is based. Mr. Conacher may claim to have a thorough knowledge of his subject, for he gained considerable experience as consultant when the Marketing Acts were in preparation, and he was until recently Assistant Secretary in the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. His familiarity with the intentions of the legislature is apparent in his explanatory notes to the various sections of the Acts, a reprint of which forms the main body of the book. Throughout his study, however, the author is concerned with questions of detail rather than with the broader economic implications of our marketing legislation.

"The short introduction contains a descriptive survey of the main provisions of the Acts, covering such questions as the nature of marketing schemes, the restrictions on imports and the functions of the various bodies constituted under the Acts. An outline of the schemes actually in operation is given in an appendix, which, however, is unfortunately printed in rather small type. A useful list of Statutory Rules and Orders promulgated in connection with the Acts is contained in another appendix, while a series of Statutory offences and penalties are discussed in a third. Finally, the book contains a long index, which should prove valuable in assisting rapid reference to particular sections of the Marketing Acts."

#### Agricultural Situation - Italy

Perini, Dario. Risultati economici di aziende agrarie negli anni 1931 e 1932. 246pp. Roma [Tipografia Failli] 1935. (Italy. Istituto nazionale di economia agraria. Studi e monografie, n.18-II)  
281.9 Itl no. 18 pt. 2

This is a study of the economic returns of a large number of agricul-



tural enterprises in various provinces arranged and critically discussed by the author. An earlier volume covered the period 1929 and 1930, and the volume covering the years 1933 and 1934 will appear later.

#### Agriculture - Maryland

Baltimore association of commerce. Maryland development bureau. The agricultural industry of Maryland, by W. S. Hamill, director. 340pp., photolithographed. Baltimore, Md., Maryland development bureau of the Baltimore association of commerce [c1934] 281.037 B21

"This study of the agricultural industry is the fifth of a series of reports covering results of the economic survey of the State conducted by the Maryland Development Bureau.

"The report should not be construed as a comprehensive interpretation of the changes that have occurred in Maryland's agricultural industry. It was intended rather as a portrayal of conditions and trends - not a discussion of their effect.

"The making of interpretations applicable to specific conditions or activities should be initiated by the particular interests involved. To such interests the Bureau and other agencies will render all forms of proper assistance. Such interests are relieved by this study, however, of the detailed preliminary analysis of the basic data that is requisite to a proper understanding of conditions and trends in the industry.

"In connection with the contents of the report some explanation should be made with regard to the data on farm mortgages and farm taxes, both of which are important elements and worthy of detailed consideration. Census figures covering mortgages are of such a complicated character that they are of comparatively little value for ordinary reference purposes. The same situation applies in a general way to farm taxes. A summarized statement of the farm mortgage situation, however, is given in the Appendix on page 327." - Preface.

#### Agriculture under the Fascist Regime - Italy

Castelnuovo, Arturo di, ed. Agricoltura e agricoltori in regime fascista. Prefazione di s.e. Adolfo Berio... Impostazione e conclusioni del gr. uff. Arturo di Castelnuovo. 2v. Roma, Arti grafiche Menaglia, 1935. 281.176 C27

At head of title, v.1 and cover-title v.1-2; "Problemi dell'ora".

This is a collection of articles by Italian economists and agricultural experts on the most important phases of agricultural economy during the Fascist regime. They have been published in these two volumes on the assumption that, if the land with all its implications is the principal source of the country's wealth, then the problems of agriculture absorb, so to speak, all economic problems.

Partial contents of Vol. I. The preface by A. Berio contains a brief account of agricultural credit under the Fascist regime. Proprieta fondiaria e ceti rurali, by A. Serpieri. -pp.17-18 (A brief apologia of the work done for agriculture by the Fascist government); Other brief statements follow under the heading of general problems, after which agricultural credit is discussed in two articles: Alcune



osservazioni sul credito agrario di esercizio, by A. Mosconi, -pp.32-34 and Credito ed agricoltura, by P. Bonassi, -pp.35-38; Land taxation calls forth two articles: Il problema economico tributario dell'agricoltura, by A. Carapelle, -pp.39-42; and Sistema tributario dell'agricoltura, by F. Virgilii. Social insurance is discussed by P. Medolaghi in Le previdenze sociali in agricoltura, -pp.45-48. The agricultural consortia under the Fascist regime are the subject of the article, I consorzi agrari in regime fascista, by A. Goldoni, -pp.49-52. Land reclamation and improvement are briefly discussed in three articles: La bonifica integrale, by F. Munziante di San Ferdinando, -p.53; La bonifica integrale, by E. Buccino, -pp.54-55; and La casa rurale, by G. Della Valle, -pp.56-58, this last dealing with rural housing and its significance in the life of the rural population. Grain production, livestock raising, viticulture, olive growing, fruit and vegetable cultivation, tobacco culture, sericulture, and Italian rubber form the subject of other articles.

Partial contents of Vol. II: Volume II contains a brief digest of the subjects discussed in Volume I after which the following articles are contributed: Presentazione di Rossoni, Ministro dell'Agricoltura e Foreste, by F. Paoloni, -pp.37-41. (Outlines the program of the Minister of Agriculture and Forests, Edmondo Rossoni, which the author characterizes as "vigorously Mussolinian."); L'Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni per l'Agricoltura, by G. Bovione, -pp.42-43. (The National Institute of Agricultural Insurance); Agricoltura e commercio, by G. Santoro, -pp.44-47; Agricoltura e commercio, by E. Cingolani, -pp.48-51; Considerazioni sulla finzione delle casse di risparmio nel credito agrario di esercizio, by G. Tucci, -pp.56-60. (On Savings banks and agricultural credit.); La disciplina del lavoro agricolo, by F. Angelini, -pp.65-66. (The discipline of agricultural labor.); L'agricoltura meccanizzata, by F. Virgilii, -pp.69-70. (Mechanization of agriculture.) L'Istituto Vittorio Emanuele di Palermo per il Bonificamento delle provincie Siciliane, by E. Pottino di Capuano, -pp.76-78. (An account of land reclamation and improvement in Sicily); and articles on problems connected with various agricultural products. An epilogue sums up the general situation with regard to agricultural insurance, credit, and the relation between agriculture and commerce.

#### Brookings Institution Publications

Moulton, H. G. Income and economic progress. 191pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1935. (The Institute of economics of the Brookings institution, Publication no. 68) 280.12 M86

"The last of a series of four embodying the results of an investigation of the distribution of wealth and income in relation to economic progress."-Director's preface.

A signed review of this volume will appear in a later issue of Agricultural Economics Literature.

Nourse, E. G. Marketing agreements under the AAA. 446pp. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1935. (The Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 63) 280.3 N85M

A signed review of this volume will appear in a later issue of Agricultural Economics Literature.



Butter - Cheese - Margarine - Edible Oils - Germany

Wegener, K. A. Nationale Fettwirtschaft t. 3-4. 2 nos. Kempten im Allgäu  
Deutsche molkerei (früher Süddeutsche molkerei-zeitung) [1934]  
281.377 W42

t. 3. Speck, schmalz u. talg. 42pp

Legislative measures for the market regulation of bacon, fat, and tallow; also for margarine and oils and for butter and cheese subsequent to those listed in parts I and II.

t. 4. Die bewirtschaftung von butter u. käse. 80pp.

More recent regulatory measures for butter, cheese, margarine and edible oils.

Canada - Economic

Canadian institute on economics and politics. Addresses and outlines of  
Addresses given at the Canadian institute on economics and politics,  
Lake Couchiching, Ontario, July 30 to August 11, 1934. 39pp., mimeogr.  
[n.p.] National council YMCAs Canada [1934?] 280.9 C163

Partial contents: The New Deal in the United States (An outline)  
by Maxwell S. Stewart; Objectives and methods in social reconstruction  
(An outline) by Reinhold Niebuhr; The Canadian economic problem, by Irene  
M. Biss; What can we hope from economic planning? by Irene M. Biss;  
The economics of production curtailment, by W. M. Drummond; The natural  
products marketing act, by W. M. Drummond.

Cooperation - Italy

Cotta, Freppel. Agricultural co-operation in fascist Italy, with a full account  
of the general organisation of co-operation... With a preface by C. R. Fay.  
148pp. 280.2 C822

Bibliography, pp. 143-144

C. R. Fay, Chairman of The Horace Plunkett Foundation writes in part  
as follows in the preface:

"This work of Mr. Cotta gives chapter and verse for the study of an agricultural renaissance that is one of the most remarkable, indeed paradoxical, social phenomena of these days. This well-documented account of it is, in this respect, a very timely and necessary amplification of the short study of Italian Co-operation issued earlier in the year by the Horace Plunkett Foundation. Mr. Cotta shows how the results therein outlined have been achieved, and presents a detailed picture of the unexpectedly free initiative and democratic control by which Italian agriculture has been rejuvenated under a political régime of dictatorship. He gives a new insight into the underlying economic purpose of the Fascist régime and brings evidence to show that the Italian Government, far from restricting the development of Co-operation, is encouraging it in every way - provided that this way does not lead to the political arena.

"The main value of this volume may be that of a textbook for students of agricultural economics, and it is in particular a notable contribution to the growing literature of Agricultural Co-operation, but it should not escape the attention of the wider public which, not only in Great Britain but in other democratic countries, is watching with some appre-



hension the growing encroachment of the State upon the economic, and particularly the agricultural economic, life of the community. Here we have a clear contrast with what is happening in British and Scandinavian countries; where political liberties are felt to be secure, planned economy in agriculture is being adopted with a varied measure of statutory compulsion; in Italy, even for the great national effort of the annual wheat campaign, no coercive means are used and brilliant results are achieved by methods in which Horace Plunkett himself would have found no co-operative flaw. Possibly a sense of national discipline, such as England only knew during the War, is the genius of this and other voluntary organisations described by Mr. Cotta; but this picture of an agricultural economic democracy, illustrated by the essential texts of the rules and regulations of its more important bodies, is none the less striking. Much of the data is available here for the first time in English, and since agriculture is by far the most important of the new Corporations or Guilds, it will be studied with interest by those who are trying to see what, if any, new economic significance there is in the Italian conception of a Corporative State."

#### Cooperative Purchasing of Farm Supplies

Knapp, J. G., and Lister, J. H. Cooperative purchasing of farm supplies. 92pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. (U. S. Farm credit administration. Cooperative division. Bulletin no. 1, Sept. 1935) 166.2 B87 no.1

"Cooperation in agriculture in the United States has two major aspects -- (1) selling agricultural products, and (2) purchasing the supplies and services needed in agricultural production and marketing. While many Government bulletins have been devoted to cooperative marketing, there is no comprehensive publication of the Federal Government devoted to the cooperative purchasing of farm supplies even though this form of cooperation is fully recognized in Federal and State laws. This bulletin is designed to provide information on this important phase of agricultural cooperation in the United States."

#### Cotton

Zischka, Anton. Der kampf um die weltmacht baumwolle. 237pp. Leipzig, Bern [etc.] W. Goldmann verlag [1935] 281.372 Z6  
Bibliography, pp. [236]-237.

In the clear telling phrases of the trained observer and journalist the author unrolls for us the story of cotton as a vital influence in the history of man and of nations. He traces its development over a period of ten thousand years, discusses the inventions of Arkwright, Carter, and Whitney, and describes the struggle of industrial nations to obtain adequate supplies of raw cotton. He tells of the transplanting of millions of black slaves to work on the cotton plantations of America, of the conquest of the Sudan, of Soviet Russia's expenditure of money and human life to cultivate cotton in her Asiatic provinces while the Government of the United States has spent millions of dollars to destroy cotton, of the struggle for world markets, of Japan's growing power in the textile world, and of the part played by cotton in the



Ethiopian situation. The struggle for "white gold" has led to conflicts between continents. It has shaken the whole world since the rivalry of the textile centres of Japan and England began.

The book has been written to emphasize the folly of the struggle for monopoly, not only of cotton, but of oil, iron, grain, rubber, or any important raw materials. It is a struggle that inevitably destroys those who participate in it. It is only by rational planning and through technical and scientific progress that enduring benefits can be secured.

#### Edible Oils -- Argentina

García Mata, Carlos. Estudio económico de la producción y consumo de aceites comestibles en la Argentina...En cumplimiento de la resolución del sr. ministro de agricultura, ing. Luis Duhaú de fecha 13 de agosto de 1934. 71pp. Buenos Aires, 1935. 307 G15

At head of title: Ministerio de agricultura de la nación.

A study of the economic side of the production and consumption of edible oils. Many tables are included, showing, for example the annual production of the various kinds of oils from 1923 to 1933; annual import of olive oil and cotton seed oil from 1900 to 1934; total consumption of edible oils by five-year periods from 1870/74 to 1915/19 and annually from 1923 to 1934 (1934 estimated).

#### Fascism

Mussolini, Benito. Fascism; doctrine and institutions. 313pp. Rome, "Ardita" [1935] 280.176 M97F

Bibliography, pp. [293]-307.

This volume consists of a chapter on political and social doctrine with copious notes, two addresses of Mussolini -- one to the National Corporative Council on Nov. 14, 1933 and the other, his speech in the Senate on the bill establishing the corporations on January 13, 1934. The remainder of the volume is devoted to "The fundamental laws of Fascism" translated into English. Among these are abstracts of the laws on land reclamation and land improvement.

#### Foreign Trade

Crowther, Samuel. A second primer; the results of a year of simple arithmetic. 60pp. New York, The Chemical foundation incorporated [1935] 286 C88A

At head of title: \$970,000,000 minus.

#### Government in Business

Chase, Stuart. Government in business. 296pp. New York, The Macmillan company, 1935. 280.12 C38G

"The essential strategy of the next decade... is to accept the aim of an adequate standard of living, and to stand ready to promote that aim with every available law, constitutional revision, administrative technique, tested model for public business. The New Deal did its



part, but the preparation was inadequate. We should profit by the experience. From it and from our earlier analysis we can project certain obvious steps.

"The first is to keep the economic ship afloat. This at least the New Deal so far has done. An interlocked productive mechanism cannot be allowed to halt, no matter how admirable the new design...

"The second step is to permit Congress to legislate for economic controls without such constitutional handicaps as the interstate commerce clause, which operates to check national controls unless the industries involved can be shown to send their products from one state to another. Extreme centralization we must try to avoid, but the unhampered right to lay down wage, working hour, child labor provisions, and to control natural resources, agriculture, coal, and such other industries as are primarily national in character, is a necessary legal tool of the modern community...

"With constitutional sanction, the AAA would be subject to continuous improvement. There is no dodging the responsibility of the community for its food supply, or the breakdown of that supply under pure private initiative. The problem is to find and apply the best collective model. On the production end, the Australian sugar control, as we have seen, is working well and conserves much individual initiative at the same time. It is well worth an experiment here for a crop like cotton, following a popular referendum.

"The third step would be to bring the control of money and credit into the division of public business. No real progress towards community survival and the Budget can probably be made without this step...

"A fourth step is a method for financing public works on principles which will not increase the public debt until it ends in runaway inflation...

"A fifth principle would be to hold models in readiness for the strategic moment to apply them. The State will follow the 'least work' theory by taking over no more industries, regulating no more activities, than the pressure of circumstances warrants...

"All of the above steps hinge on the functioning of a national planning authority. Secretary Wallace has proposed an Economic Council of four members 'who would be as revered and trusted as the Supreme Court.' They would be appointed by the President and have power to determine by direct referendum the will of the people on key questions of national policy, including amendment of the Constitution. Such a council might be broadened to act as a planning authority as well. Again, the National Resources Board is already functioning, and could be turned into the kind of authority we have in mind. The duties of such a board are primarily to calculate Budget requirements, measure them against both actual production and capacity production, and keep the government constantly informed where shortages occur and why. Private industries which were doing their job could be let alone, but where serious restrictions of output occurred, or where inadequate supplies were being produced - as in the case of milk today- the Council could not only point out the fact but recommend carefully prepared models for legislative action."



## Income - Iowa

Bowen, Howard. Iowa income: 1909-1934. 122pp. Iowa City, Iowa, 1935.  
(Iowa University. College of commerce. Bureau of business research. Iowa studies in business, no. XIV, March, 1935) 280.9 Io92

For supplement see Iowa. State planning board. Committee on population and social trends. The income of the counties of Iowa. (280.7 Io92In)

"This study of Iowa income was undertaken and carried to completion under the auspices of the Population and Social Trends Committee of the Iowa State Planning Board. Its primary objectives, as a planning project, were (1) to determine the amount and the trend of income available to the people of the state, to provide a basis for estimating economic welfare and progress; (2) to analyze the composition of the state's economic structure by showing the relative importance of the various industries; and (3) to indicate the direction in which the economic life of the state is moving." - Preface

## Land Settlement - Germany

Turnor, C. H. Land settlement in Germany. 30pp. London, P. S. King & son ltd., 1935. 282.2 T86

Appendix 3. Organised marketing in Germany, pp. 25-29.

This highly informing pamphlet discusses first, agricultural and non-agricultural types of settlement. It then takes up The Settlement system, Houses and buildings, Soil and cropping. There are also four appendices (1) Houses and buildings including elevations and plans (2) Settlement on reclaimed land (3) Organized marketing in Germany and (4) Service camps.

The extracts which follow have been taken from the author's conclusions.

"Conditions in England and Germany have so many features of difference that it makes comparison difficult. In the first place, Germany being largely self-supporting has not the problem in regard to home-grown and imported food supply that exists in this country. She has a much more direct control of her food supply, and she has no Dominions or Colonies whose interests she must consider. Nevertheless, there are certain underlying principles that apply to Land Settlement in all countries, and it is instructive to study the way in which those principles are applied in Germany.

"(i.) The importance of selection cannot be overstressed. The wife, as well as the husband, is submitted to a strict examination, both medical and in regard to their fitness for a career on a self-supporting farm. Would-be settlers are much more carefully examined than they are in this country. [England]

"(ii.) In general terms, land settlement is not regarded as a palliative for unemployment. They regard settlement as a serious problem, not a political catchword. The authorities and bodies responsible for placing men upon the land have made a deep study of the process. The object is not to create so many new holdings in a given time; but rather to increase the number of successful new cultivators on new self-supporting hereditary peasant farms. Under German methods failure has certainly been reduced to a minimum...

"(iii.) Land Settlement in Germany is essentially scientific Group



Settlement - groups of twenty to sixty families. In settlements on newly reclaimed land the group may be considerably larger. The new settler, from the moment he takes over, has at his disposal the services of highly-trained experts and at once enters into the highly organised economic life which is a feature of agricultural Germany.

"(iv.) Another point to notice is that the system is one of ownership rather than tenancy. The settlers are not the tenants of county councils or other organisations, as in this country; they do not pay an annual sinking fund in order to present a landed estate to a county council - on the contrary, every instalment of the sinking fund redeems the purchase price of just so much land, and it is their very own. Nevertheless, there are conditions attached. The hereditary farm may not be subdivided, nor may it be sold without the permission of the competent authority...

"(v.) In spite of the fact that Germany has had long experience in settlement and has adequate machinery for placing men on the land one hears no wild suggestions for putting 20,000 or 30,000 or 50,000 men on the land in the year. They are too wise and know that such numbers could not be settled properly. Last year, as far as can be ascertained, about 5,000 new self-supporting farms were established. During 1935 a similar number is contemplated. On the non-agricultural side, and in addition to the 5,000 new agricultural holdings, some 8,000 new 'subsistence' or 'rent-earning homesteads' were created. In ten years some 50,000 new farms and about 100,000 new 'subsistence homesteads' have been created. To anyone with experience of placing men upon the land, this must be regarded as a very fine performance.

"(vi.) In regard to the houses and buildings on the self-supporting farms, the Germans can certainly give us a lead from the aesthetic point of view...

"(vii.) It is the 'rent-earning homestead' type, or, as it is called here, the 'cottage-holding', that is the most helpful example for similar settlement in this country. In Germany, by means of holdings of this type, the industrialist in employment is brought on to the land. It is a means of providing the urban worker with dual occupation. To those who spend most of their time within factory walls and often engaged in over-specialised work, the plot of land gives wholesome and healthy work. Cultivating even a small plot of land requires individual thought and effort, and is the best counteractant to the ill-effects of mechanical indoor work...

"(viii.) A final point in regard to the self-supporting holdings is that a substantial proportion of new settlers are not provided with holdings in their home neighborhood, but have to migrate to districts in which settlement is being developed. As far as could be ascertained, this causes no difficulty.

"(ix.) Although, as already stated, land is not used in Germany as a means of solving the unemployment problem, it should not be argued that the land ought not to be used to this end in England. But it should only be so used with the greatest of care. It must be realised that the bulk of the English unemployed and their wives are totally unsuited to a career on the land and are bound to fail if placed upon it. The most careful selection is essential. It is no kindness to put men on the land unless there is a probability that they will be reasonably successful.



unsuccessful holders of land will not help to solve the unemployment problem - far from it: they will create a new class who will have to receive continuous, and probably increased, assistance and who will be thoroughly dissatisfied ...

"The all-important point, after the careful selection of the settler and his wife, is the size of the holding and the method of cultivation to be adopted...

"The recently established Land Settlement Association is devoting its energies to making experiments on these lines. It is slow work. Nothing connected with the land can move quickly... "In connection with placing men on the land, the fact should not be overlooked that during the last ten years some 150,000 agricultural labourers have been obliged to give up their careers on the land. Many of them are probably in the ranks of the unemployed. In any case, in the towns these men are unskilled workers; on the land, they are skilled workers. Placing such men on the land would not only help to relieve unemployment, but would provide the most suitable type of settler."

#### Land Use Planning - California

California. State chamber of commerce. Land use planning; a series of radio talks presented in the "March of progress" program, California State chamber of commerce, radio station K. P. O. - San Francisco, California... June 27 to September 11, 1934. 56pp., mimeogr. [San Francisco, 1934] 282 C122

Contents: An introduction to land use planning, by Hugh R. Pomerey, Why we have a land use problem, by Dr. Carleton Ball; What has happened to our land, by Dr. Carleton Ball; Agriculture in land use, by G. M. Peterson; Forestry in land use, by Cary Hill; Recreation in land use, by Dr. E. P. Meinecke; The erosion problem in land use, by C. J. Kraebel; Taxation and finance in land use, by Dr. M. R. Benedict; A land-use program for southwestern United States, by Dr. P. V. Cardon; Land utilization investigations in California, by Dr. David Weeks; What California should do about land use, by L. Deming Tilton.

#### League of Nations Publications

League of nations. Publications. II. Economic and financial. Geneva, 1935. 280.9 L47P

1935. II. A. 14. World economic survey, fourth year 1934-35. 310pp.

The New York Times in an editorial in its issue for September 29, 1935 makes the statements which follow:

"The survey points out that the forward movement of 1934 was virtually confined to Europe, the United States having in that year lost ground as compared with 1933; but in 1935, America has joined in the upward movement, and the 'key to the situation probably lies in the United States.' To this it is added:

"If the recovery of the heavy industries gathers way in that country, the gold and banking reserves available are sufficient to support a great credit expansion, which would not only relieve the strain on but communicate itself to other areas.

"In another table it is shown that world employment, taking the average



of 1929 as 100, having fallen to 75 in 1932, had risen to 84 in 1934. This general increase of 12 per cent from 1932 had been much exceeded in the United States, but that was because the American decline from 1929 had been substantially greater than in any other country...

"The survey makes full allowance for obstructions which still exist. It is not hopeful of the world agricultural situation, holding that government subsidies have created a wholly artificial position through stimulating production of high-cost wheat, while harvests of low-cost producing countries have been cut down by similarly artificial intervention. It stresses the extent to which the legislative experiments in this country, together with 'vague but real fear' of the consequences of our enormous public expenditure, 'hamper the long-awaited revival of business confidence,' and it does not dismiss as an influence 'the dangerous situation that had been created by renewal of international disequilibrium, owing to stabilization of the dollar at an under-valued level.'"

1935. II. A.15. World production and prices, 1925-1934. 146pp.

"This survey of world production and prices during the period 1925 to 1934 (1934-35) is similar in scope to the volume on production published last year, although it differs somewhat in form of presentation. The first section of Chapter I is concerned with the production and stocks of primary products, the second with industrial activity in general, the third with the activity of individual industries and the production of the raw materials of those industries considered severally.

"In Chapter II, a comparison is made of the quantitative changes in recent years in production and in trade, and in Chapter III an analysis of price tendencies is made. This study of prices is complementary to that contained in the introduction to the volume published in June last, entitled Commercial Banks, 1929-1934.

"The detailed statistics on which the indices relating to primary production are based, as well as statistics and indices relating to industrial production, have been published in the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1934/35." - Preface

#### Marketing Agricultural Products - Canada

Marketing conference and co-operative institute, Olds, Alberta, 1934. Report of addresses and discussions, Marketing conference and co-operative institute, held at the School of agriculture, Olds, Alberta, July 24, 25 and 26, 1934. 66pp. [n.p., 1934?] 280.29 M34

Partial contents: Co-operation, by N. F. Priestley; The Federal Marketing Act, by Dr. J. E. Booth; The practical application of the Federal Marketing Act, by Alfred Speckman; The development of agricultural marketing legislation in Canada, by R. H. Milliken; Observations on present economic trends, by Dr. R. C. Wallace; The need of co-operation, by C. A. Hayden; Suggestion for producers' council, by C. A. Hayden; Why we need a marketing act, by W. C. McKenzie; Marketing fluid milk, by E. H. Clark; Co-operative marketing of wheat, by Lew Hutchinson; Observations on the co-operative movement, by W. A. MacLeod; Co-operative philosophy, by Dr. H. W. Wood; Consumer co-operation, by Wm. Halsall; Co-operative marketing of poultry, by R. C. Landreth; Alberta dairy pools, by J. R. Love; and Marketing of milk in B. C., by A. H. Mercer.



## Milk Control - Indiana

Indiana. Laws, statutes, etc. Milk control law. Milk production and marketing - declaration of policy. An act concerning the production and distribution of milk, creating a milk control board and defining its powers and duties. 32pp. [Indianapolis, 1935] 280.344 In2

## New Deal

Herbette, Francois. L'expérience Roosevelt et l'agriculture. 28pp., mimeogr. Paris, 1935. (Supplement au Bulletin quotidien, février 1935. Société d'études et d'informations économiques) 281.12 H41

Discusses the situation of the American farmer at the beginning of 1933 and the various phases of the New Deal program, including the plans for the direction of agriculture, agricultural credit, control of production, the hog situation, and Cotton and the Bankhead law. In conclusion attention is called to the prevailing view in America that the United States is going to retain tranquil possession of its vast continent including parks for wild animals and immense spaces reserved for camping, while on the other side of the Pacific are hundreds of millions of human beings crowded into small spaces. "There is in this something superb and a little disquieting."

## Planning - State

U. S. National resources board. State planning; a review of activities and progress... June 1935. 310pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935. 173.2 N214S

Bibliography of state planning reports in the Library of the National Resources Board, pp. 294-305.

Part I, Development of state planning; Part II, Progress by states; Part III, Activities of state planning boards.

## Potential Product Capacity

National survey of potential product capacity. Report of the National survey of potential product capacity; prepared under the sponsorship of the New York city housing authority and Works division of the Emergency relief bureau, city of New York. 358pp. [New York] 1935. 280.12 N214

Harold Loeb, Director.

Bibliography, pp. 353-358.

Partial contents: The flow-sheet, by Harold Loeb and Felix J. Frazer; Agriculture, by William B. Smith; Forest products, by Graham L. Montgomery; Textiles and clothing, by James L. Hollings and Charles Steele; Food processing, by Graham L. Montgomery; Construction, by Harold Loeb; Health, by Walter N. Polakov; Recreation, by Harold Loeb; Foreign trade, by William B. Smith; and Labor, by William B. Smith.

The extract which follows has been taken from the chapter entitled "Conclusion" which was written by Harold Loeb;

"Though it is somewhat outside the scope of a statistical survey to consider a problem in theoretical economics, it may not be out of place to suggest that in order to create a buying power commensurate with



society's ability to produce and need to consume, would require:

"First, that goods and services be divided into two classes: those which can be provided in desired quantities, and those intrinsically scarce (which need not be further considered since the open market still fosters their increased production).

"Second, that the prices of the former be fixed - at any price level - and totaled.

"Third, that the total price (budgeted quantities multiplied by unit prices), translated into monetary terms, be issued to the prospective consumers to be canceled when exchanged for goods and services.

"Fourth, that the industries concerned with producing and distributing these potentially plentiful goods be centrally controlled so that the budgeted quantity of goods (subject of course, to unforeseeable variations in consumer demands) shall be produced.

"Such a solution is in line with western tradition. In the past centuries making war, keeping the peace, instructing the young, transmitting communications, maintaining highways, and delivering water have been successively removed from the open market - the sphere of private enterprise - and operated as public services. To illustrate the desirability of extending the scope of public control over the remaining utilities, including the production and the distribution of goods and services which, by means of modern technology, can today be provided in desired quantities, the case of water may be cited.

"To distribute water requires labor, supplies, equipment, and knowledge. If it were judged advisable to return the distribution of water to private competitive enterprise (in order to take advantage of the supposed greater efficiency of private over public control) two steps would have to be taken: (a) outlets for water would have to be padlocked or metered; (b) the release of water would have to be restricted to fit the buying power of the public. The result would inevitably be a marked reduction in the consumption of water, and a conservation of its supply.

"It would seem just as unnecessary to conserve the supplies of goods that can be provided in desired quantities, as it is to conserve the supply of water. There would seem to be no basis, in the nature of things, for reducing the low birth-rate, or restricting the acreage of needed agricultural products or even for mining less coal than is required to keep our people warm. The supplies, even of the non-recurrent raw materials, are ample. The labor force is adequate. Equipment lasts as long when used as when idle, or longer. And knowledge is likely to advance more rapidly when utilized than when suppressed.

"The result of removing the production and distribution of such goods as can be supplied in desired quantities from the restrictions of the contemporary economic system, would be the release of our product capacity and the satisfaction, by tangible goods and services, of the needs and reasonable desires of our population. There would seem to be no more reason for frustrating these needs and desires than there is for withholding water from the thirsty. No virtue resides in withholding desired goods when the desired goods can be supplied by the application of labor and knowledge. The Western World is stultified by a convention which has come down from the long ages of scarcity. It does not yet realize that modern technology has abolished the necessity of withholding from consumption most items of the human budget."



## Poultry Farming - England

Dawe, C. V., and Wragg, S. R. Profits and losses in poultry farming. 27pp. mimeogr. [Bristol, Eng., 1934?] (Bristol University. Dept. of agriculture and horticulture. Bulletin no. 14) 10 B775

"In presenting the report on the second year's investigation into the economics of poultry management, a somewhat different line of analysis has been pursued from that of the previous year. A more detailed examination is made of the monthly record sheets received from farms, and more especially from those farms which during the last year have shown a profit, the object being to discover, if possible, what particular features of the farm management appear to have exerted the most direct influence upon the financial results of the farms in question.

"Of the 24 farms which were included in last year's bulletin, many have been unable to complete the records for the second year. A number of new farms have been included, so that it is possible to bring 23 farms under review.

"The method of treating the records is almost exactly similar to that of the previous year, although the representation of the results has been somewhat modified. A profitable farm is assumed to be one that shows a gross output in excess of gross costs, the latter including the remuneration of the farmer's own labour and interest on invested capital, charged at 5%. An unprofitable farm will be one, therefore, on which gross costs are in excess of gross income.

## Prices - Germany

Jacobs, Alfred, and Richter, Hans. Die grosshandelspreise in Deutschland von 1792 bis 1934... Mit unterstützung des "Komitees zur erforschung der geschichte der preise" bei der Rockefeller-foundation, New York. 111pp. Berlin, Hanseatische verlagsanstalt Hamburg, 1935. (Sonderhefte des Instituts für konjunkturforschung, hrsg. v... Ernst Wagemann, nr. 37)

A comprehensive study of wholesale prices and index numbers in Germany from 1792 to 1934, including sources, methods of compilation and analysis of the movement of prices from the time of the Napoleonic wars to the present.

## Prices - Pennsylvania

Bezanson, Anne, Gray, R. D., and Hussey, Miriam. Prices in colonial Pennsylvania. 445pp. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press, 1935. (Half-title: Industrial research department. Wharton school of finance and commerce. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Research studies XXVI) 234.3 B46

Bibliography, pp.434-438.

"Prices in Colonial Pennsylvania is the first in a series of detailed studies of the history of prices in the Philadelphia area. Strictly speaking the purpose of this study is to make available, as accurately as possible, the wholesale prices of commodities bought and sold in Pennsylvania between 1720 and 1775. To the prices have been added much data which give clues to the causes of many of the price movements and the customs of



trading. In this way the study gives indirectly a picture of many phases of early American life. The real importance of Prices in Colonial Pennsylvania arises, however, from the fact that the analysis of these data adds to the understanding of the process of economic development, especially when dealing with the period in which the bases of future institutions were being laid.

"It is mere coincidence that at a time when every one is struggling with problems of recovery from a depression, we have completed a study which shows that even in the simple economy of the Colonial period, local merchants were confronted with alternating periods of prosperity and depression." - Preface.

The commodities for which prices have been collected are wheat, (including flour and bread) corn, flaxseed, hemp, tobacco, rice, beef and pork, sugar, molasses, rum, and other West India products, naval stores, and pig and bar iron.

### Production Loans

U. S. Farm credit administration. Circular [no.] C-F. 4 nos. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1935] 166.2 C492

Contents.- C. Production Loans. Apr. 1935. - D. Production loans to dairymen. Rev. Oct. 1935. - E. Feeder loans. Aug. 1935. - F. Loans for crop production. Jan. 1935.

### Rural Relief and Agricultural Labor

Hamilton, C. H. The relation of the agricultural adjustment program to rural relief needs. 5pp., mimeogr. [Raleigh? N. C., 1935]

At head of title: Preliminary summary report.

This preliminary report shows that the "conditions of croppers and renters in North Carolina have been substantially improved under the New Deal according to a survey of 1703 rural families which was made by the Division of Rural Sociology. North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, with the assistance of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration." The survey covered each household in selected townships or sections of townships in five counties of North Carolina. Data are presented to show the shift of farm laborers, croppers and renters "up the agricultural ladder" in 1934-1935, as compared with the shift "down the agricultural ladder" in 1931-1932. Other data of the survey are presented to show increase in net and gross farm income, increased ownership of livestock and poultry, and the percentage of laborers, croppers and renters on relief in 1934.

The author states that "this report is only a brief and partial summary of the data collected and analyzed in this study, which was distributed at the round table on "Readjustment of Southern Agriculture to Evolving Economic Conditions" which was held at the eighth annual conference of the Southern Economic Association at Durham, N. C., November 8, 1935.



## Sheep - Germany

Woermann, Emil. Standort, betriebsformen und ausdehnungsmöglichkeiten der deutschen schafhaltung. 90pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1935. ([Germany] Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n. F., lll. Sonderheft. 18 G31A)

A study of the sheep raising industry in Germany from the economic standpoint with statistical tables and conclusions with regard to its possible future.

## Social Insurance

Instituto nacional de prevision. Las inversiones de fondos del seguro social, por Enrique Luño. 15pp. Madrid, Impr. y encuadernación de los sobrinos de la sucesora de M. Minuesa de los rios. M. Servet, 1933. 284 In72

A discussion of basic principles for the investment of social insurance funds with special reference to the procedure followed in Spain.

## Taxation

Campbell, A. S. Business license taxes in Florida. 24pp. [Gainesville, 1934] ([University of Florida. Publication] Economic series, v.1, no. 6) 280.9 F662 v.1, no. 6

"Reprint of articles published in the May, June, and July, 1934 issues of the Tax magazine."

Bibliography, pp. 23-24.

Florida. Special committee on taxation and public debt. Report of the Special committee on taxation and public debt in Florida. 188pp. [Tallahassee, 1935] 284.5 F662

Interstate commission on conflicting taxation. Recent gross sales tax policy in the light of experience, by James W. Martin. 18pp.; mimeogr. [Chicago? 1934] 284.5 In82R

Tax research foundation. Tax systems of the world; a year book of legislative and statistical information including all the states of the United States. 6th ed... prepared under the direction of the New York State tax commission. 365pp. Chicago, Commerce clearing house [1935] folio 284.59 T192 6th

This invaluable annual contains as usual: United States tax charts; Comparative tax tables of the forty-eight states; Tax charts for countries other than United States; Comparative tax tables of various countries; and Tax revenues of the world.

## Unemployment and the Land

Scott, J. W. Self-subsistence for the unemployed; studies in a new technique. 223pp. London, Faber and Faber limited [1935] 280.171 Sco3

"The thesis presented is that subsistence on the land is possible for the unemployed either in families or in larger groups. It is first



shown how an organizer with skill and resources working along Home-croft lines could gather them into self-maintaining groups. On the question of individual families returning to the land the finding is that no express programme having this for its object should need to be undertaken. It is a process which should be taking place of itself. The land is the natural absorbent for people without resources. And if there is not a pressure in its direction as a result of long trade depression, there must be a reason. The reason is found in certain deep-lying abuses which would be easy to remove.

"The abuses are connected with money - a subject which no writer on social reform can any longer escape. The necessary remedial steps are easy compared with those advocated in most of the current literature of monetary reform. There is indeed no saving of the gold standard. Gold is useless from the point of view of stability, and lack of stability is the main evil which has ruined our agriculture...

"And the sum of the matter is this. If the steps here advocated really do make a self-subsisting life on the land possible for the people whom industry is discarding, it means salvation for more than those people. It saves industry too. It constitutes the only means by which industry can hope to secure a continuous market for its products." - Preface

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Kuibyshev, V. V. The second five-year plan. 125pp. Moscow-Leningrad, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the U.S.S.R., 1934. 280.179 L95S

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Nakhimson-Spektator, M. I., ed. Six ans de la crise agraire en chiffres et diagrammes. 140pp. Moscou, Institut international agraire, 1935 251 N14

Text and added title page in Russian.

Six years of the agricultural crisis in figures and diagrams.

#### Wheat - Danube States

Polivka, Vladimir. La question du blé dans les pays danubiens. 143pp. Paris, L. Rodstein, 1934. 281. 359 P75

Bibliography, pp. [139]-141.

The author discusses the world wheat situation with special reference to conditions in Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. He outlines the attempts made to solve the crisis by cooperation among European grain-producing countries, by world cooperation, by wheat valorization in



Bulgaria, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, and by state-aid to wheat producers in Hungary. The only solution of the problem seen is economic collaboration of the industrial and agricultural central European countries through preferential tariffs.

#### Wheat - Union of South Africa

Pretorius, W. J. An economic study of the wheat industry in the Union (more particularly the Western Cape Province) 81pp. Pretoria, The Government printer, 1935. (South Africa. Dept. of agriculture and forestry. Bulletin no. 141) 24 So84P no. 141.

Department of Agriculture and Forestry (Economic series 21)

"In Chapter I of this report it was pointed out how the production of wheat in the Union has increased during the last five years. Whereas the average production used to be about 2 million bags per annum, it is now roughly 3 million bags and in good years as high as 4 million or more. This great increase is to be attributed mainly to the depression. Wheat farmers were protected against the importation of cheap wheat, with the result that the price of wheat remained more or less constant, while that of almost every other agricultural product diminished considerably.

"The greatest actual increase in production took place in the old wheat districts, viz. the South-Western Cape Province, where to-day almost 3 million bags are produced annually. Although there was a great increase in the area of land under wheat in the interior, and especially in the Orange Free State, such dry seasons were, on the whole, experienced that the interior was able to make an appreciable contribution to the Union production during one year only, viz. 1931-32.

"This extension in the area under wheat, however, has considerably enhanced the possibilities of wheat production in South Africa. During the past five years, wheat has been sown in parts where it had never been sown before, with the result that many farmers have become better acquainted with the crop; it may, therefore, be taken that as soon as a favourable season is encountered, many more farmers will avail themselves of the opportunity to sow wheat. This will result in a considerable variation in the amount of wheat produced in South Africa for a few years, and it may be that in some years the Union will produce more than is necessary for local consumption."

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Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. Agricultural branch. Report on the grain trade of Canada for the crop year ended July 31 and to the close of navigation 1934. (Prepared in collaboration with the Board of grain commissioners, Canada) 222pp. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, 1935. 59.9 C164 1933/34

Movement and other statistics of Canadian wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed.



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Tax delinquency of rural real estate in 16 New York counties, 1928-33.  
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\* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural  
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(General regulations, Series E). Regulations governing hearings under subsection (7) of section 8a of the Agricultural adjustment act to investigate alleged violations by handlers of orders of the Secretary of agriculture. 6pp. Oct. 24, 1935. (G.R.-A.A.A. Series E, no. 1)

(Hawaii tax fund order no. 6). Directing expenditure for \$110,000, for a rat abatement campaign in the territory of Hawaii. 3pp. Oct. 14, 1935. (H.T.F.O. no. 6)

(Hawaii tax fund order no. 7). Directing expenditure of \$60,000 for the development of truck farming and improvement of marketing facilities for farm products in the territory of Hawaii. 3pp. Oct. 19, 1935. (H.T.F.O. no. 7)

(Hawaii tax fund order no. 8). Directing expenditure of \$70,000 for the development of live stock feed in the territory of Hawaii. 3pp. Oct. 24, 1935. (H.T.F.O. no. 8)

(Hawaii tax fund order no. 9). Directing expenditure of \$50,000 for the development of tropical fruits and nuts in the territory of Hawaii. 3pp. Oct. 24, 1935. (H.T.F.O. no. 9)

(Hawaii tax fund order no. 10). Directing expenditure of \$30,000 for the promotion of the poultry industry, territory of Hawaii. 3pp. Oct. 24, 1935. (H.T.F.O. no. 10)

How to organize and conduct county forums. 6pp. [1935] (D-2)

Issued in cooperation with U. S. Department of agriculture, Extension service.



Instructions for county allotment committees in preparing compliance certificates. (Supplement no. 6 to "Instructions for conducting the 1935 corn-hog program and use of related forms" (C.H.-108)). 10pp. Nov. 4, 1935. (C.H.-108f)

Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 62. Marketing agreement regulating the handling of walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington. Issued...Oct. 11, 1935, effective...Oct. 15, 1935. 21pp. 1935. (A-1)

1935 corn-hog contract administrative rulings (supplement no. 2 to C.H.-107) (nos. 143-146). 4pp. Oct. 21, 1935. (C.H.-107b)

Order regulating the handling of walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington. 20pp. Issued Oct. 11, 1935, effective Oct. 15, 1935. (O-1, Order series-order no. 1)

Rye adjustment handbook, 1936-39, outlining the 1936-39 rye adjustment program and giving instructions for procedure. For use of county agents and officers of county and district production control associations. 51pp. Issued November 1935 (Rye - 7)

Rye administrative rulings series of 1936-1939 relating to 1936-39 rye adjustment contracts. Rulings nos. 1 to 27, inclusive. 23pp. October 1935. (Rye - 6)

The rye situation and the 1936-39 rye production adjustment program. 8pp. [1935] (Commodity information series. Rye leaflet no. 1)

What countries shall supply the world with its cotton? 8pp. October 1935. (G-49)

#### Addresses (Mimeographed)\*

Grower and consumer interests in the potato problem. Address by J. B. Hutson... at Boston, Massachusetts...November 4, 1935. 12pp.

Progress in adjusting cotton under the Agricultural adjustment act. Address by Cully A. Cobb...Aug. 29, 1935. 9pp. [1935]

The referendum on the corn-hog program. Speech of G. B. Thorne...Oct. 18, 1935. 10pp. [1935]

#### Radio Talks (Mimeographed)\*

The corn-hog situation and the referendum, by G. B. Thorne. 2pp. Oct. 14, 1935.

Farm practices and farm living improved by the adjustment program, by Joseph E. Cox. 2pp. Oct. 16, 1935.

The farmers must decide. by Chester C. Davis. 2pp. Oct. 23, 1935.

The potato situation, by J. B. Hutson. 2pp. Oct. 30, 1935.

The potato situation, by J. B. Hutson. 2pp. Oct. 31, 1935.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by A. D. Stedman. 2pp. Oct. 15, 1935.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by Alfred D. Stedman. 2pp. Oct. 21, 1935.

Progress of agricultural adjustment, by William F. Byrd, Jr., 2pp. Oct. 20, 1935.

What about bread prices? An interview between an officer of the General federation of women's clubs and Donald E. Montgomery. 9pp. Oct. 22, 1935.

What would you do for agriculture? An address by Chester C. Davis...October 23, 1935...in connection with Columbia's public opinion series. 7pp. [1935]

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\*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.



## STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

### California

Voorhies, E. C. The dairy industry. Calif. Agr. Col. Timely Agr. Outlook, no. 3, 3pp. Berkeley. 1935.

### Connecticut

Clarke, G. B. Marketing fruits and vegetables in Connecticut. With special reference to the New Haven Market. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 205, 56pp. Storrs. 1935.

This study, made in the summer of 1934, at the request of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, included a survey of retail stores in New Haven and its suburbs, of peddlers, wholesalers and jobbers, truckers and farmers who make use of the market.

Connecticut. Agricultural college, Extension service. Economic digest for Connecticut agriculture, no. 63. Storrs. 1935.

Partial contents: Measures of farm organization and management efficiency on 68 Connecticut dairy farms, 1934, p.520; Measures of farm organization and management efficiency on 37 Connecticut poultry farms, 1934, p.522, by P. L. Putnam.

### Illinois

Illinois. Agricultural experiment station, Department of agricultural economics. Illinois farm economics, no. 5. Urbana. 1935.

Partial contents: [Soybean situation] by G. L. Jordan, pp.22-25; Labor, horse, and machinery expenses, by P. E. Johnston, pp.25-27.

### Iowa

Cox, G. M. Index number of Iowa farm products prices. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 336, pp.299-328. Ames. 1935.

"The index number, presented in this bulletin, has been designed to serve as a composite measure of the price change of Iowa farm products from month to month and over a period of years."

Iowa. Agricultural college, Extension service. Iowa farm economist, v.1, no. 4. Ames. October 1935.

Partial contents; Future demand for corn, by G. S. Shepherd, pp.3-4; A land boom in Iowa? by L. K. Soth, pp.5-6, 14; Iowa farm people talk things over, by P. C. Taff; pp. 8-10; The 1935 banking act- a step toward centralization, by Wallace Wright, pp.11-12; More part-time farms in Iowa, by R. E. Wakeley, pp.13-14.

Reid, M. G. Status of town and village housing in Iowa. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bull. 186, pp.52-173. Ames. 1935.



Shepherd, Geoffrey, Dalton, J. J., and Buchanan, J. H. The agricultural and industrial demand for corn. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 335, pp.251-295. Ames. 1935.

Includes detailed discussion of the utilization of the corn crop in the United States and a section on possible new uses for corn.

#### Kansas

Kansas, State college of agriculture and applied science. The Kansas agricultural outlook for 1935-1936. Kans. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 118, 8pp. Manhattan. 1935.

#### Kentucky

Kentucky. University, College of agriculture, Extension division. Annual report for the year ending December 31, 1934. Ky. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 278, 66pp. Lexington. 1935.

Farm Economics, pp.53-55; Rural sociology, pp.55-58; Markets and rural credit, pp.58-59.

#### Maine

Schrumpf, W. E. A study of the organization and management of potato farms in central Maine. Maine Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 379, pp.79-137. Orono. 1935.

#### Maryland

Maryland. University, Extension service. Twentieth annual report...for the year 1934. 80pp. College Park. [1935]

Agricultural adjustment activities, pp. 8-13; Emergency activities, pp.13-16; Marketing, pp. 56-58; Economics and farm management, pp.73-74; Farm statistics and crop estimates, p.75.

#### Massachusetts

Bateman, E. W. Receipts and sources of Boston food supply, 1934. 58pp., mimeogr. Boston, Mass. Dept. Agr. Div. Markets. 1935.

#### Michigan

Hoffer, C. R. Changes in the retail and service facilities of rural trade centers in Michigan, 1900 and 1930. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Special Bull. 261, 36pp. East Lansing. 1935.

#### Minnesota

Johnson, E. C. The use of production credit by farmers. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm Business Notes, no. 154, pp.1-4, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1935.



## New Jersey

New Jersey. State college of agriculture. Extension service and Agricultural experiment station, Rutgers university.

Economic review, nos. 87-91. June-October, 1935. Mimeogr. New Brunswick.

"Due to lack of funds the monthly publication of Economic Review was discontinued with issue, no. 86, May, 1932". It was resumed with the June, 1935 issue and has continued its analyses and discussions of "those important economic and social questions affecting directly and indirectly New Jersey farmers, business men and consumers."

## New York

New York (Cornell) State college of agriculture. Department of agricultural economics and farm management. Farm economics, no. 91, Ithaca. October 1935.

Partial contents: Prices in gold in five countries, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, pp.2207, 2213; Variations in the relation of size of business to labor income on 2146 grade B dairy farms in New York, 1926-1934, by L. C. Cunningham, pp.2213-2217; Some factors affecting United States imports of butter, by Leland Spencer, pp.2217-2220; The variability of milk prices, by Leland Spencer, pp.2220-2221; Costs of hauling milk by tank truck, by H. R. Varney, pp.2222-2223; School attendance in Tompkins county, by G. B. Robinson, pp.2224-2225; Costs and margins of cooperative associations handling farm supplies, by G. W. Hedlund, pp.2225-2227; Life insurance carried by farmers, by G. W. Hedlund, pp.2227-2228.

## Ohio

Moore, H. R. Semi-annual index of farm real estate values in Ohio, January 1 to June 30, 1935. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta., Mimeogr. Bull. 85, 4pp. Columbus. 1935.

In cooperation with Farm Lands Division, Ohio Association of Real Estate Boards.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station and Ohio state university, Committee on regional agricultural adjustments. A basis for regional agricultural adjustments in Ohio. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta., Dept. of Rural Economics, Mimeogr. Bull. 83, 28pp. Columbus. 1935.

Ohio. State university, Department of rural economics. Facts about prices of farm products. Fact series no. 20, 8pp. Columbus. 1935.

Ohio. State university. Department of rural economics. Facts about the potato situation. Fact series, no. 19, 6pp. Columbus. 1935.

Ray, G. S., Wiland, L. H., and Wallrabenstein, P. P. Ohio agricultural statistics, 1934. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 554, 52pp. Wooster. 1935.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Similar to previous issues and contains county figures for 1934 with revised estimates for the previous 2 years.



Wallace, B. A. Financial operations of Ohio farmer owned elevators during the fiscal year, 1934-35. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta., Dept. Rural Econ. Mimeogr. Bull. 84, 16pp. Columbus, 1935.

#### South Dakota

Kumlien, W. F. The social problem of the church in South Dakota. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 294, 46pp. Brookings. 1935.

The fourth of a series of investigations on rural social institutions first projected in 1925 in cooperation with Dr. C. J. Galpin, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

#### Texas

Gabbard, L. P. Trend of taxes on farm and ranch real estate in Texas. Texas Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 512, 21pp. College Station. 1935.

Tables include data for the years 1913 to 1933. Data for the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 were secured through a Federal C.W.A. project sponsored jointly by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Hawthorn, L. R. Vegetable varieties for the winter garden region of Texas. Texas Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 508, 139pp. College Station. 1935.

#### Washington

Pubols, B. H. Part-time farming in Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 316, 47pp. Pullman. 1935.

This report is the result of cooperative effort on the part of a number of federal and state agencies. Data were obtained in the year 1933 and this study consists primarily of an analysis of the original 1814 usable records obtained from part-time farmers throughout the state of Washington.

Yoder, F. R., and Smick, A. A. Migration of farm population and flow of farm wealth. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 315, 24pp. Pullman. 1935.

The study was made in four townships of Whitman county.

#### West Virginia

Stelzer, R. O., and Hyre, H. M. Poultry facts. W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Circ. 12. 8pp. Morgantown. 1935.

Part I, A summary of the costs and returns for 1934 with comparisons with 1932 and 1937.

Part II, Outlook for 1935.

#### Wisconsin

Schaars, M. A. What is ahead for the hog-producer? Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Econ. Inform. for Wis. farmers, v. 6, (Special circ. no. 9) [pp.2-4] Madison. September 1935.



## PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

### Agrarian Reform - Czechoslovakia

Agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(13): 450-451. June 24, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.)

"The functions of the Czechoslovak Land Board were taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture as from 1 May 1935. The Board had been set up under the Act of 11 June 1919 to carry out the agrarian reform, and the completion of the distribution of lands concluded its task. The full completion of the reform will require a further period of at least three years, during which the Ministry of Agriculture will deal with matters relating to credits, financial legislation, registration of mortgages under the land revenue system, etc.

"The reform affected 1,913 estates, each comprising more than 150 hectares of agricultural land, or more than 250 hectares of land in general. The total affected by the reform was 4,000,000 hectares or 28.6 of the total area of Czechoslovakia. The agricultural lands affected mounted to 1,232,000 hectares, or 27 percent of all agricultural lands in the country."

Tables show the distribution of land. The forests were for the most part allotted to the public domain. The workers employed on the large estates, to the number of 65,000, were granted land, employment on the new medium-sized holdings, or a lump sum. The necessary funds were obtained by a tax of 15 percent on the property of those who benefited by the reform.

### Agrarian Reform - Spain

Lingelbach, W. E. Agrarian strength in Spain. Current Hist. 43(2): 210-211. November 1935. (Published at 229 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.)

This article contains two paragraphs on the land policy of the present Spanish government. The law "provides for peasant proprietorship, but with a guarantee of compensation for the land owners...[who are to] be paid from a sinking fund and are assured in addition a 4 per cent interest rate until final settlement is made." The Institute for Agrarian Reform is to administer the transfer of lands. According to the article the conditions of purchase are extremely favorable to the land owners.

### Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Boyle, J. E. Planning an unbalanced agriculture. Northwest. Miller 184(3): 236-237. Oct. 23, 1935. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

From an address delivered at St. Louis, Mo., before the twenty-eighth annual convention of the International Association of Milk Dealers, Oct. 19, 1935.



Underlying principles of sound planning for agriculture as laid down by the agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, are enumerated by Professor Boyle. He says a "fair, honest, and careful analysis will show that the AAA plan violates every one of these 10 underlying principles." He also examines "five or six ways in which the AAA has unbalanced American agriculture." Briefly stated they are: 1. Disrupting the Nation's agriculture; 2. Increasing world production; 3. Loss of foreign markets; 4. Increasing the cost of production; 5. Lowering the standard of living; 6. Prolonging the depression.

Also in Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated 75(8): 321. Oct. 23, 1935

Casement, D. D. What's the matter with agriculture? Who is Who in Grain and Feed 25(1): 17-22. Nov. 5, 1935. (Published at 413-414-415 Merchants' Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.)

The text of an address "delivered on October 2 before the Chicago Association of Commerce by Capt. Dan D. Casement, president of the Farmers Independent Council of America. The speaker described the entire campaign to relieve the farmer as a racket, of which the farmer has been the victim and dupe for fifteen years. He expressed his 'uncompromising opposition to the AAA' and cogently outlined the reasons for his position."

Hambidge, Gove. The meat in the agricultural stew. Harper's Monthly Mag. 171(1022): 241-250. July 1935. (Published at 49 E. 33rd St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer shows why retrenchment in agricultural production was inevitable and "what positive advantages have been uncovered by the AAA." "Rural understanding of economic forces and trends" and "rural organization for well-thought-out objectives" are increasing rapidly.

"Not slowly, but rapidly, not in small groups but in gigantic groups, agriculture is being welded together in a manner and to a degree that would hardly have been possible at any time in the past. Starting from scratch at the beginning of 1933, by the end of 1934 you have three million farmers signed up for adjustment contracts, and perhaps another million operating under marketing agreements. This is two-thirds of the total number of American farmers according to the 1930 census; but those co-operating probably represent an even larger proportion of the total farm acreage in America than their numbers indicate. And all of this co-operation is for the purpose of carrying out a vast agricultural plan, national in scope, with international implications, and on a democratic basis. This, as I see it, is the real meat of the situation."

McBain, H. L. The AAA will meet the test. Today 5(1): 10-11, 20, 21. Oct. 26, 1935. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer compares an adverse opinion of a lower court on the AAA with the opinions of the Supreme Court in the NRA cases and comes to the conclusion that the AAA will survive.

#### Agricultural Bookkeeping

Carslaw, R. G. Use of accounts in farm management. Estate Mag. 35(10): 759-762. October 1935. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, Eng.)



Summary of an article contributed to the Journal of the International Congress for Scientific Management.

#### Agricultural Bookkeeping - Buena Vista, Ohio

Zipf, W. H. Extra profits by keeping books on your orchard operations. Amer. Fruit Grower 55(10): 7, 13. Oct. 1935. (Published at 1370 Ontario St., Cleveland, Ohio.)

The author repeats the explanation of the bookkeeping system used on the Plagg Buckhorn Estate at Buena Vista, Ohio, as told by the manager, Mr. C. E. Drumheller. The estate covers 15,000 acres. One of the main enterprises is the 110-acre orchard.

#### Agricultural Credit - Colombia

Promotion of agricultural credit in Colombia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 55(12) 318. Sept. 16, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

A Government Bill has been presented to Congress by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to increase credit facilities for agriculture and to establish the "Agrarian Credit Institute of Colombia", which will issue loans to the small, isolated farmer at 6 percent.

#### Agricultural Credit - Denmark

Cameron, Donald. The Danish land or real estate credit system. United Farmer 15(42): 666, 667. Oct. 18, 1935. (Published in Calgary, Alberta.)

An explanation of the system of real estate credit in operation in Denmark. "A characteristic of Danish real estate credit is the way in which private credit has been superseded by institutional credit at cheap rates. Most of the real estate credit in Denmark today is supplied through the Credit Unions. The Credit Union is the most important link in the credit system, and it is an outcome of the Danish Co-operative Union."

A little of the background against which this credit system was built is given.

#### Agricultural Experiment Stations - United States

The agricultural experiment stations in 1934. Expt. Sta. Rec. 73(4): 433-435. October 1935. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Editorial review of the 1933/34 annual report on the work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations, issued by the Office of Experiment Stations.

#### Agricultural Indebtedness - Australia

Farm debt plan outlined. Land, no. 1240, p. 6. Mar. 22, 1935. (Published in Sydney, New South Wales.)

A review of the farm debt scheme as outlined by the Royal Commission on the Wheat Industry in its report. The final general conclusions of the Commission are given.



Relief of agricultural indebtedness in Australia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(13): 452. June 24, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.)

Rural relief fund bill. Primary Producer 20(35): 1. Aug. 29, 1935. (Published at 38-40-42-44 Stirling St., Perth, Australia.)

Reviews an address of Mr. M. F. Troy, Minister for Lands on the provisions of the Rural Relief Fund Bill. It is stated that his concluding remarks are "really a summary of the provisions of the Bill." He is quoted as follows in conclusion: "'I think this is a reasonable measure that will make for a speedy adjustment of debts...I want to emphasise, however, that the Bill does not provide for a compulsory writing down of debts. The Federal legislation does not provide for that, nor does that of any of the States. All the legislation that has been passed provides for an adjustment of debts on a voluntary basis.'"

#### Agricultural Policy - France

Agricultural policy in France. Indus. and Labour Inform. 55(10): 260-264. Sept. 2, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.)

Eleven recommendations of the National Economics Council adopted on the basis of a report by Messrs. P. Devinat and P. Garnier, are given in full. They relate to the nature of the agricultural depression, the need for the organization of agricultural production, and the relation between unemployment and agriculture.

#### Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

British farm program stimulates production. Fertilizer Rev. 10(5): 10. September-October 1935. (Published at 616 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

A discussion of the British agricultural program, in which farmers are encouraged and urged to produce more crops and livestock. "In fact, through guaranteed prices, subsidies, marketing agreements, quotas, and restrictions of imports by international agreements and tariffs they are paid directly or indirectly to do so."

#### Agricultural Policy - Mexico

Agricultural problems in Mexico. Development programme. Indus. and Labour Inform. 55(12): 317-318. Sept. 16, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.)

Among the measures adopted to expedite the working of the Six-Year-Plan are the changing of the scope and functions of the National Bank of Agricultural Credit, the organization of conferences of farmers for the purpose of setting up a National Peasant Confederation of Mexico, and the drafting of regulations dealing with social insurance and insurance against the loss of crops.



## Agricultural Policy - Yugoslavia

Agrarian policy in Yugoslavia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(13): 451. June 24, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.)

In a statement to the press in May 1935 the Minister of Agriculture of Yugoslavia outlined the proposed policy of the Government. It included increase of selling prices of agricultural products so as to cover cost of production and leave a reasonable profit; organization of production according to the needs of the market; marketing organization; and provision of facilities for the liquidation of the outstanding debts of the peasants.

## Agricultural Situation

World harvests and the trade outlook. Westminster Bank Rev. no. 260, pp.3-7. October 1935. (Published at 41, Lothbury, London, E. C. 2, Eng.)

The concluding paragraph of this article follows:

"On purely economic factors, the immediate outlook for the leading crop commodities, with the exception of maize, can be regarded as favourable. With the spreading of recovery in industrial activity over a wider area, to which reference was made in last month's Review, consumption should continue to improve. Maintained or possibly rather higher prices, and a larger production, should mean greater prosperity for the farmers. The return to more normal and less artificial market and supply conditions will be an undoubted permanent advantage. But in the past month purely economic factors have unfortunately had to take second place to possible repercussions of the international political situation in determining the course of the price of wheat at least. Until fears are allayed these factors must play a dominating part not only for wheat but for almost all other commodities."

## Agriculture - Great Britain

Smalley, H. R. Observations on British agriculture. Fertilizer Rev. 10 (5): 2-3, 13, 14. September-October 1935. (Published at 616 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

The writer, after attending the International Soil Congress, visited Great Britain "to observe farm practices, especially as they relate to soil fertility". He gives some general observations, tells of visits to colleges and typical farms, and describes fertilizer practices. He points out that "a tenant who leaves a farm after having improved it through the feeding of concentrated feeds and the use of commercial fertilizers is paid for the residual value of these materials."

Agriculture - Kelantan. Malayan Agr. Jour. 23(8): 369-374. August 1935. (Published in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.)

"In view of the dense population and close settlement of the northern plain, development of agricultural land in Kelantan must in the future be confined to the southern portion of the state, where the hilly nature of the country points to concentration on permanent rather than



temporary crops...Alienation of agricultural land in lots of over 100 acres in extent is effected in the form of grants and is subject to conditions imposed by the Superintendent of Lands...Land for small holdings is alienated to the indigenous population on reduced terms, particularly in the case of rice land which, in order to increase the area under this crop, is exempted from premium."

#### Agriculture - New Zealand

Smallfield, P. W. Farming in the Auckland Province. Observations on farm management methods. New Zeal. Jour. Agr. 50(6): 345-353. June 1935; 51(1): 1-7. July 1935; 51(2): 69-77. August 1935. (Published by New Zealand Department of Agriculture, Wellington.)

#### Agriculture - Nigeria.

Faulkner, O. T. Agriculture in Nigeria. Trop. Agr. 12(11): 284-286. November 1935. (Published at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies)

"Reprinted from the West African Review, vol. VI, no. 93, June 1935."

Describes the work of the Department of Agriculture of Nigeria - in the production of palm oil and kernels, in working out a method of extraction of palm oil by the use of a small press, the introduction of American cotton in the Northern Provinces, improving the quality of cocoa products, the introduction of bulk marketing of first-quality cocoa, teaching the people how to grow benniseed properly, encouraging the exportation of peeled, sun-bleached ginger, and the introduction of mixed farming in the Northern Provinces. This last work is said to be the most important work of the Department.

#### Agriculture and Reconstruction - China

Chen Kung-po. The place of agriculture in national reconstruction. Chinese Econ. Jour. 17(1): 1-9. July 1935. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, 1040 North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China.)

The author outlines the reasons for his belief that it is no longer possible to build up China's national economy on a purely agricultural basis. "The immediate steps which should be taken today by China are not only relief measures for distressed rural areas, but much more important - a progressive reduction of the agricultural population... The laying of national foundations in industry and agriculture is the real way to national salvation."

Chiang Kai-Shek. The cause and cure of rural decadence. China's leaders and their policies. Supplement to the People's Tribune. China Reconstruction Ser. No. 2, pp.31-36. (Published at 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.)

"General Chiang Kai-Shek subsequently summoned at Chengtu a conference of the gentry and elders from various districts in Szechuan for the discussion of provincial reconstruction and rehabilitation. At this informal conference, held in the middle of June, 1935, General Chiang laid down six simple principles to be strictly adhered to by



all public men and local leaders of Szechuan as the preliminary to practical efforts in the building of a new province. On the conclusion of the proceedings on June 14 General Chiang issued a personal message to the people of Szechuan outlining measures for rural rehabilitation, the following being a summarized translation of his appeal."

#### Agriculture and the New Deal

Reno, Milo. The farm and President Roosevelt. Vital Speeches of the Day 2(3): 76-78. Nov. 4, 1935. (Published at 33 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)  
Radio address by the President of the National Farmers' Holiday Association, September 29, 1935, criticizing President Roosevelt's Fremont, Nebraska speech.

#### Allotments - Great Britain

Employment and unemployment. The situation in Great Britain. Allotments. Indus. and Labour Inform. 56(2): 68. Oct. 14, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.)  
"The Annual Report of the Society of Friends Allotments Committee for 1933-34 states that the number of societies operating the scheme to provide allotments for unemployed men increased from 2,221 in 1932-33 to 2,472 in 1933-34, and the number of men benefited increased during the same period from 100,035 to 117,732. The total expenditure for the year, including administrative expenses, amounted to 48,854, to which sum the men assisted contributed £ 24,316."  
The work of establishing group holdings has now been turned over to the Land Settlement Association. About 800 group holdings have been set up in various parts of the country.

#### Business Statistics - United States

Durand, E. D. Statistics of current business activity - their past, present and future. Dun & Bradstreet Monthly Rev. 43(2091): 2-4, 39, 40. October 1935. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)  
"Dr. Durand gives a concise history of American business statistics, their origin, development and significance. He also emphasizes the necessity, in statistical planning, of weighing carefully the cost of a statistical project against its final utility." -Editor's note.

#### Camps for Unemployed - Japan

Camps for the unemployed in Japan. Indus. and Labour Inform. 56(2): 69. Oct. 14, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.)  
"The Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs has recently established a scheme of camps for men engaged on unemployment relief works. The object is to give the unemployed the instruction they require, particularly with a view to occupational re-training."



## Canada

Ritchie, T. K. Some aspects of Canada to-day. Nineteenth Century and After 118(704): 449-457. October 1935. (Published at Orange St., Leicester Sq., W. C. 2, London, Eng.)

"Canada is usually extolled as a land of immense natural wealth, where the inhabitants are more prosperous than elsewhere, with room for millions of immigrants. The natural resources of the Dominion are not in dispute, but with the adoption of wholesale 'scientific' methods of exploitation many natural advantages will not, in the opinion of thoroughly competent authorities, last longer than another lifetime." The writer continues by making observations on both the agricultural and industrial sections of the country and arrives at the conclusion that "drastic remedies are required if the country is to support its present population in any degree of comfort and make the progress rendered possible by its undoubtedly great resources."

## Coffee

World coffee markets. Empire Producer, no. 228, pp.174-175. October 1935. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.)

Replies are given to a questionnaire sent to representatives of the Department of Overseas Trade and to unofficial correspondents in British Malaya, India, British North Borneo, and Ceylon.

## Coffee - Colombia

Planned coffee production in Colombia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 56(2): 45. Oct. 14, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.)

"The Colombian Government has recently introduced into Congress a Bill to set up, in agreement with the National Committee of Coffee Growers, a new national coffee department to operate under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture." It would authorize the state to intervene in the purchase and export of coffee or to undertake the sale and distribution of coffee in foreign markets. Part of the revenue from a tax on coffee would be used for rural welfare purposes.

## Consumers

Hamilton, W. H. The consumer's front. The traffic jam between those who make goods and those who want to buy them sized up by the director of the new federal Consumers Division of NRA at Washington. Survey Graphic 24(11): 524-528, 565, 567. November 1935. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

## Consumption

Hinrichs, A. F. Planning, consumption and the standard of life. Plan Age 1(8): 1-7. October 1935. (Published by the National Economic and Social Planning Association, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)



Measuring consumption habits. Plan Age 1(8): 15-20. October 1935. (Published by the National Economic and Social Planning Association, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

Points out the need for studies measuring consumption habits on a family basis and discusses preliminary technical studies initiated by the National Resources Board and two coordinated projects to be administered, one by the Bureau of Home Economics, and the other by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Supplying food for normal consumption. Consumers' Guide 2(24): 6-8, 17. Sept. 30, 1935. (Issued by the Consumers' Counsel, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

"Introducing a series of stories on America's habits of food consumption." A table entitled "A Table Showing Which Way Food Consumption Habits Have Gone" shows the average per capita consumption per year by periods - 1920-24, 1925-29, 1930-33, and 1920-33 - of the following commodities: cereal products; all potatoes; sugar and sirup; milk and cream (whole milk and cream in terms of whole milk); manufactured dairy products; fresh fruits (fresh and canned fruit in terms of fresh fruit, watermelons and cantaloupes included); dried fruits; vegetables (consumption of fresh and canned vegetables per urban inhabitant in terms of fresh vegetables. Data for production of farm gardens not available); lean meats and fish; eggs; beans, peas, and nuts; fats (except butter); beverages, spices, and chocolate (includes coffee, tea, spices, cocoa, and chocolate); and total food. Data are for the United States.

Williams, Faith M. Levels of living vs. standard of living. Plan Age 1(8): 12-14. October 1935. (Published by the National Economic and Social Planning Association, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.)

#### Cooperation, Consumers

Consumers have four million dollar business. Producer-Consumer 1(2): 11. August 1935. (Published at 517 Fisk Bldg., 109 Filmore, Amarillo, Texas.)

"A tabulation of some 60 co-operatives in the Texas Panhandle-Plains country shows an average annual volume of over \$70,000 per organization, or a combined annual business of more than \$4,000,000, O. C. Burgess, manager of the Consumers Co-operatives Associated, Amarillo, said in a talk at the Co-operative Institute on co-operative purchasing."

Hull, I. H. Co-operation among consumers growing. Producer-Consumer 1(1): 1, 3, July 1935. (Published at 517 Fisk Bldg., 109 Filmore, Amarillo, Tex.)

Four definite accomplishments are claimed for consumers' co-operation. Briefly they are: "First it brings about a fair distribution of wealth among those who produce it...Second, consumers' co-operation can and does eliminate scandalous waste which has become proverbial among American business institutions...Third, consumers' co-operation is the first experiment in modern business which has been able to coordinate supply and demand, eliminate the problem of surpluses and thereby



stabilize values... The fourth thing which is being accomplished by consumers' co-operatives has to do with the very motive back of the business being organized by consumers for their own benefit. There is no incentive to cheapen products for the purpose of increasing profits..."

When farmers work together as consumers. Consumer's Guide 2(23): 8-12. Sept. 16, 1935. (Issued by the Consumers' Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

How farm consumers in one county cooperated to make their earnings buy a better share of the goods of life. The Rockingham Cooperative, located in Harrisonburg, Va., was originally organized "to answer the needs of farmer members by both buying and selling collectively, [but] the purchasing arm has pulled such a mighty load that the organization stands today chiefly as a real farmers' consumer cooperative."

### Cooperative Journal

Cooperative Journal, v. 9, no. 5, pp.153-176. September-October 1935. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Chicago - a tragedy in milk [on the Chicago milk strike] by Ted Townsend, pp.153-156; Discrimination against nonmembers means loss of exemption from income tax [relative to a decision by the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals against the Farmers Mutual Cooperative Creamery of Sioux Center, Iowa] by John Wright, pp.157-158; Cooperative trends, by F. W. Peck, p.159; When can't overpayments be recovered? by Marvin A. Schaars, pp.160-162; What the dairymen did and said [at the 19th annual convention of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation] pp.163-165; Sound cooperative principles, by E. A. Stokdyk, p.166.

### Cotton

Case, W. W. Lower new-crop cotton loans increase domestic consumption and exports. Annalist 46(1187): 534, 541. Oct. 18, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

This is a review of developments in the cotton market during the third quarter of the year. Seven statistical tables show the following: domestic cotton activity; world consumption of American cotton; exports of American cotton; supply and distribution of American cotton; world production of commercial cotton; world supply and distribution of all cotton; movement of American cotton.

Cotton exports are increasing. Tex. Weekly 11(43): 1, 2. Oct. 26, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

Editorial commenting on the increase in both exports and foreign consumption of American cotton and the part the government cotton program had in bringing this about. It is held that the policy of the government to continue to restrict production is "only a negative policy. A positive policy would be directed toward the promotion of trade and of consumption. When the Government comes at last to such a positive policy and not until then, the country will be on the road to recovery."



Economic disarmament our greatest need. Tex. Weekly 11(42): 1-3. Oct. 19, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Texas.)

Editorial describing the policies of Italy and Germany toward cotton, which according to the writer, "illustrate what's wrong with the world." It is charged in the editorial that "Economically we are armed to the teeth and are very nearly the chief disturber of economic peace. Secretary Hull wants to change this, and the American people should support him to the limit."

Future of American cotton in question. In two years U. S. production drops from 60 to 40 percent of total world crop. Share-croppers raise issue. Threat of pickers adds to difficulties already confronting millions of farm tenants. Amer. Observer 5(8): 1, 8. Oct. 21, 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

Progress toward more liberal trade policy. Tex. Weekly 11(40): 1-3. Oct. 5, 1935. (Published in Dallas, Tex.)

Editorial discussing the cotton situation and world trade. "Restored world trade is essential to recovery, not merely for cotton but for the country generally and for the world, and a lowering of tariff walls and other trade barriers among the nations is essential to restored world trade." Following this statement, attention is drawn to a resolution of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, recommending reciprocal agreements. Congressman Mansfield of Texas is quoted from a speech made in the House on February 5, 1935, in which he advocated "a general scaling down of the tariff barriers all along the line."

Windel, Dudley. American cotton in world markets. Amer. Cotton Grower 1(6): 11, 19. Nov. 1, 1935. (Published at 713 Glenn St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.)

"To sum up, the present outlook favors a much more active distribution of American cotton during the remaining months of the season and a very moderate increase in world consumption..."

"To sum up, the future of Southern cotton growing will depend on whether the American nation is prepared to take the following steps with the cooperative assistance of her farming community: (i) Decide how much cotton should be grown to fill (a) domestic mill requirements, (b) export requirements, the latter based on bilateral trade agreements to exchange cotton for foreign goods and services. (ii) reorganize Southern agriculture so as to promote the most efficient cultivation and the highest possible yield per acre. By this means alone can competition from cheap foreign native producers be successfully faced. (iii) Establish better supervision of ginneries and compressing plants so as to eliminate the present wasteful and unsatisfactory taring and the prevalence of false-packing.

"With the possible exception of Russian cotton, there is no competitive foreign growth yet equal in spinning qualities to American for equivalent grades and staples. But foreign producers are slowly and surely learning how to produce better cotton and the South will have to make a big effort to maintain her present supremacy. Her future, therefore, lies partly in her own hands and partly in those of the elected representatives controlling the nation's foreign trade policy in Washington."



## Cotton-Baling

Fulmer, H. P. Sell cotton wrapped cotton net weight. Manfrs. Rec. 104 (10): 26. October 1935. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

"The practice of the cotton growers of the South in the wrapping of their cotton bales with foreign jute is uneconomic. It is admitted that the use of cotton bagging in place of jute bagging would add at least 200,000 bales to domestic cotton consumption and at the same time offer greater protection to the baled cotton and make a more serviceable and attractive package. The greatest obstacle in making this change in the handling of the South's cotton crop has been the prevailing custom of selling cotton on a gross weight basis."

In order that this situation may be corrected the Net Weight Bill, H.R. 8631 is now before Congress. The purposes of this bill are explained.

Liverpool talks on tare. Amer. Cotton Grower 1(5): 11. Oct. 1, 1935. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)

"The American Cotton Grower asked a reporter on the Liverpool exchange to go down to the Cotton Docks in Liverpool and write what he saw and heard about American packaging methods on cotton. This article is the result. We present it as a viewpoint of those on one great market and what they think of American Tare methods."-Editor's note.

A description is given of cotton in warehouses from the cotton producing countries of the world. All the bales were well covered and well marked except those from America. The warehouse-man stated that there "is no doubt...that American bales are the worst tared in the world."

## Cotton - Cooperative Marketing - China

Fong, H. D. Co-operative marketing of cotton in Hopei Province. Nankai Social and Econ. Quart. 8(3): 551-577. October 1935. (Published by Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China.)

## Cotton - Ginning

Bennett, C. A. Research work in cotton ginning. Agr. Engin. 16(10): 389-395. October 1935. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

## Cotton - Spinning Qualities

Pearse, N. S. Qualities in cotton required by the spinner. Trop. Agr. 12(10): 269-272. October 1935. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies.)

This article was "originally presented in a form of a report to the International Cotton Congress, Milan", and here reproduced at the request of the author.-Editor's note.

Because the writer has been requested, occasionally, to explain to the cotton planter the qualities the spinners desire in their cottons,



he thinks that "a very useful purpose would be performed by stating clearly the exact qualities the spinner requires in his cotton."

The author uses what he calls "non-technical language" to explain these qualities.

### Cotton - Warehousing

Spedden, T. R. Banking the cotton crop. Amer. Cotton Grower 1(5): 12-13. Oct. 1, 1935. (Published at 535 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.)

Important steps in the marketing of cotton are storage and warehousing. Lack of proper storage, failure to store properly, and lack of care in selecting storage, are held as costing farmers of the South as much as poor ginning.

The insurance cost in the various types of warehouses is explained.

### Cotton Textile Situation

Learned, E. P. The cotton textile situation. Harvard Business Rev. 14(1): 29-44. Autumn 1935. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University at 212-220 York St., York, Pa.)

The writer analyzes the cotton textile situation in order to find out if the cotton processing tax, the Japanese imports, the level of wages and the hours of work, or some other cause or set of causes is responsible for the condition of the industry.

He finds that "the present troubles of the cotton textile industry are mainly a continuation of the trends of the last ten years. The old difficulties of excess capacity, competing geographical areas, periodic accumulation of excess inventories, and unsatisfactory organization persist. These are fundamental ills which must be corrected before the industry can expect any extended period of prosperity." He does not think that the abolition of the processing tax would solve all problems.

### Cottonseed

Meloy, G. S. Selling seed on grade. Amer. Cotton Grower 1(6): 8-9, 18. Nov. 1, 1935. (Published at 713 Glenn St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.)

### County, The

Manning, J. W. The county in the United States. Southwest Rev. 20(3): 303-318. Spring, 1935. (Published by the Southern Methodist University and Louisiana State University, Dallas, Tex.)

On the basis of Census statistics the author considers the counties of the United States from both size and population in relation to cost of government and to county debt. He concludes that "the obvious remedy, then, is either consolidation or a complete recasting of the entire county map of many states."

### Dairy Industry

Muuga, Aug. The world dairy industry. Konjunktuur. Monthly Rev. Estonia Inst. Econ. Research, no. 10, pp.654-676. September 1935. (Published in Tallinn, Estonia.)



This number contains Parts I and II of a study of the dairy industry: I. Importance of milk and milk products in national nutrition: II. General aspects of world dairy industry. Tables show the average per capita prewar and postwar butter and cheese consumption in various countries; numbers of cows in different countries, 1900-1934; total number of cattle in the world, 1901-1932; areas under feed crops in different countries 1933/34; total milk production, 1913, 1933; and butter production in principal butter export countries, 1913, 1922-1934.

Pullerits, J. World dairy industry. III. Marketing of dairy produce. Konjunktuur. Monthly Rev. Estonian Inst. Econ. Research, no. 11, pp. 740-757. October 1935. (Published in Tallinn, Estonia.)

#### Dairy Products - Bounties - Latvia

State bounties on dairy products in Latvia. Konjunktuur. Monthly Rev. Estonian Inst. Econ. Research, no. 11, pp. 757-763. October 1935. (Published in Tallinn, Estonia.)

Topics are: Laws regarding bounties and fixed rates; scope of bounties; guaranteed price level and relative importance of bounties; and export of dairy products in connection with bounties. Tables show bounties paid on butter and exports.

#### Distribution - Research

Murchison, C. T. The need for research in distribution. Canner 81(18): 7-8, 20, 24. Oct. 12, 1935. (Published at 140 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

An address before the Boston Conference on Distribution, Hotel Statler, Boston, Sept. 24.

Following some preliminary observations, problems "inherent in the business of commodity distribution" are grouped in a three-fold classification and discussed. "They are: First, those which relate to matters of cost and efficiency and which are in consequence somewhat static in character and merely permissive as regards their relationship to progress; the second classification has to do with the matter of adjustment to natural circumstances such as special regional and climatic conditions, and with the purely impersonal economic changes which are typified by the ups and downs of the business cycle; the third classification is concerned with the personal and dynamic activities of the enterpriser in the promotion of consumption."

#### Doukhobors - Canada

Foster, Mrs. W. Garland. Canadian communists: the Doukhobor experiment. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 11(3): 327-340. November 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"The Doukhobors have been in Canada for thirty-five years, but their history can be traced back to the early eighteenth century when they were a mystical sect rebelling against the Russian church. At an early period they became communists and came in conflict with the government



because of their opposition to military service. They were transported to a region near the Sea of Azof and later were moved to the Caucasus Mountains. Their leaders were strong men with theocratic claims and patriarchal privileges. In 1895 their resistance to military conscription brought on a severe clash with the government, and Tolstoy wrote to the London Times appealing for help for the Doukhobors. Prince Kropotkin was instrumental in having them emigrate to Canada where they arrived in the spring of 1899, taking up homesteads in Saskatchewan. A large number later moved to British Columbia. In Canada difficulties arose because of conflicting mores. More serious was their objection to compulsory school attendance and to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages. The protest of the Doukhobors took the form of nude parades, massed processions, and finally the burning of school-houses. Special laws were passed forbidding nude parades, and hundreds were arrested, some being sent to an island in the Gulf of Georgia to serve out their term. By the spring of 1935 the prisoners were all paroled to their homes and it seems that the process of assimilation cannot be indefinitely postponed." -Abstract, p.327.

#### Drought Insurance - Queensland

Dodging drought. Pastoral Rev. 45(8): 847, 848. Aug. 16, 1935. (Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne, Aust.)

By "Culkah."

A discussion of the "proposed drought mitigation scheme in Queensland."

Drought insurance. Pastoral Rev. 45(8): 810. Aug. 16, 1935. (Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne, Aust.)

"The scheme propounded by the Minister for Agriculture and Stock in Queensland - to mitigate the effects of long spells of dry weather by fodder conservation - has the disadvantage of most schemes by Governments to assist industry in that it contemplates the industry itself supplying all the funds necessary. The proposal is that a levy of 3d. a sheep, payable annually with the stock return, shall be the basis of a fund to be used to buy stock feed, which will be stored in pastoral areas. The management will be by a central board acting on recommendations by local boards composed of graziers' nominees..."

#### Dust Storms - United States

Carlson, Avis D. Dust blowing. Harper's Monthly Mag. 171(1022): 149-158. July 1935. (Published at 49 E. 33rd St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer thinks that it is a mistake to blame the individual farmer, or even the farmers as a class, for the dust storms of Kansas and other states; but that our national land policy is to blame for a good bit of it. Facts which the farmer has to deal with are: Free and unrestricted grazing on the public domain; uncontrolled settlement of the plains under the Homestead and other acts; a semi-arid climate; enforced specialized production of a few crops; practically enforced debt due to the need for power machinery; the great increase in wheat



production not only by the regular farmer, but also by the "suitcase farmer."

The writer concludes in part as follows:

"So long as great areas of semi-arid country are cultivated the dust menace will hang constantly over our heads..."

"I do not pretend to know what should be done about it. So far as I can find, no one knows, although all of us have our theories. This much is certain, however, controlling wind erosion is a great national problem which must be faced as such..."

"One thing more is certain. Not even a central government, be its experts in soil ever so expert, can manage the plains so long as it thinks of itself as merely a first-aid kit for individualists who have got into trouble. Nothing but scientific planning and a fairly close central control of the economic activities of the area can make it really serve human needs. Until we have achieved that level of co-operative living we are likely to continue under the shadow of a dust menace."

#### Economic and Financial Policy - Great Britain

Schuster, Sir George. British economic and financial policy, Nineteenth Century and After 118(705): 513-544. November 1935. (Published at Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

"The main object of this article is to present a background against which the various economic programmes, which have been, or will be before the country, can be judged by the plain man who seeks an answer to the question: 'Precisely what programme should the Government of this country adopt at the present juncture?' In the treatment of the subject no attempt will be made to argue out the fundamental issue between State Socialism and private enterprise."

Only a short section is devoted to "a plan for the rehabilitation of British agriculture," (p.542). "For the present purpose," the writer states, "the important point to make is that we cannot afford to have agricultural policy worked out in isolation."

#### Economic Conditions - Dutch East Indies

Weyer, G. A. Ph. The present economic position of the Dutch East Indies. Amsterdamsche bank n.v., Statist. dept., Financ. and Econ. Rev. no. 45, pp.1-12. October 1935. (Published in Amsterdam)

The following is the author's epilogue, in part:

"An endeavor has been made in the above article to sketch the effects of recent happenings in the world on the Dutch East Indies, its internal economic management, and its position in international trade. The subject deserves fuller handling than has been possible in this article, but the writer is convinced that such fuller and more scientific treatment will one day fall to its lot, because there is no doubt that, in the matter of resistance to the great depression by government, population and business circles, more and more successful work has been done in the Dutch East Indies than in most other countries;



constituting a model that will be invaluable both to statesman and student. The exceedingly summary manner in which the subject has had to be dealt with has made it inevitable that many facets of the question should be left unconsidered, and others treated far too superficially. But the purpose of this concise treatment was after all only to bring forward and consider some figures which are perhaps not generally known. They lead the writer to the conclusion that the Government, population and business interests in the Dutch East Indies have reacted betimes to the world crisis. Economic life has been maintained without much artificial intervention. After six years of unexampled economic depression the danger has not yet been averted, and fresh exertions are constantly required; but the country is still in a position to profit immediately from any revival, with the help of an industrious population which has at least learned, during these years of depression, that the old ways are by no means the worst; of energetic business interests; of an undiminished, unencumbered and exceedingly efficient productive apparatus; of a wise Government and completely unshaken credit..."

#### Economic Depression - China

Hughes, A. J. China and the economic crisis. People's Tribune 11(1): 25-33. Oct. 1, 1935. (Published at 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.)

#### Economic Depression - Japan

Penrose, E. F. Japan and the world economic depression. I-II. Index 10 (117-118): 204-213, 223-243. September-October 1935. (Published by Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden)

The writer begins by explaining briefly "the nature of the long-run tendencies which, in the case under consideration, have been accentuated or modified by the impact of world depression and which have in turn affected in some degree the course of the world depression and of such recovery as has taken place at the time of writing."

Among the tendencies discussed are the pre-depression slump in the rice industry and the situation in the raw silk industry.

Considerable space is devoted in the second article to the depression in the raw silk and rice industries.

The following extracts are quoted from pp.241-243:

"Thus Japan has serious economic difficulties to face and, notwithstanding the remarkable recovery in industrial production and exports of manufactures, the future is extremely uncertain. The only effective remedy for the plight of agriculture is reduction of rice acreage and greater reliance on colonial rice, together with increased diversification in farming and the promotion of a more varied diet among consumers. Unfortunately strong interests are opposed to this change and the transition is likely to be painful. Again, the amount of agricultural labour required to produce the quantity of raw silk that can be absorbed to advantage is almost certain to remain considerably below the amount required before the depression. But this unfavourable agricultural forecast must not be misinterpreted..."







A few of the articles in this number are as follows: Education for economic security, by Lucien B. Kinney, pp.30-40; Who shall educate the consumer? by Hazel Kyrk, pp.41-49; Education for participation in government, by L. J. O'Rourke, pp.50-52; Consumer research and consumer education, by Henry G. Weaver, pp.93-100; Education and national recovery in Denmark, by Harold Benjamin, pp.173-180.

#### Exchanges, Commodity

List of commodity exchanges in different countries. World Trade 7(9): 6-11, October-November 1935. (Published by International Chamber of Commerce, 38, Cours Albert Premier, Paris, France.)

Lists commodity exchanges, including futures exchanges, in the United States and 36 foreign countries.

#### Farm Credit Administration

Stafford, Lawrence. The government's farm investment. Subsidized by taxpayer, the FCA competes with private lenders. Farmer's tangible gains more political than economic. Barron's 15(43): 9. Oct. 28, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

#### Farm Economist

Farm Economist, v. 1, no. 12, pp.233-256. October 1935. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, Eng.)

Partial contents: Cost of improving cowsheds for certified and grade 'A' (T.T.) milk, by R. N. Dixey, pp.233-238; Changes in sheep breeding in South Devon, by W. H. Long and S. H. Carson, p.239; Basket willow growing in Somerset: a depressed industry, by C. V. Dawe and J. E. Blundell, pp.240-242; Farmers and motor cars [report of a recent investigation of the proportion of farmers in South Devon who keep cars and the increase in the number of car owners during recent years] by W. H. Long and S. H. Carson, p.243; Some factors influencing the cost of milk production, by F. R. G. N. Sherrard, pp. 244-245; A comparison of the financial returns of owner-occupier and tenant farmers [data based on a survey carried out in the eastern counties of England in 1932] by P. E. Graves, pp.246-247; Recording of home-grown bulky foods, by A. L. Jolly, pp.248-250; The pattern of estate ownership in Cambridgeshire, by J. J. MacGregor, pp.251-253.

#### Farming, Mixed

Carter, H. C. Mixed farming, the antidote for rural depression. The Land, no. 1265, p.4; no. 1266, p.6; no. 1267, p. 10. Sept. 6, 13, 20, 1935. (Published in Sydney, New South Wales)

#### Food Supply - Germany

Germany. Food scarcity more acute. Economist 121(4806): 656-657. Oct. 5, 1935. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)



An account of the shortage of foodstuffs in Germany, and the attempts of officials to keep the facts out of the papers which foster alarmism. This "tends to aggravate the shortage by strengthening the motives of interests that are withholding goods from the market in the hope of extra profits."

#### Fruit - International Trade

The fruit trade. Trop. Agr. 12(10): 253, 254. October 1935. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies)

A review of the international trade in fresh fruit. "Ample evidence of the growing volume of international trade in fruit is submitted in a report recently issued by the Imperial Economic Committee and also in its annual survey of fruit supplies in 1934." Some of the facts disclosed in these reports are cited.

#### Hogs and Pork

Stewart, J. L., and Johnson, Esther H. The world situation in hogs and pork. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(17): 544-588. Oct. 21, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

#### Hogs and Pork - Hungary

The Hungarian hog and pork industry. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(20): 667-687. Nov. 11, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

"Based on a report by H. E. Reed, American Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin." Among the topics covered are the following: Importance of hogs in the Hungarian economy, distribution and types, numbers and trends, plan of management, production practices, fattening operations, marketing, slaughtering and processing, lard production, surplus pork problem and the Hog Marketing Board, pre-war conditions, post-war developments, and the present situation. Statistical tables are given.

#### Hogs and Pork - United States

Rose, M. A. The tide of business. Today 4(24): 16. Oct. 5, 1935. (Published at 152 West Forty-Second St., New York, N. Y.)

The story of the high price of pork. "The AAA had very little to do with causing the present high price of pork. It did try to raise the price of pork by reducing the number of hogs, so it had guilty intent, let us say, but a force so mighty took control of the situation that the AAA's puny effort went for next to nothing." The drouth is held as responsible for the shortage in pork, and the resulting high prices.



## Housing, Rural - Mexico

Rural housing in Mexico. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(13): 459. June 24, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The National Agricultural Credit Bank [of Mexico] is entrusted with the social and economic organisation of farmers cultivating collective land holdings... Long-term credits, not to exceed 350 pesos per capita, will be made available to heads of peasant families as an inducement to them to improve their housing accommodation." There is a standard type of dwelling from which deviations may be made to suit certain conditions. A yard must be provided.

## Income

Chase, Stuart. Saving and spending. Survey Graphic 24(11): 533-536, 566, 570. November 1935. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

A footnote on p.533 states that "this article is based on Income and Economic Progress, by Harold G. Moulton, The Brookings Institution, (but hardly a book review.)"

Kreps, T. J. The shares of labor and capital in the national income again considered. Annalist 46(1188): 572-573. Oct, 25, 1935. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

"This article is a reply to 'Proof Lacking that Income from Capital Has Gained at the Expense of Labor,' by Simon N. Whitney in The Annalist of Sept. 27."

Moulton, H. G. The way of progress. Vital Speeches of the Day 2(3): 58-64. Nov. 4, 1935. (Published at 33 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)  
Address at dinner of Falk Foundation, Pittsburgh, October 21, 1935.  
Analyzes the conclusions reached by the Brookings Institution in its investigation of the distribution of income to economic progress.

## Institute of American Meat Packers

Proceedings of the convention [of the Institute of American Meat Packers]. Natl. Provisioner 93(17): 83-142. Oct. 26, 1935. (Published at 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

Among the papers given were the following:

Livestock situation for 1935-36, by C. A. Burmeister, pp.92-97;  
Outlook for meat packing - beef and small stock, by William Diesing, pp.104-105; Outlook for meat packing - pork, by W. S. Nicholson, pp. 106-108; Situation in the cattle industry, by Elmer Brock, pp.109-111; Legal status of AAA and processing tax, by John Potts Barnes, pp.111-116; The packing industry as I view it, by R. H. Cabell, pp. 121-123; Public relations of the packing industry, by A. D. White, pp.123-126.



## International Commission of Agriculture

Meeting of the International Commission of Agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 55(11): 290-292. Sept. 9, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

At the meeting of the International Commission of Agriculture in Brussels from 27-30 July, 1935, the problems of wheat and of fats and oils were given precedence. Attention was also called to the necessity for reducing cost of production, increasing consumption and wholesale prices, monetary reform, and increasing confidence between individuals and nations.

## Labor - Latvia

Agricultural employment in Latvia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 56(2): 72-73. Oct. 14, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

Recent statistics issued by the Statistical Bureau of Latvia show a shortage of agricultural laborers and a consequent recruiting of workers from outside sources. A table gives the numbers recruited from 1929 to 1934 from Latgale, from Latvian towns, and from abroad.

## Labor Policy - Tennessee Valley Authority

Morgan, A. E. Bench-marks in the Tennessee Valley. VI. Building a labor policy. Survey Graphic 24(11): 529-532, 575, 576. November 1935. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

## Land Settlement - Australia

Land settlement scheme. Pastoral Rev. 45(9): 927c. Sept. 16, 1935. (Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne, Australia.)

"The Australian Rural Settlement League Limited has been registered as a company in Sydney with the object of giving expression to the conviction of a large body of responsible citizens, both in Australia and Great Britain, that an important proportion of the economic difficulties of the day could be solved by vigorous exploration of the possibilities of life on the land under planned conditions.

"The League's main proposed function is to help suitable people who have been trained for the business to secure suitable land and to work it under such carefully planned conditions as will ensure them reasonable profit in normal times and a major proportion of economic independence even in times of depression."

## Land Settlement - Chile

Martinez de Bujanda, E. Law on agricultural settlement in Chile. Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.] 26 (9): 340-347. September 1935. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)



The introductory part of this article consists of a brief sketch of the economic geography of Chile, illustrated by two tables showing areas fully utilized for agriculture and lands moderately utilizable for agriculture. An outline of, and comment on, the law on agricultural settlement, are then given.

"The law...is complete and presents the character of a true agrarian reform. It establishes in the first place a National Bank of Agricultural Settlement (Caja Nacional de colonización Agrícola), a supreme self-governing institution constituted as a corporate body and placed in charge of Chilean land settlement; it then enunciates the principles that are to govern the future application of agricultural technique, credit and co-operation, in fact, of all activities relating to agriculture!"

#### Land Settlement - Ecuador

Internal colonisation in Ecuador. Indus. and Labour Inform. 56(2): 45-46. Oct. 14, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.)

A recent Act passed by the Congress of Ecuador "empowers the Administration to expropriate all unused land, whether arable or pasture, in private ownership which remains unexploited for a consecutive period of three years. Either the State or private individuals may institute expropriation proceedings. In the latter case, each head of a peasant family is entitled to purchase 20 hectares, to be paid for by instalments over a long period. Cooperative organisations may also be entitled to institute expropriation proceedings, in which case the number of members of the organisation must be taken into account, the law allotting a maximum of 10 hectares per individual members. In cases where the State itself proceeds to expropriate land, the Act stipulates that an agricultural settlement must be organised and that the land composing it must be sold and conveyed by the State to private individuals by the usual procedure laid down for the transfer of State land. In all cases private owners are to be compensated in cash for expropriated land; but the unearned increment, as computed by Government experts, is to be deducted from the indemnity allowed."

#### Land Settlement - Great Britain

Co-operative land experiments. Country Life 78(2021): 370. Oct. 12, 1935. (Published at 20 Tavistock St., Covent Garden, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Editorial comment on two "subsistence production" schemes in the eastern valley of Monmouthshire and in the neighborhood of Wigan.

"The purpose of these schemes is to set groups of unemployed men to work co-operatively to provide an assortment of products, but mainly foodstuffs and clothing, so that there may be the opportunity of exchange within the group to an extent which will considerably raise the standard of living. Nothing is produced for sale or exchange outside the group. The schemes do not make the members of a group collectively or individually self-supporting; they do, on the other hand, enable the men to supplement their unemployment assistance with the fruits of their own work, which are first put into a common pool,



and then drawn upon to an extent limited by the contribution each individual has made. Apart from this, they are still obliged to report on two days a week at the local labour exchange. Group work on land cultivation is the basis of the schemes, but dairy farming and horticulture, pig keeping, poultry farming and bee keeping provide a sufficient range and balance of agricultural products; and such industrial occupations as tailoring, boot repairing, machine knitting, carpentering and bread making further improve the balance of production and make room for men who have no aptitude for agricultural pursuits."

Another cooperative experiment which the editor commends to the attention of the Land Settlement Association is the experiment being carried out by Fordson Estates, Limited, at Boreham, near Chelmsford which is "a scientific plan for organising agriculture on a co-operative basis."

Easterbrook, L. F. Land settlement. III.-Agriculture versus other industries. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 10(242): 475-476. Oct. 12, 1935. (Published at 10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

#### Land Settlement - Switzerland

Bernhard, Hans, and Piccard, Marc. Die landwirtschaftliche primitivsiedlung. Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Monatshefte 13(9): 251-259. September 1935. (Published by Benteli, Bern-Bümpliz, Switzerland.)

The necessity for continuing the work of land settlement under adverse economic conditions has given rise to suggestions for economies in building and in equipping the buildings for the use of settlers.

#### Land Tenure - China

Land tenure in China. Indus. and Labour Inform. 55(10): 265-266. Sept. 2, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"The National Agricultural Research Bureau, set up in 1933 as a part of the Government rehabilitation programme for Chinese agriculture, has recently published interesting information on various aspects of the land tenure question in China, with special reference to sites of farms, number of tenants, and forms of tenancy contracts." A table shows size of farms in May 1934 in the eight most thickly populated provinces and in China as a whole. Nearly two-thirds of the farms are of only 20 mow or less. A table gives the percentage of farms cultivated in 1912, 1932, and 1934 by owners, tenants, and part-owners. It shows that in 1934 46 percent were cultivated by the owners, 29 percent by tenants, and 25 percent by part-owners.

#### Land Trusts and Settlement - Hungary

Land trusts and settlement in Hungary. Indus. and Labour Inform. 55(11): 292. Sept. 9, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)



The Prime Minister has stated that the Government of Hungary was not opposed to the trust system but would limit any single trust to a maximum of 3,000 joch.

"Regulations would be drafted to permit the establishment of new trusts of 200-1,000 joch which would be known as average-size trusts. Provision would also be made for peasant trusts.

"With regard to land settlement, which should be organized on the basis of a definite ownership plan, the State held sufficient land, which had come into its possession at the time of the capital levy, and it was considered that outstanding rates and taxes would be paid by ceding such land. The banks also held large estates which could be used for the same purpose. The Ministry of Agriculture already possessed a Land Settlement Fund of close on 35 million pengös which was increasing every year by about 2 million pengös."

#### Land Utilization - Legislation, Federal

Gates, Paul. Legislation affecting land use; summary of major legislation adopted at the first session of the 74th Congress. Land Policy Circ. September 1935, pp.17-22. (Published by Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.)

#### Land Utilization - Washington

Landerholm, E. F. Present land-use mapping in Washington. Planning News 3(3): 8. September 1935. (Published by the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, 220 Federal Court House, Portland, Oreg.)  
A brief progress report.

#### Leadership, Rural

Condrón, S. H. The strength of the nation. Producer-Consumer 1(2): 5, 16. August 1935. (Published at 517 Fisk Bldg., 109 Filmore, Amarillo, Tex.)  
The strength of the nation is seen in its rural leaders. "When America can be assured of a trained, courageous, community minded leadership, and an equitable part of this coming from the agricultural districts, it is my firm belief that we will not only be around the corner, but we will be starting towards a new day in our national life."

#### Meat Agreement - Great Britain

The British meat agreement. Pastoral Rev. 45(8): 839,840. Aug. 16, 1935. (Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne, Australia.)

"The agreement arrived at last month in respect to meat imports into the United Kingdom during the balance of this year and in 1936 can be regarded as satisfactory... The long-term agreement that is to take place of the present piece-meal arrangements is still in the air. It is known that the British Government is adhering to its plan for taxing imported meat, and devoting the proceeds to the payment of a subsidy to home producers. Government, however, cannot give effect to the scheme during the currency of the Anglo-Argentine Trade Convention without the permission of Argentina, or until the Ottawa



Agreement has run its course in 1937 without the approval of the Dominions."

The meat quotas under the present agreement are given.

#### Migration - Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovak migration in 1934. Emigration and internal colonisation.

Indus. and Labour Inform. 55(11): 306-307. Sept. 9, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

Contains a summary of the report of the Czechoslovak Migration and Colonisation Board for 1934. "The National Land Office has gone into the possibility of settling unemployed industrial workers on privately or publicly owned land and an experiment of this sort was made with a group of miners who had capital amounting to a sum of 1,250,000 crowns. The Board is, however, doubtful as to the possibility of effectively helping returned emigrants in this way, for it is difficult to obtain land for internal colonisation of the sort."

The position of settlers in France and a plan for settling Czechoslovak emigrants in Brazil are indicated.

#### Milk - France and Netherlands

Milk crisis in France and Netherlands. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 42(4): 386-388. July 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

A table shows production and utilization of milk in France in 1913, 1921, 1925, and 1931 to 1934, and typical prices in Paris are given for May 1930 and May 1935. The reorganization of the dairy industry is under consideration.

In the Netherlands it has been found necessary to reduce the numbers of livestock, and at the same time to subsidize milk production as a measure of relief to the farmers. "The situation is now such that the output of milk must be reduced at all costs and, with this end in view, the scope of the milk subsidy is to be reduced so that only certain categories of milk will qualify for it. The reduction is to be based on each producer's output in the last two calendar years."

#### Milk - Great Britain

The milk controversy. Statist 126(3005): 420. Sept. 28, 1935. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

An agreement was reached in the milk controversy between representatives of the Milk Marketing Board and the Central Milk Distributive Committee, which "assures that there will be no interference with the existing milk supply services on October 1, and the next move in the controversy lies with the Minister of Agriculture, who will announce his decision after he has received the report of the Committee of Investigation established under the Marketing Acts." The controversy centers around distributors' profits.



The milk war. Economist 121(4805): 604. Sept. 28, 1935. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"The milk dispute has been provisionally settled. Last Friday the Minister of Agriculture decided to refer the distributors' complaint to an investigating committee under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act...Until the Committee reports, the prescribed contract will be endorsed with supplementary conditions...The producers continue to maintain that the retail price should remain unchanged and the distributors' margin be reduced, and the distributors to retort that the retail price should be reduced and their own margin be left unchanged." The writer sees only "two possible solutions of the problem: either a subsidy to consumers of liquid milk, or else a curtailment of production."

#### Milk - Price

Morris, C. G. Setting a price for fluid milk. Hoard's Dairyman 80(20): 487, 503. Oct. 25, 1935. (Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

"A former member of the Connecticut Milk Control Board discusses some of the economic and mental factors that make a formula price unworkable."

#### Ownership, Home and Farmer - Virginia

Davison, Treadwell. Home and farm ownership in Virginia. Univ. Va. News Letter, v. 12, no. 2, Oct. 15, 1935. (Published in University, Va.)

Accompanied by a table showing home ownership in the United States in 1930, ranked by geographical divisions and states.

#### Planning Literature

Landauer, Carl. Recent literature on planning. Social Research 2(4): 504-511. November 1935. (Published by the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

Brief reviews of the following publications: L'Exécution du Plan du Travail, published by Bureau d'Études Sociales; Codes, Cartels, National Planning. The road to economic stability, by Bruno Burn; National Economic Planning, edited by W. G. K. Duncan; International Trade Union Movement, v. 15, nos. 1-4; Final Report, 1933-34 of the National Planning Board; articles by H. G. Dickinson, A. P. Lerner and Maurice Dobb in the Review of Economic Studies, v. 2, nos. 1 and 2; Economic Planning and the Tariff, by James Gerald Smith; On Economic Planning, edited by Mary Van Kleeck and Mary L. Fledderus; Plan or No Plan, by Barbara Wootton; article by Kurt Mandelbaum and Gerhard Meyer in Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung, v. 3, no. 2. 1934.

#### Population - Kansas

Clark, C. D., and Roberts, R. L. Some demographic characteristics of the population of Kansas. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 16(2): 11-28. September 1935. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Austin, Tex.)



The following is the introductory paragraph of this article:

"The present paper reports a few preliminary steps in a larger enterprise, sponsored by the Kansas State Planning Board, that aims to make available in usable form a considerable body of data bearing upon the growth, composition, movements, and adjustments of the population of Kansas. Early in the undertaking it was concluded that regional approach which would, on the one hand, orient the state with respect to the larger region of which it is a part, and, on the other, focus intensively upon the sub-regions within its boundaries, might best serve the major purposes for which the study was planned. However, space limits permit the presentation here of only a small part of the data thus far assembled. Therefore, it will be necessary to confine our report to data showing certain demographic characteristics of the state as a whole."

#### Population Expansion and the Plantation System

Thompson, E. T. Population expansion and the plantation system. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 41(3): 314-326. November 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"The plantation is a political organization of the frontier existing for the purpose of securing co-operative and unified action among peoples of diverse races or cultures in the production of an agricultural staple which usually is sold on a world-market. The history of the plantation begins with the migrant stranger who becomes a planter where there are undeveloped agricultural resources, where there is or can be created a market and in which a profit will be realized, where the stranger can acquire possession or control of the land at points favorable to transportation. The typical plantation society passes through different stages of which the succession forms a cycle. Alienation of the land and settlement by a new population are primary stages. The importation of plantation labor is usually 'collective' migration. The laborers are predominantly male or familyless. In the second generation the sexes are fairly equalized and there is a moving away from the individual to the family as the labor unit. The new source of labor supply is provided by the children who are born within the community. The plantation family group tends to acquire some equity in the land which it works and the crops which it produces. A system of peasant proprietorship tends to replace the plantation system. The change is marked by the passing of the plantation village and the dispersion of families out upon the land, by the rise of trade towns, multiplication of local division of labor, greater diversification of agriculture, and the tendency to develop co-operative societies. This is the final stage of the plantation cycle." -Abstract, p.314.

#### Price Control - Germany

Price control in Germany. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 42(4): 388-389. July 1935. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Instances of price control of potatoes and beef are given and of regulation of the weight and marking of bread in Germany.



## Price Index Numbers

Allen, R. G. D. Some observations on the theory and practice of price index numbers. Rev. Econ. Studies 3(1): 57-66. October 1935. (Published at the London School of Economics, Houghton St., London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Lerner, A. P. A note on the theory of price index numbers. Rev. Econ. Studies 3(1): 50-56. October 1935. (Published at the London School of Economics, Houghton St., London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

## Price Problem - France

France. The agricultural price problem. Statist 126 (3005): 424,425, Sept. 28, 1935. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

"The so-called Front Paysan, one of the several organisations existing to defend the interests of the farmer, has been attracting notice to itself recently by means of mass meetings for support of a programme, based on refusal to pay taxes and agreement to limit all purchasing to a minimum, pending action by the Government to raise the prices of all farm products. This is to be effected by prohibiting all importation of secondary cereals, meat and animal products, vegetables and timber, and by drastic reduction of the import quotas on milk products, fats, fruits and poultry, besides the suspension of all temporary admission of foreign wheat and maize."

The writer feels that unless the problem of low prices is solved by the "natural play of the law of supply and demand" it will not be solved "until agriculture finds a means of reducing area of production to correspond with intensity of yield or facilities for disposing of its surplus outside the mother-country."

## Processing Tax - United States

Evans, G. T. Right to recover payments of processing taxes. Discussion of question whether processors may be legally entitled, in event AAA provisions are declared unconstitutional, to recover and retain levies paid prior to amendment of statute. U. S. Law Week 3(9): 115-116, 124-127. Oct. 29, 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

Wallace, H. A. The processing tax and the tariff. Vital Speeches of the Day 2(3): 73-76. Nov. 4, 1935. (Published at 33 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

"Arranged by the Washington Star and broadcast over a nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company, Monday, October 14, 1935."

Wallace, H. A. Wallace defends the farmer's tariff. Championing the AAA, he urges cooperation by 'protected' groups. New York Times Mag., Nov. 3, 1935, pp.3, 17. (Published in New York, N. Y.)



## Relief, Rural - Georgia

McGill, K. H., Hayes, Grant, and Farnham, Rebecca. Survey of cases removed from relief rolls in seventeen rural counties in Georgia for administrative reasons in May and June, 1935. U. S. Fed. Emergency Relief Admin., Div. Research, Statis. and Finance, Research Sect., Research Bull., ser. II, no. 8, November 4, 1935, 12pp., mimeogr. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

"In anticipation of the works program, an effort was made during the spring and early summer of 1935 to remove the 'unemployable' relief cases in the State of Georgia from the E.R.A. rolls. It was assumed that these cases would be transferred to state or local agencies for care. The present study was undertaken in order to determine whether, in fact, transfer was successfully accomplished and to describe the living conditions of the clients removed from Federal relief rolls. The study was conducted in three parts, one in Atlanta, one in Macon, and one covering 17 rural counties distributed throughout the State. A separate report is being issued on each part." -Preface.

Share-croppers, pp.5-6.

## Resettlement Administration - United States

Bishop, Warren. Seeking the promised land. Nation's Business 23(11): 23-25, 54-55. November 1935. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

Discusses the program, the objectives, and the philosophy back of the Resettlement Administration. In conclusion the cost of rehabilitation, resettlement, suburban housing projects, and sub-marginal land purchases is considered. The article is concluded with this paragraph:

"Meanwhile, we are seeing another great group of Americans brought more closely under the control of the central Government in Washington, and another great breaking down of state lines."

Government pushes resettlement plans. Submarginal land taken over by Federal agency and families are located elsewhere. Subsistence homes begun. Electrification of agricultural areas also stimulated by government loans. Amer. Observer 5(10): 1, 8. Nov. 4, 1935. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

Describes the program of work of the Resettlement Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration.

## Self-help Cooperatives - California

Lindley, E. K. Self-help co-ops. Today 4(26): 18-19. Oct. 19, 1935. (Published at 152 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

On the growth of the self-help cooperatives in California.

## Sheep - Japan

Kelsall, H. L. The sheep industry in Japan. Pastoral Rev. 45(8): 843-845. Aug. 16, 1935. (Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne, Australia)

The writer, who visited Japan and had the "opportunity of seeing some of the sheep in Japan," describes the kind of sheep he found on the



farms and the Japanese method of "carrying" the sheep, which he states "is quite different to ours." He writes in conclusion: "As Japan has such a big population, all the available land is needed for growing crops, consequently the amount of feed which could be grown for the use of sheep is strictly limited, and for that reason the number of sheep carried can never be very large, or mean a great deal in the economic life of the country."

#### Sheep - Spain

Warburton, J. Sheep farming in Spain 120 years ago. Pastoral Rev. 45(9): 954, 955. Sept. 16, 1935. (Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne, Australia.)

This article "embodies observations on sheep farming in Spain in 1809-10, recorded in a series of letters written by William Jacob, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., and published in book form in 1811 under the title of 'Travels in Spain.' The letters furnish an interesting account of Merino wool production generations before the development of this type of sheep in other parts of the world, and therefore will be of interest to those engaged in the wool trade today."

#### Small Producer

Ford, Ford Madox. The small producer. Amer. Mercury 35(140): 445-450. August 1935. (Published at 730 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The writer predicts that the small producer will soon come again into his inheritance and that his arts "alone will be able to reinstate a world fallen into disorganization."

"For myself, [he says in conclusion, "I look forward to a day when, the automobile being nearly as extinct as is the railway now, men shall live in great, intensively cultivated areas. Flying to town once or twice every week, they will do their three-or five-hour shifts, superintending the actions of the immense machines and power stations in the great cities or in the great grain belts and ranches. The rest of their time they will occupy with the agreeable and unhurried labors of the soil, the pleasures of the cinema, the cafe or of whatever form of night life shall most appeal to them when day is over. They will even, occasionally, read a book."

#### Sugar-beet Subsidy - Great Britain

[Taylor, C. C.] Proposed changes in British sugar-beet subsidy scheme. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(20): 664-665. Nov. 11, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

"This is the first of a series of statements by agricultural attaché C. C. Taylor covering British agricultural policy."

"A reduction in the amount of the subsidy paid to sugar-beet growers in Great Britain is foreshadowed by the proposed sugar policy officially announced at the end of July, according to a report from the London office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Financial assistance on a diminishing scale is proposed throughout a transitional period of from



two to five years, during which time the beet-sugar factories, which are to be merged into an amalgamated corporation, will be expected to reduce their operating costs. The official statement of policy was based upon the report of a government committee that was appointed in April 1934 to inquire into the United Kingdom's sugar industry. Acceptance of the policy depends upon subsequent parliamentary action." Details of the proposed changes follow.

#### Sugar Industry - Pacific Area

Farley, Miriam S. Sugar -- a commodity in chaos. Far Eastern Survey 4(22): 172-178. Nov. 6, 1935. (Published at 129 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the sugar industry in the countries in the Pacific area, discussing particularly over-production, under-consumption, the protective tariff in India, efforts to stimulate the industry in China, restriction in Java, expansion in Formosa, United States production and tariff, the Jones-Costigan Act and the threat to the Philippine Islands, and prospects of stabilization. Accompanied by six statistical tables.

#### Superior Board of Agriculture - Peru

Organisation of agriculture in Peru. Indus. and Labour Inform. 55(12): 318. Sept. 16, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

The Government of Peru, by a decree of June 18, 1935, has established a Superior Board of Agriculture to act in an advisory capacity to the Department of Agriculture. It will study technical problems relating to agricultural production and marketing in Peru, and make such recommendations as it considers necessary. "It has already undertaken the classification and sub-division of the total area of arable and grazing lands of Peru into zones of agricultural production."

#### Tea - China

Hao Wu-Teh. China tea: a study in errors. People's Tribune 11(1): 35-45. Oct. 1, 1935. (Published at 299 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China)

This article was written to correct errors in the Dragoni report on the tea industry in China.

The writer summarizes the errors in the report as follows:

"To summarize, the Dragoni report starts from certain erroneous principles, and presents 'conclusions' not derived from observations of conditions in China but evidently from preconceived opinions - mostly wrong. With regard to tea, the Report incorrectly ascribes the export decline to Chinese economic conditions instead of to world conditions, declares mistakenly that tea production in China is decreasing, gives fantastic figures first showing tea production greater than any food crop except rice and then a catastrophic decline of grotesque proportions, ignores the necessity of the utmost economy in Chinese agriculture, recommends a plantation system with no evidence that such a system is adapted to China's needs, omits reference to the necessity of simultaneous utilization of the soil for other crops where



possible, and deprecates the co-operative marketing which is the one vital and important remedy for shortcomings in the marketing system. The report gives no comparative figures, either for yield or for economic cost and income between Chinese and foreign (plantation-system) tea production, and does not explain whence the land for the proposed plantations is to come.

"Concerning Chinese agriculture in general, the Report gives yields of various crops (alleged to be from 'official sources') far below actual yields as shown by various comprehensive reports both Chinese (including the National Government's official data) and foreign. It asserts erroneously that there are great tracts of arable but 'completely neglected' land in China, ignores the mountainous nature of most of the country and the great density of population in all cultivable areas, and omits all reference to China's limited resources in relation to her growing population. The degree of utilization of land is ignored. Even the agricultural survey recommended by the Report omits all reference to these most fundamental of rural economic facts."

#### Tea - Dutch East Indies

Van Emst, P. The cultivation of tea in the Netherlands Indies. The Netherlands Indies 3(19): 456-461. Oct. 1, 1935. (Issued by Department of Economic Affairs. Published by G. Kolff & Co., Batavia, Java, N. I.)

#### Tenancy and Rural Life

Fey, H. E. The religious crisis in rural America. Amer. Scholar, 4(2): 181-189. Spring 1935. (Published at 145 W. 55th St., New York, N. Y.) L.C.

"This article is a digest of an address given in the summer of 1934 before one of the round tables of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia."

Discusses the effect of the increase in tenancy on the institutions of rural life, and particularly on the church. Since the rural churches are doing little to meet the crisis, the writer points out that "the task of organized religion, therefore, is not only to save the rural church in order that it may live while rural life slips into decadence, but to save rural civilization itself."

Among the things which the church can do are: create "a general awakening to the fact and the nature of the rural crisis"; "discover some drastic surgery which can eliminate denominational competition"; develop "a deep concern for the economic status of rural people, and a program to help them to an improved status"; train its ministry in more than theology; do some long range planning.

#### Textile Cycle

Titus, R. H. The textile cycle rises. What does it mean: for cottons? for woollens? for silk? for rayon? Mag. Wall St. 57(1): 32-33, 53, 54. Oct. 26, 1935. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)



## Tobacco Industry

Tobacco emerges into new high ground. Barron's 15(40): 6, 7, 9. Oct. 7, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

A study of the tobacco industry, which is the seventh "in Barron's Survey of Industries series." The tobacco industry, despite the depression, "has continued its progress almost unchecked. Only in 1932 was there a setback of any size, and the rebound from the low point has been outstanding." It is pointed out, however, that profit margins have been "affected in the very years when the industry has achieved new production levels, by unusual factors, viz., the AAA, processing taxes, higher leaf-tobacco costs, and increased labor expenses."

A tabloid analysis of tobacco companies accompanies the article.

## Trade, Foreign - China

Arnold, Julean. How China's foreign trade could be advanced. People's Tribune 10(5): 321-331. Sept. 1, 1935. (Published at 299 Szechuen Road and 103 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.)

Address delivered before the Shanghai Rotary Club on August 22, 1935, by Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache.

China has lost her supremacy in world trade of tea and silk, not because other nations have learned to produce better quality teas and silks, but because she depended "upon foreigners for the marketing of its products abroad, and as soon as other countries were able to produce these articles, they were naturally more interested in building up their own trade."

Other industries for which there is great opportunity for expansion are tung oil, the canning industry - the writer says that probably "greater varieties of foodstuffs are canned in China than in any other country on the face of the earth" - fresh fruits, and handcraft industries.

## Trade, Foreign - United States

Agricultural exports of the United States, 1934-35. Foreign Crops and Markets 31(18): 605-623. Oct. 28, 1935. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

Accompanied by two charts showing volume of agricultural products exported from the United States: Index numbers, 1866-1935; and statistical tables showing volume of products exports: annual index numbers 1866-1935, value of agricultural exports compared with total, 1920-1935, and domestic exports of agricultural products, years ended June 30, 1933/34 and 1934/35 (preliminary).

Patterson, E. M. How important is our foreign trade? Now far below other countries, our foreign trade can be generated into an important revenue producer - benefits outweigh "self-sufficiency" arguments. Barron's 15(45): 10. Nov. 11, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"In short, a large volume of foreign trade, free of such distortions as existed from 1914 to 1929, will add to our own national well-being,



lessen the strain on others, and, while not guaranteeing peace, will at least reduce the provocation to war.

"Of direct value to the Federal Government is the revenue derived from duties on imports...

"But the best guaranty of regular and abundant government revenues is a steadily functioning economic life - a large, well-distributed national income upon which taxes may be levied. With general prosperity enormous public revenues can be raised. When our economy is disorganized and trade languishes, tax receipts decline. To the extent that a healthy foreign trade makes for prosperity, taxation is simplified. With our accumulation of public debt, federal, state, and local, and with an enormous expansion of government activities, enlarged revenues are imperative. For this a maximum of encouragement and a minimum of restraint on foreign trade are highly important."

### Trade, International - Theory

Gilbert, J. C. The present position of the theory of international trade. Rev. Econ. Studies 3(1): 18-34. October 1935. (Published at the London School of Economics, Houghton St., London, W.C. 2, Eng.)

"This article constitutes a review of some recent books on international trade. Der Internationale Handel. By Gottfried Haberler. Julius Springer: 1933, 298pp. (An English translation is to be published shortly by Hodges & Co.).-Aspects of the Theory of International Capital Movements. By Carl Iverson. Copenhagen: Levin & Munksgaard; London: Humphrey Milford. 1935. 536pp. - Inter-regional and International Trade. By Bertil Ohlin. Harvard University Press; London: Humphrey Milford. 1933. 617pp.- International Trade. By Barrett Whale. Thornton Butterworth, Ltd. 1932. 254ppp". - Footnote.

### Trade, Triangular

Upgren, A. R. Triangular trade. Jour. Polit. Econ. 43(5): 653-673. October 1935. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

In three parts: I, General trade position in relation to commercial policy of the United States; II, Triangularity in international trade; Conclusions.

### Trade Barriers, State - United States

Work, H. K. Can each state build its own tariffs? Barron's 15(42): 5, 11. Oct. 21, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer gives a few examples to "illustrate the methods employed by the states which curb a free flow of goods from one state to another." He further states "They are chosen from a wide variety of products and commodities affected. There are hundreds, perhaps, thousands, of similar cases. The methods used are the abuse of the police and sanitary powers, the quarantine powers, and the power to tax. Such laws are uneconomic, undemocratic and apparently unconstitutional."



## Wages - Estonia

Rise of wages in Estonia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 56(3): 110-111. Oct. 21, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Wages paid to agricultural workers in Estonia have continued to follow the upward movement which has been noticeable since the minimum was reached in 1933. This movement can be observed for all categories of agricultural workers, in spite of the fact that the number of farm workers on yearly contracts has diminished during recent years, employers trying to manage with seasonal labour."

A table gives the average monthly wages paid to agricultural workers, men and women, on yearly or seasonal contracts from 1931 to 1935.

## Wages - Japan

Agricultural wages in Japan. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(13): 459. June 24, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

A table gives average daily wages in 1934 of yearly, seasonal, and daily agricultural workers, men and women.

## Wages - Netherlands

Agricultural wages in the Netherlands. Indus. and Labour Inform. 55(10): 281. Sept. 2, 1935. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

A table gives annual wage totals from 1923 to 1934.

## Wealth

Wealth and its distribution. National City Bank of New York. [Monthly Letter on] Econ. Conditions, Govt. Finance, U. S. Securities, November 1935, pp.170-[175]. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

"This is the fourth article in the series under the above heading. The first described 'wealth' as 'desirable things' and illustrated the rapid increase in its production and distribution in the last fifty years by the career and methods of Mr. Henry Ford, an outstanding industrial leader of the modern type.

"The second article described more fully the rise and expansion of the automobile industry to first place among the industries of this country in value of production... Also, this article, by way of affording another illustration of the production and distribution of wealth by modern methods, and of the creation of privately owned fortunes, presented two examples from the shoe industry of the economic and social services of individuals possessing qualifications for leadership...

"In the third article was reviewed briefly the development of efficiency in the generation and application of steam power..."



The present article is concerned with the advent of steam power, electrical development, employment in the electrical and directly-allied industries, power by the explosion engines, employment in the automotive industries, the great increase in the use of power and questions suggested by the discussion.

#### Wheat

Wheat. Significant postwar trends. Index 15(11): 228-231, 234-237. November 1935. (Published by the New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Reviews the trends in postwar production, European wheat growing, world export surpluses, and current crops.

#### Wheat - Prices

Taylor, A. E. World wheat prices, Canadian-Argentine spreads, and the Ottawa agreement. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 12 (2): 35-56. October 1935. (Published in Stanford University, Calif.)

#### Wheat - Prices - India

Hamid, Abdul. Wheat prices in India. Agr. and Live-stock in India 5(3): 251-288. May 1935. (Published for Imperial Council of Agricultural Research by Manager of Publications, Delhi, India.)

A discussion of the existing mechanism, methods and various factors which determine wheat prices in the principal Indian "mandis" and of the measures that should be taken to ensure a fair return to the growers. A table shows the average cost of production per acre.

Lobo-Prabhu, J. M. The problem of wheat prices. Agr. and Live-stock in India 5(3): 236-250. May 1935. (Published for Imperial Council of Agricultural Research by Manager of Publications, Delhi, India.)

Discussion of the mechanism of the market and fair prices for the producer.

#### Wheat - Production Control - United States

Mayhugh, L. T. Wheat acreage control. The processing tax and prices. Producer-Consumer 1(1): 12. July 1935. (Published at 517 Fisk Bldg., 109 Filmore, Amarillo, Tex.)

In support of production control. Farmers are urged to "actively support the AAA until they get their share of the nation's income."

#### Wheat Pool - Canada

Sutherland, S. H. A disastrous wheat pool. Barron's 15(44): 13. Nov. 4, 1935. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

This is a reply to an article by James E. Boyle in the September 9th issue of Barron's, entitled "A Costly Wheat Experiment." The writer states that "this reply is not a defense of government price-



fixing or control, but an attempt fairly to consider the actions of the government's agency during the abnormal conditions during the years 1929-1935."

#### Wheat Pool - New South Wales

Details of the F. S. A. Wheat Pool plan. Land no. 1266, p.4. Sept. 13, 1935. (Published in Sydney, Australia.)

The text "of the wheat marketing plan formulated by an executive sub-committee of the Farmers and Settlers' Association of New South Wales."

#### Wool, Artificial

Increasing production of artificial "wool". Pastoral Rev. 45(9): 916. Sept. 16, 1935. (Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne, Australia.)

According "to the Berlin correspondent of the 'Financial News,' about 28,540 metric tons of artificial 'wool' were produced in the first six months of this year. It is stated that world production of the fibre has increased in the last few months even faster than artificial silk, the output above mentioned representing an increase of 75 per cent over the same period of 1934."

The production of artificial wool in Japan, Italy, Germany, France, and Great Britain is given. "These figures are of real significance to Australia, a country so dependent on the woolgrowing industry that anything in the nature of a permanent decrease in the consumption of wool would inevitably mean national bankruptcy."

A reasonable price for natural wool is seen as the only remedy for the situation.

#### Zoning

Hendrickson, C. I. Some new features in zoning enabling legislation. Land Policy Circ. September 1935, pp.10-16. (Published by Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.)

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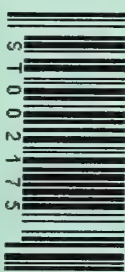
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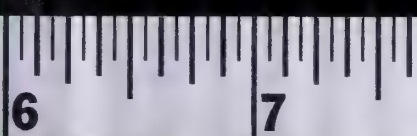
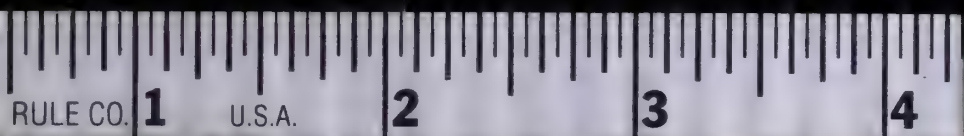
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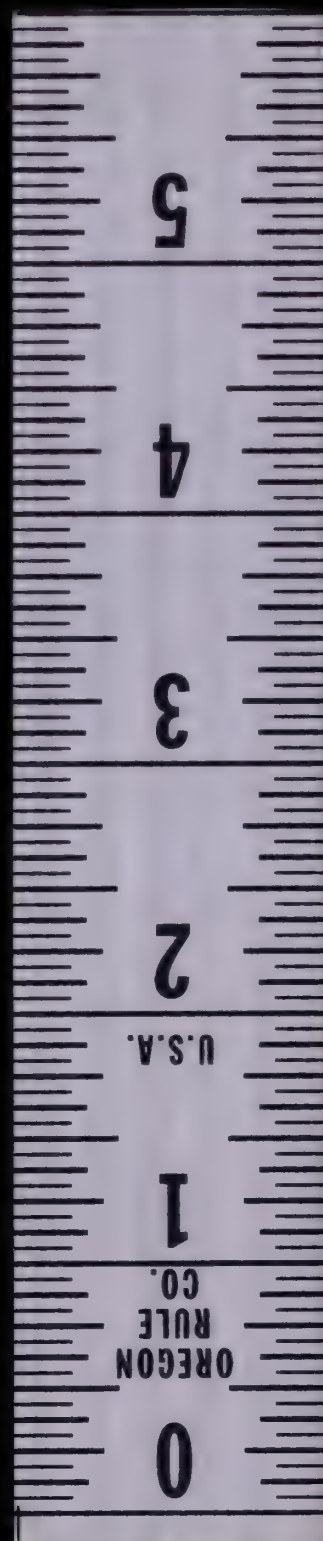
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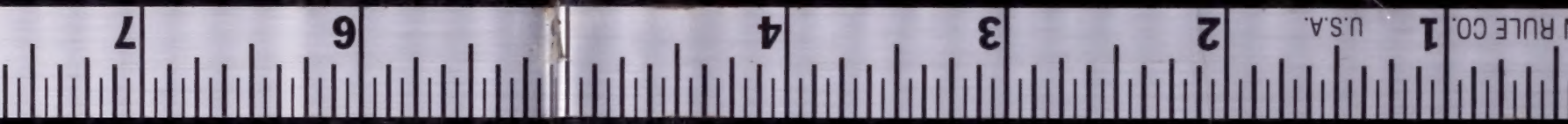




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